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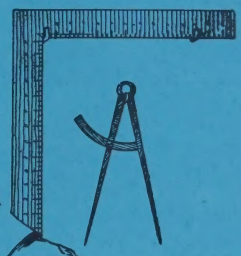
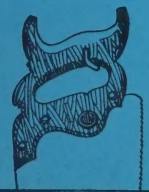
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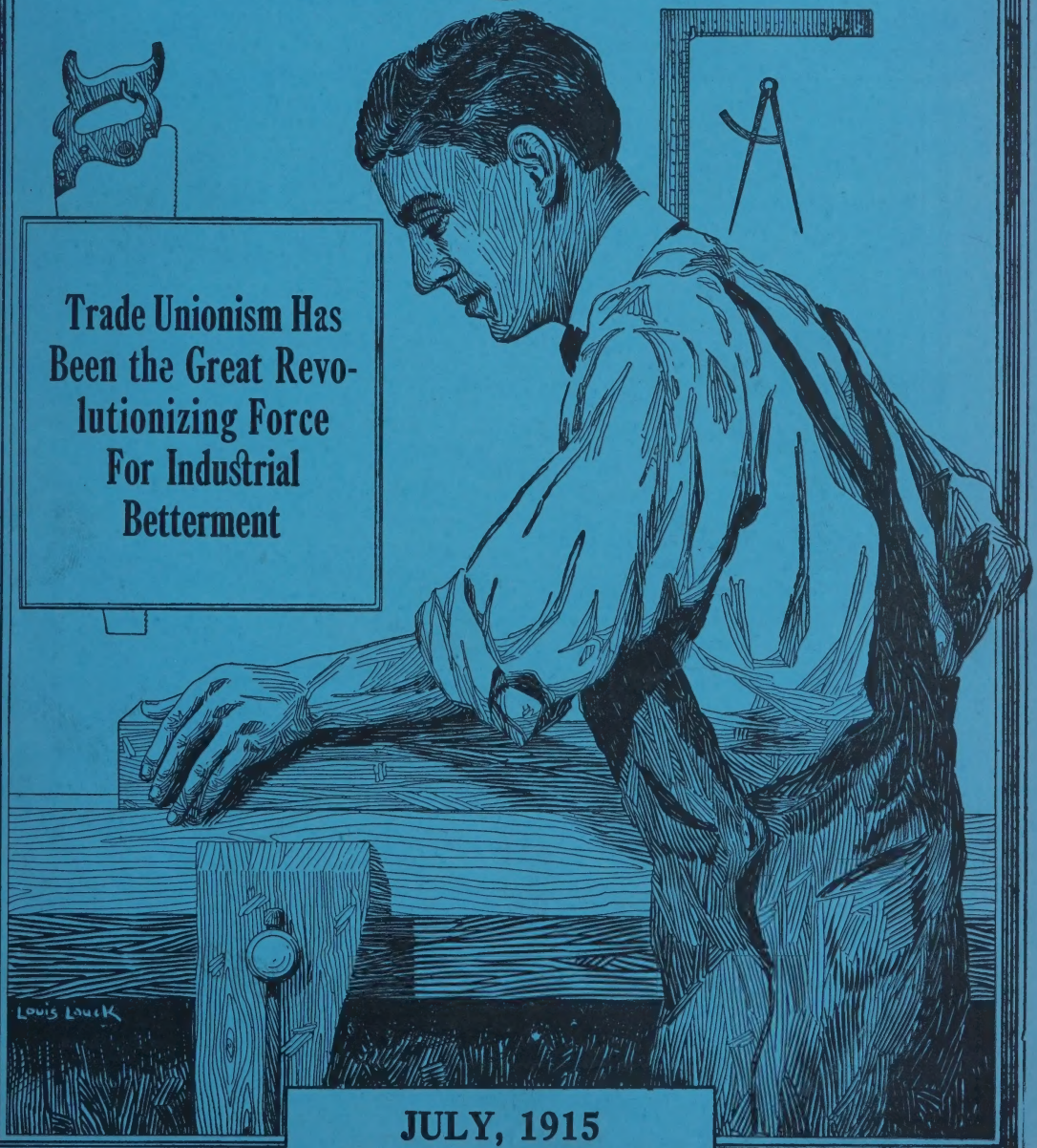
The CARPENTER



REMOTE STORAGE



Trade Unionism Has
Been the Great Revolutionizing Force
For Industrial
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Louis Louck

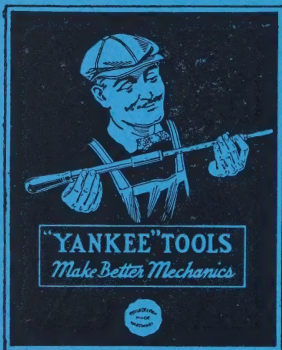
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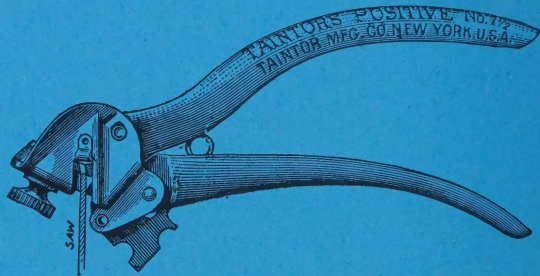
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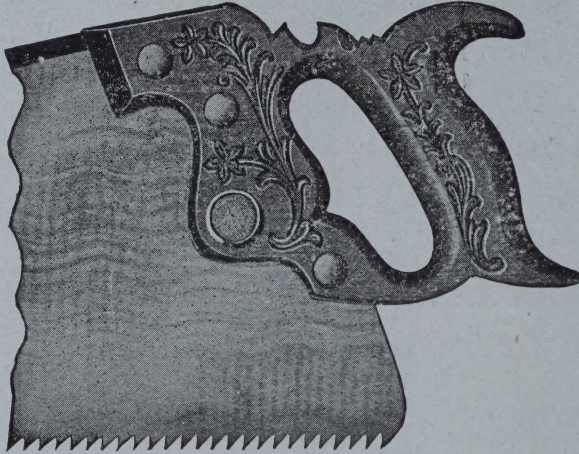
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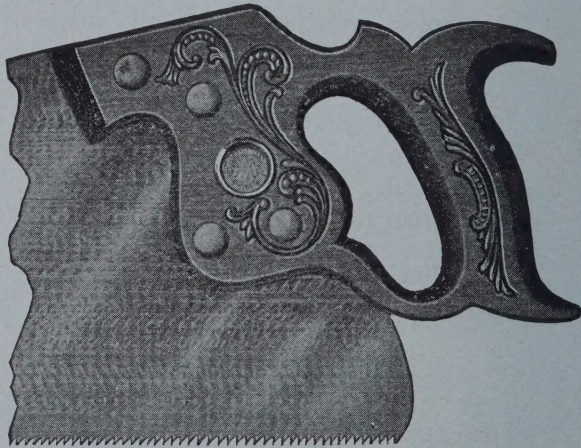
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THE CARPENTER



A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1915

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Ten Cents a Copy



Yours Sincerely
James Kirby

The Carpenter

THE FALLACY OF LOW DUES.

(By Frank Duffy.)



WHEN trade is brisk and times are good workmen naturally expect an increase in wages and desire better working conditions. They feel they are entitled to these things but they know they must belong to the great army of organized workers to get them so they rush headlong into the trade union of their craft or calling, and where such do not exist, they organize, with the one object in view of gaining their demands.

Without preparation beforehand, without forethought and without funds they enter into strikes to enforce these demands and when the union does not or cannot support them, out they go and become its irreconcilable enemies. They usually attribute their failure to lack of interest, lack of unity, lack of co-operation and lack of help when in reality their failure was due to themselves alone. They had no financial cement to hold them together.

In some odd instances where they were successful they thought the union was all-powerful and that it could look after and take care of their interests without much obligation on their part. They became indifferent, remained away from the meetings and finally dropped out altogether. There was no particular interest for them in the organization, they had but little at stake and had practically nothing to lose. Their dues were low; what they wanted were results in their favor, and when these did not materialize, goodbye to the organization. Those who did remain with the union voted down higher dues every time that question came up for consideration and so their heritage was an empty treasury. But bye and bye, along came dull times, stagnation in business; perhaps, a panic resulting in a reduction in wages. The men could not withstand it. They struck just the same, but without the sinews of war the fight was a difficult one. Out went a call to other unions for financial aid.

Funds came in slowly. The men became disheartened and discouraged and eventually surrendered, glad to go back to work at any price, finding fault bitterly with those who did not assist them. That was the end of the union.

Has not this been the experience of every union with low dues? Has not this been the history of American Trade Unionism? Has not the path of organized labor been strewn with these wrecks in the past? Look the matter up and you will find that we are correct.

Higher dues do not keep men away from their union meetings; the more a man invests the more interest he takes. He attends the meetings regularly, takes an active part in them and sees that business is conducted in a business-like manner, and not in slipshod fashion.

There is something in the union with high dues to keep its members from backsliding. Such a union is able to meet its obligations, fulfill its pledges, redeem its promises, pay benefits promptly and protect its members from the onslaught of the enemy. Everyone becomes interested in it; the employers respect it and hesitate from entering into conflicts with it. This minimizes strikes and lockouts.

The Cigar Makers, the Printers, the Iron Molders, the Granite Cutters, the Carpenters, the Barbers, the Street Carmen, the Railroad Brotherhoods and several other trades have reached a standard of high dues and a well organized system of high benefits. Each succeeding year it is hoped this list will grow until every labor organization on the North American Continent is doing likewise.

Working men with empty pockets, empty stomachs, no means of support in view, even when organized, have little influence at any time, anywhere, with anyone.

Take heed, prepare for the rainy day, a good treasury is a bulwark of defense; without it failure stares you in the face!

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THE WORKERS' DILEMMA.

(By E. H. Neal.)



ADVICE is cheap. Almost any person can obtain it free of cost from anybody at any time—except from a professional man, a lawyer, for instance. The reason we cannot obtain advice free from the legal fraternity is because they have the “closed shop” and are in a position to dictate their own terms; they must belong to the union or they can’t practice law, and the funny part of it is that lawyers defending trades unions and those fighting them all belong to the same lodge—the Bar Association.

Much unfair criticism has been directed against the supposed restrictions with which trades unions surround their apprentice system, and many profess to be shocked to hear that boys are not permitted to learn a trade; when, as a matter of fact, the unions are doing their best to safeguard the interests of apprentices by placing the limit at one apprentice to every eight or ten mechanics, and are doing this to insure a thorough training of which the boy can avail himself when he has ultimately to shift for himself. The national officers of our organization have been working upon this problem for years, but as we were dubbed but recently “mere animated machines”—and machines can’t think—we must perforce respond to the guiding hand of our advisors.

The Long Island Railroad says “Stop—Look—Listen,” so let us listen to Mr. John R. Dos Passos in the New York Times of January 4th, 1914. Referring to the admission of law students to the New York courts, he says: “And with the special aid of the Appellate Division of the First Department, the Court of Appeals made rules which became effective on July 1st, 1912, and which lengthened the term of apprenticeship of law students to four years, when not college graduates, and also required a full year of actual service in the office

of a practicing lawyer. * * * In a word, the existing rules of the Court of Appeals and of the Appellate Division as they are now administered render it more difficult for an individual to be admitted to the bar of the State of New York than any other state in the Union.”

If we built such a stone wall around our organization as the lawyers do around theirs, a howl would go up like the wail of a lost soul. Of course, these restrictions are good, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University, was not unjust when he referred to the indiscriminate admission of young, half-trained lawyers as a “public nuisance and a public danger.” While law is vital to government administration, the proper method of constructing buildings is vital to public welfare, and we are well within our rights in restricting the number of apprentices. If we were not, many of them would develop into “public nuisances and public dangers,” and even as “animated machines” we have the right to strive for the intellectual heights now occupied by our friends of the legal fraternity—the closed shop of the Bar Association.

If perchance, time and opportunity should present themselves and I took up the study of law, worked hard night after night for years and then presented myself for admission to the bar and failed to meet all the requirements, I would be rejected and it would be all right. If I worked night after night to perfect myself in knowledge of the craft of my choosing and presented myself to the trade union for admission and was rejected—it’s all wrong? Why? Isn’t it too bad that we have failed to reach that state of mental perfection which would obviate the necessity of asking fool questions? If a new-fangled door with a new-fangled hinge appears in the industrial field, we’ve got to hang it and we’ve got to do the job skillfully. We can’t

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go back to the days beyond recall and see how some one else did it.

Judges do that kind of things. If we have to go to court for balking at being put out of business by the product of child labor, the judge, in his infinite wisdom, harks back to the dark ages to see how old Judge Sliverwitz decided a case of like character and acts accordingly. Once in a while we find a judge who gives us a square deal and we say: "That's good," while the other fellow replies: "It's a calamity."

What's the answer?

I've often thought that I'd like to put this matter up to my friend Casey, and I've no doubt he could tell all about it. Recently he said:

"Eddie, the law is a funny thing. Once there was a guy who 'cornered' ice, and they do say that he was responsible for the death of many hundreds of babies in the city of New York, because the price was so high that poor people couldn't buy; but that was all right and strictly business. Later on he got to foolin' with the funds of some capitalists who trusted him, got caught at it, and was sent to jail. Ye see, 'twas no crime to kill babies, but it was a crime to use other folks' money for your own profit. While in the 'pen' he set up a song, 'O-oh, pardon me,' and Taft pardoned him. And here's the joke—John Lawson gets life for murder when everybody knows he did not commit murder, but the gang that's after him says: 'We gotta git somebody,' and they got him. Ye see, one was a capitalist, Lawson was a labor leader, and law is law."

I'll admit, I can't understand Casey's line of reasoning. He recently called

my attention to an editorial in "The Times," "Taft vs. Gompers," and said:

"I see they have a slam at Sam Parks, but Parks brought the Iron Workers up from a dollar and a button to four and a half a day, and if he milked anybody he milked thim that could stand it and put the Iron Workers in a position to buy ice if they had to have it, and that's goin' some."

"Ye see," he added gravely, Gompers and his kind have done something for humanity, and that's a blamed sight more than Taft and the Times ever did, and that's why they are knocking."

One day Casey was at my house and I set before him a picture of "Our Sam." "I'll tell you, Eddie, there is a great 'thought factory' underneath the half-thatched dome of that old skeezicks." And I said, "I've got you, Casey, I've got you."

I've often wondered if controllers of the anti-labor press realize that they, and thy alone, are the greatest breeders of anarchy and discontent in this land of ours. Working people are human; they have thoughts and aspirations and hopes just the same as those that accident of birth has accorded soft places. They want something better than that which they have, and the silly twaddle of "the sacredness of individual contract" as continually harped upon by the capitalistic press and as exemplified at Roosevelt, N. J., in Colorado, West Virginia, Michigan and many other places is but adding fuel to the flame already kindled in the minds of working men, which will some day destroy every vestige of social injustice and herald the dawn of a newer era in which humanity will reign supreme.

LABOR AND EDUCATION.



THE debt which popular education in this country owes to trade unionism is not recognized as widely as it should be, even by the great majority of the workers themselves. They know in a

general way that organized labor has whole-heartedly supported every effort made to democratize and deepen our educational system, but they do not fully realize that it has been a pioneer in the work, having, in fact, done more than any other component part of our

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citizenship to bring the means of enlightenment within the reach of all.

The American labor movement has steadfastly adhered to the ancient maxim, "educate that ye may become free." Far seeing leaders early sensed the need of the masses in this regard with the result that what was a burning passion in the days of the movement's infancy has become a settled policy today and the cause of labor has profited incalculably thereby. This was pointed out very clearly in an article which appeared in a recent issue of the Shoe Workers' Journal.

The organized labor movement of the United States, said the writer, has led the way out of the wilderness into the open light in many fields, but for none of its efforts does it deserve greater credit than for those exerted in favor of education for the great uncounted millions who plod their way through life unknown and unheralded.

The endeavors of the organized workers in the interest of broad and free education began almost with the birth of this republic, and have been continued up to the present moment unabated. President Gompers in his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission in New York recently, clearly and tersely set forth organized labor's position in this regard. He said:

"It favors the enactment of further legislation for general education and particularly for vocational education in useful pursuits.

"It is not generally known that to the organized labor movement of Massachusetts belongs the credit of establishing public schools in Massachusetts and the general public school system as it has since developed. Prior to that time there were schools which children of poor parents could attend, but attendance at such schools carried with it the stigma of the poverty of the parents. Such poverty was a stigma then. The labor movement of Massachusetts secured the enactment of a law removing as a requirement for attendance at these schools that the parents of the children

must declare that they could not afford to pay for the tuition of their children. Thus came into existence the first public school in the United States.

"The American Federation of Labor has had for the past ten years a committee composed of many of its own representative men and women and a number of public educators acting for the American Federation of Labor, yet independent of it, that has worked out a system of vocational training for industries, agriculture and household economy. The report shows the relation between these vocations and civic duty. That report has been made a public document by the Senate of the United States."

But President Gompers need not have stopped here. The labor movement after seeing its policies in favor of public schools adopted by the entire country, began an agitation for the establishment of absolutely free schools, and held that no school could be said to be a free school which failed to furnish the necessary books to pupils without a pauper's oath, and thus started the system, which is still spreading throughout the nation, of furnishing text-books free to students without humiliation and annoyance.

Nor is this all the labor movement has done in the way of promoting opportunities for the poor and the humble in our midst to secure some degree of education and enlightenment. The most powerful factor working for the broadening of our state universities, the bringing of their equipment, facilities and instructors into closer touch with the great mass of the people who were unable to take advantage of the regular courses, was also the organized labor movement.

Always and everywhere has the organized worker been intensely interested in what ever might tend to disseminate knowledge among his fellows. In pursuing this policy he has not been confined to the narrow limitations of selfishness, though, of course, he has fully realized that the broader the field

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covered by knowledge and the more intelligent the mass of the people the better for him, yet frequently, very frequently, he has been called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of the general welfare, and never has he hesitated in yielding to the call. This because early in his trade union career the lesson of the brotherhood of man was thoroughly impressed upon him.

At the present time the movement for vocational education and occupational guidance is receiving the hearty and earnest support of the labor movement of the United States because the feeling is strong that there is need for some

such system in order that the youth of today may be able to embark upon an industrial career better equipped than might be the case without it, and in this policy there can be no selfishness and only a desire to do the best possible for those that are to follow.

In the field of education as well as in all other truly helpful fields, the organized worker not only pioneers, but continues the efforts until success is finally achieved.

The labor movement is, therefore, courted today as a powerful and persistent ally by all those who desire things done in the interest of humanity.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SIMPLE THINGS.

(By Warfield Webb.)



LIKE every other trade or profession, the carpentry trade has reached a higher sphere of activity today and the demands made upon the worker are in most instances sure to demand a large share of intelligent labor. Interior work, for example, has come to be viewed as a newer art in this way. The carpenter, in a measure, must be the equal of the cabinet maker, so exacting has the character of this work become. Take any branch of the trade and you will find that it demands the highest skill, if we are to have a job that is in keeping with present day standards.

Parquet floor laying is one phase of the industry that has made a newer demand upon the man who lays it. It is true that much of the material is made at the plants and comes ready to be placed on the subfloor, but more is demanded of the man who would lay it than simply placing it down and nailing the floor to the under structure. The field blocks are made and pasted on cloth material. These can be put in place with a nominal amount of labor. but the border work, the fitting of the corners, and the angles require more than commonplace handicraft.

The subfloor must be perfectly

smooth to make a good job and must be perfectly level as well. The fault one can sometimes find with parquet flooring is that the under or subfloor has been poorly laid or prepared for the upper material. The parquet floor is only an eighth of an inch in thickness. It is made of scraps of the best grades of mahogany, walnut, white and red oak, cypress, maple, birch, and other hardwoods. It has in a measure created a new industry. From insignificant bits of wood there has been evolved a wonderful number of styles and patterns, and the uses to which this stock is put makes it far more valuable to the manufacturer, the jobber, and the retailer, with regard to both lumber and supplies, than some are aware of, and its importance should be viewed with great concern.

There are today plants that are given over entirely to the manufacture of parquet flooring. It only consumes stock in most cases that would otherwise go to the scrap heap, and this is a factor that should make it even of greater value to the man who gives the subject any study. This stock is sometimes spoken of as wood carpet, and for that reason it can be found in some of the carpet stores. The manufacture is not a very simple process. The greatest care is demanded. Its very insig-

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nificance becomes its most important attribute and this should be understood by the man who lays it.

But this is only one of the many forms of high-class work that the intelligent carpenter is called upon to give his time and attention to, the work of his hands largely depending upon his intellectual powers in order to achieve the best results. If he is particular he will note that the better class of men are in greater demand each day. If he will study the cause for this it will soon occur to him that the reason is due to a desire on the part of architects and contractors, to seek only men who can cope with the newer developments in the trade and do their work in an efficient manner.

The laying of an ordinary floor now demands that it be done with more than ordinary care. It is the man who can do the commonplace things well that is eagerly sought. It is not the man who can work rapidly so much as the man who can work with a definite aim in view that is regarded as valuable and obtains continual employment. These things are fully understood by the wide-awake man. He does not use his knowledge aimlessly. He makes it count.

The question is not when and how soon a job can be completed by the intelligent and conscious worker; rather is it, how well it can be done, and what

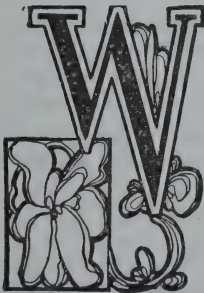
will his labors merit him? He climbs the ladder to fame, not because of any unjust claims, but simply from his own determination to win out.

He lays the parquet floor with as much care as he would complete the interior finish of the highest grade job. He does not undertake any labor that he will not be able to complete with the greatest credit to himself. He studies the intricate details of his industry. He gets at the science of his labor and sees a reason for everything that is not clear to him. This study and this application fits him for the higher grade jobs when they are placed before him. He can work with a vim and an intelligence that bring his services into continual demand.

There is no detail of the industry today that can be overlooked by the man who wishes to advance. He cannot afford to overlook the seeming trifles with the eye of a man who has attained the pinnacle of perfection and no longer needs to learn. The beginning of real wisdom is the time when we realize that we have learned only a limited portion of the things we should know. The efficient carpenter goes forward with confidence in himself and with a brain, and heart and hand attuned to obtain the best results in craftsmanship. He does this with a simplicity that wins admiration and his labor is worthy of being rewarded with returns ample for his efforts.

READING AN AID TO EFFICIENCY

(By John Upton.)



WE are too apt to close our books when we leave school and not open even one in after life to look for any useful information that we may need, thus neglecting stores of usable knowledge that lie right within our reach.

There are those who will tell us that

practical experience is much better than book knowledge. This is true, in a sense, but there are new problems coming up every day for the solution of which there is no actual experience at hand, and, unless someone has some way of finding out what is needed, the facts can only be guessed at.

We may not be called upon to solve such problems as are met with in the construction of the great buildings of our large cities, but we do find others, such, for instance, as getting the length of

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rafters, the strength of timbers, both actual and comparative, areas of surfaces, contents of bins, silos and cisterns. Practical experience may help in such cases if one has it, but what is really needed is a little book learning that we may perhaps have studied once and forgotten.

Young men, and the older ones, too, who are trying to better their conditions often need accurate information as to the best and most up-to-date method of doing certain work.

Not having experience themselves, they look for someone who has, but they often are unable to find the man who can and will tell them what they wish to know, and yet the required information can generally be found in some available book. Good books have helped many puzzled mechanics over hard places and enabled them to get a better knowledge of their trade, and as a result they have been ready to fill important positions when the time came.

We may well invest our leisure time in profitable reading, and an hour or two now and then will keep us in touch with the great strides made in the mechanical arts and the sciences.

Progressive men are always reaching out for new ideas, and a few good books, relating to your line of work, will be of great help to you. In fact, by whatever means you add to your knowledge of advanced methods of doing things you will be well repaid for any sacrifices you may have made to secure them.

If we need a doctor or a lawyer we do not look for one who depends on practical experience instead of books, for it might be that he would be getting some of his experience at our expense. There was a time when a man could start in a trade and pick it up as he went along without consulting books, but even if that were possible today it would not pay one to try it. The man who neglects to read is like one who closes his eyes in broad daylight and goes stumbling along in darkness.

Reading is the great open path by which one makes progress. The things which

any one person may see or come in touch with, in his own experiences, are limited and one of the principal ways in which one can broaden his mental horizon is through the medium of books. To get the most out of the time spent in reading them it is necessary, however, to have a definite purpose in view. In order to get a good understanding of a subject it is needful to specialize upon it for a time; that is, the most of one's reading should be along that line, and any points not understood should be referred to some competent authorities.

The importance of trade papers to the student is becoming more universally recognized to-day than ever before; so much so that they have become practically indispensable to their readers. They have come to fill a want in the industrial education of the workers, for they are in a position to impart useful technical information in a manner which could not be done in any other way. They help the studious worker because they are closely in touch with his individual interests and they touch upon all that relates to his particular trade.

The leading trade union publications realize this and have departments devoted to the elucidation of problems met with by workers in the trade. The craft problem section of *The Carpenter* is an example of this, and the sound information contained therein has doubtless been of the greatest practical value to numerous carpenters.

It seems, therefore, to be the duty of every worker to become interested in papers devoted to his trade, one that will give him the best, most reliable and modern methods of doing things. It will keep him abreast of the times and stimulate an interest in his occupation by showing him what others in his line are doing.

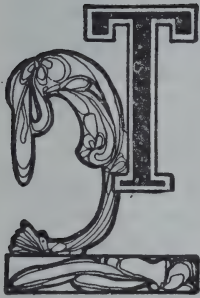
True Law

The triumph of true law assures the triumph of reason, and the society which is regulated by a law equal for all is a perfect society.—Victor Hugo.

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MODERNIZING OLD HOUSES

(By E. H. Clark.)



THE housebuilder meets with a great many complex problems, probably more than are to be found in any other trade. The struggle to overcome some of these problems is very often of no avail, owing to the impossibility of doing what inexperienced people insist on having done. With practically no knowledge whatever of the particular work they expect to accomplish they persist in demanding something that is entirely impractical and wholly out of reason.

For instance, Mrs. and Mr. C—— (in the order of their importance) conclude to move an old log house from the back part of the place to a prominent location on the road. They have been reading and studying plans and pictures of modernized antiquities portrayed in a prominent journal or magazine, and you are commanded, with polite persistency, to remodel just like “that” from basement to attic, both inside and outside. Well, some of the modern magazine ideas are conservative and some of them are ridiculous. It depends on what you have to apply them; this point the novice overlooks. A great many of the “cute” little cupboards, alcoves and other “built-ins” are impossible of satisfactory accomplishment owing to the condition of the old building, which, in some respects, has contracted a permanency impossible to eliminate without wrecking the entire structure and beginning anew.

You will understand that I refer to special cases that have come within my experience. Many magazine suggestions along this line are practical and also convenient. The fundamental thing is that you must have something tangible to work on. But you cannot crowd all modern ideas into just “any old house.”

Houses that have stood for fifty years or more, on “nigger-head” foundations,

are very likely to be out of plumb in every wall and partition. The difficulty of straightening them is due to the fact of their ponderous construction, especially in the case of log houses. By the time you rebuild every part you are likely to have a dwelling costing twice the amount of a new structure.

We all want to work to please our clients, but some of the things cannot be, and a great many, wanted by people who don't understand, when finally done, are not satisfactory either to the owner or the builder.

I have just finished “fixing up” an old house in the country, for a man whose son recently married—of course, it's for the young folks. The young fellow told me that the house had cost them \$400 more money than a new one of the same size, and still it was not “just what they wanted.”

I do not wish this to be taken as a general discouragement of rebuilding or modernizing old houses—not by any means. But first, let a clear understanding obtain between the parties who work and the parties who pay, as to what is practical. Then season this understanding with a little uncertainty; for, in attempting a great many things, you will be confronted by many difficult problems, and not a few which cannot be solved. In other words, do not try to make something out of nothing, for that is creation, and does not belong to man.

Some made-over houses are very pretty and convenient, but in these cases they were in pretty good condition to start with, and presented something worth while to work upon.

Duty To Neighbors

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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THE AIM OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT



HE workers of the United States," says President Gompers, "do not receive the full product of their labor. It is impossible for anyone to say definitely what proportion the workers receive in payment for their labor, but due to the organized labor movement they have received and are receiving a larger share of the product of their labor than ever before in the history of modern industry. One of the functions of organized labor is to increase the share of the workers in the product of their labor. Organized labor makes constantly increasing demands upon society for rewards for the services which the workers give to society and without which civilized life would be impossible. The process of increasing the share is not always gradual, but it is continual. The organized labor movement has generally succeeded in forcing an increase in the proportion the workers receive of the general product.

"The working people—and I prefer to say working people and to speak of them as really human beings—are prompted by the same desires, the same hopes of a better life as are all other people. They are not willing to wait for a better life until after they have shuffled off this mortal coil but they want improvements here and now. They want to make conditions better for their children so that they may be prepared to meet other and new problems of their time. The working people are pressing forward, making their demands and presenting their claims with whatever power they can exercise in a natural, normal manner to secure a larger and constantly increasing share of what they produce. They are working toward the highest and the best ideals of social justice.

"The intelligent, common-sense workmen prefer to deal with the problems of today, with which they must contend if they want to make advancements, rather than to deal with a picture and a dream which they have never had, and, I

am sure, will never have, any reality in the affairs of humanity, and which threaten, if they could be introduced, the most pernicious system for circumscribing effort and activity that has ever been invented.

"The workers will never stop in any effort, nor will they stop at any point in an effort to secure greater improvements in conditions or for a better life in all its phases. Where these efforts may lead, what that better life may be, I do not care to predict. I decline to permit my mind or my activities to be labeled or limited by any particularism because of adherence to a theory or a dream. The American Federation of Labor is neither governed in its activities by a so-called 'Social Philosophy,' nor does it work 'blindly from day to day.' Its work is well planned to be continually of the greatest benefit to the working people to protect and promote their rights and interests in every field of human activity.

"The A. F. of L. is guided by the history of the past. It draws lessons from history in order to interpret conditions which confront working people so that it may work along the lines of least resistance to accomplish the best results in improving the conditions of the workmen, women and children, today, tomorrow, and tomorrow's morrow, making each day a better day than the one which went before. That is the guiding principle, philosophy and aim of the labor movement.

"In improving conditions from day to day the organized labor movement has no 'fixed program' for human progress. If you start out with a program everything must conform to it. With theorists, if facts do not conform to their theories, then so much the worse for the facts. Their declarations of theories and actions refuse to be hampered by facts. We do not set any particular standard, but work for the best possible conditions immediately obtainable for the workers. When they are obtained, then we strive for better."

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TRADE SCHOOLS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS



ONE of the big problems confronting the European nations now at war is that of training their wounded and disabled soldiers once more for civil life, the great mass of whom because of the nature of their injuries cannot follow their former trade or occupation. Germany, we learn from an Associated Press despatch, hopes to solve it through the medium of trade schools, the first of which has been opened in Duesseldorf with a large attendance. Today in the class rooms of a big industrial school formerly occupied by boys and girls there sit hundreds of soldiers, painstakingly learning to write with their left hand because their right has been shot off, or mastering the intricacies of bookkeeping or some similar occupation or trade at which they may hereafter earn their living.

The work has three distinct phases, aimed to help three separate classes of wounded. In the first division come those who, if possible, are to return to the field, but need engrossing occupation during the term of their convalescence. For them a course of study ranging from four to six weeks has been instituted.

Into a second division fall those who are wounded in such a way that they cannot go back to the identical work which they did in peace times, but who if possible, are to learn some other branch of their own trade. Thus, for instance, a former mechanic accustomed to a given type of work can be taught the office routine of his trade and can be fitted to step into the counting-room.

Into the third class of soldiers fall those who must change absolutely their kind of work. Their course takes the longest, and includes a period in which both the men and their instructors study the situation to see what specialty the men are best fitted for. Their education includes a careful theoretical basis on which is imposed a practical superstructure.

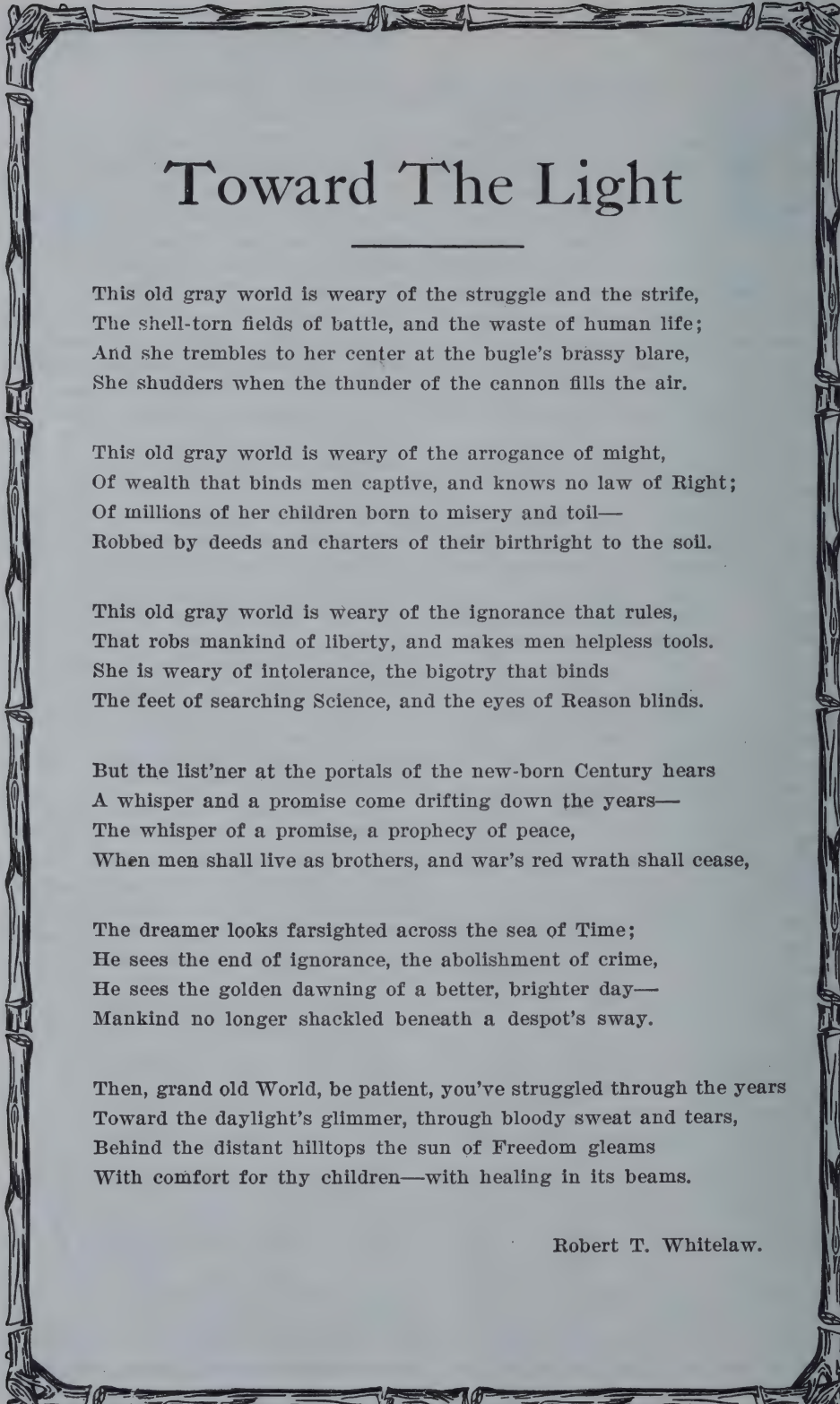
The huge school building in the Faerberstrasse contains a number of classes in bookkeeping and general office routine—attended chiefly by soldiers who have been wounded in the feet or lower limbs and cannot move about rapidly, but who otherwise are sound. There is a machine shop at which a variety of trades can be taught to men who are capable of working at a machine with their hands but cannot use their legs to any great extent. A mechanical drawing department, a printing shop, a course in architecture for former members of the building trades who now must learn the theoretical side of their trades, an electrical laboratory, and courses in languages for men who have ambition to become salesmen after the war have also been provided.

Not the least important side of the big school is its employment bureau, which works in conjunction with the big manufacturing plants of the city. Scores of soldiers unfit for further service in the field have already been placed in both new and old occupations about Duesseldorf.

We gather that these courses are of the short-unit nature and much shorter than would have been possible under normal conditions. Over four hundred men were equipped, we learn, between February 1, and Easter, for various branches of the metal trade, and now are in special courses which they will soon complete. It would be interesting to know what the German trade unions are doing to cope with this unusual situation.

The Broader Vision

Nationality is a good thing to a certain extent, but universality is better. All that is best in great poets of all countries is not what is national in them, but what is universal. Their roots are in their native soil; but their branches wave in the unpatriotic air that speaks the same language to all men, and their leaves shine with the illimitable light that pervades all lands.—Longfellow.



Toward The Light

This old gray world is weary of the struggle and the strife,
The shell-torn fields of battle, and the waste of human life;
And she trembles to her center at the bugle's brassy blare,
She shudders when the thunder of the cannon fills the air.

This old gray world is weary of the arrogance of might,
Of wealth that binds men captive, and knows no law of Right;
Of millions of her children born to misery and toil—
Robbed by deeds and charters of their birthright to the soil.

This old gray world is weary of the ignorance that rules,
That robs mankind of liberty, and makes men helpless tools.
She is weary of intolerance, the bigotry that binds
The feet of searching Science, and the eyes of Reason blinds.

But the list'ner at the portals of the new-born Century hears
A whisper and a promise come drifting down the years—
The whisper of a promise, a prophecy of peace,
When men shall live as brothers, and war's red wrath shall cease,

The dreamer looks farsighted across the sea of Time;
He sees the end of ignorance, the abolishment of crime,
He sees the golden dawning of a better, brighter day—
Mankind no longer shackled beneath a despot's sway.

Then, grand old World, be patient, you've struggled through the years
Toward the daylight's glimmer, through bloody sweat and tears,
Behind the distant hilltops the sun of Freedom gleams
With comfort for thy children—with healing in its beams.

Robert T. Whitelaw.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
The United Brotherhood
of

Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1915

Printing Plant In Operation.

To those who may be surprised to find the genial features of General President James Kirby gazing at them from the frontispiece of this issue, we would say that he is given the place of honor in this month's Carpenter for the very good reason that this is the first issue of our journal printed in our own printing plant at the general headquarters, an undertaking which has been due solely to Brother Kirby's energy and enterprise.

In his report to the eighteenth General Convention, the General President advocated the proposition of installing a printing plant at headquarters and with characteristic brevity outlined his reasons for doing so. He pointed out that no less than \$108,265.04 had been paid out for printing our journal, constitutions and other matter during the last two years and expressed the conviction

that a great saving could be effected by operating a printing plant of our own. Both the General Convention and the membership of the organization enthusiastically adopted Brother Kirby's idea, and the work of installing the plant was begun.

Today it is an accomplished fact, and our organization possesses its own printing plant with up-to-date presses, linotype machine and all the paraphernalia needed to turn out printing work of every description. That the plant has been installed much sooner than was expected is due largely to President Kirby's persistent supervision, for although it was originally expected that the plant would not be in operation until September, sufficient progress has been made to print the July issue of The Carpenter on our own presses.

The U. B. has, therefore, the distinction of being the first international labor organization to maintain a fully equipped printing establishment to publish its monthly journal. The July 1915 Carpenter will now go into history as the first number to be both printed and published from our own headquarters. This is another instance of the progressive strides our organization is making.

Circulation Not Yet Increased.

While The Carpenter has been printed for the first time on our own presses this month, it should be borne in mind that it is still being sent out on the old pro rata basis of eighty thousand copies. Owing to the various details connected with forwarding the journal direct to the home of every member, it is not likely that the latter plan will become effective before the September issue.

Of course, should the proposed amendment to Section 44, of the General Constitution fail to carry, the proposition to mail the journal direct would have to be abandoned, as we could not, under the

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circumstances, comply with the rules of the postal authorities on second class matter. In that case, it would be necessary to adhere to the present system of sending the journals to each local union in bulk.

In the event that the amendment meets with the approval of the membership, we would again remind recording secretaries that in order to have a completed mailing list ready by September all the address lists forwarded to them last month should be properly filled out and returned to the General Office immediately. It is to be hoped that this matter has been attended to. If, through an oversight, a local has failed to turn in the address list properly filled out, there is still time to do so, but the matter should be attended to without delay.

Employers Break Agreement.

It is a coincidence of a rather sinister aspect that the protocol which for almost five years governed conditions in the cloak making industry in New York City should be abrogated just about the same time that the district attorney's office had prominent members of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union arrested—an assault engineerer by some of the most unscrupulous employers in league with professional strike breakers and notorious and self-confessed criminals.

The whole case would seem to be an apparently well-timed attempt to deliver a crushing blow to the union and to place it beyond the pale of public sympathy by branding its leaders as the associates of criminals and the instigators of their crimes.

As regards the protocol which the employers summarily abrogated; that admirable treaty was the outcome of an agreement which was reached between the two parties shortly after the settlement of the bitterly fought eight weeks' strike in 1910. It was regarded at the time as an experiment in collective bargaining which was a great step forward, and its subsequent accomplishments largely justified that opinion.

The situation in the industry prior to the setting up of the protocol was, to say the least, chaotic. Wages were low and sweatshop conditions prevailed in their very worst form among the 50,000 employes engaged in the trade in New York City. But the machinery which the agreement provided for remedying unfair conditions made itself felt and the result was that peace has since been maintained in the industry; wages were raised to a reasonable level, working conditions were improved and thousands of disputes were satisfactorily adjusted.

The protocol defined the rights and duties of both manufacturers and workers and established a system of mediation and arbitration which worked out reasonably well until the manufacturers decided to terminate the agreement. The reason they gave for taking this step was that the union could not control its members; as there had been shop strikes in violation of the protocol. The union replied that it had done everything in its power to avoid shop strikes; that the few that had occurred were the outward protest against conditions in half a dozen factories.

Both the union and the employers charged violations of the treaty, and while the former was perfectly willing to submit the case to the board of arbitration which the protocol provided, the manufacturers abrogated the agreement. Their action shows plainly that they did not want their grievance settled. What they evidently wanted was the abolition of the protocol which put labor on too great terms of equality with them.

The situation is much the same now as it was in 1910, although with this difference. In 1910 the organized cloak makers and ladies' garment workers were few in numbers and badly able to withstand the combined strength of the employers. Today they are a strong and united body of trade unionists, with the solid moral support of the labor movement behind them, and they may be depended upon to hold their own against any attempt made to crush them. Under the circumstances, while the termination of the protocol may bring about

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the general strikes which were the cause of so much suffering and misery prior to 1910, instead of the few isolated shop strikes, which the employers complain of since, we cannot see what the latter hope to gain thereby. By abrogating the protocol and attempting to victimize leaders whom the garment workers firmly believe to be innocent, they have but drawn closer the fraternal bonds of solidarity between the workers employed in the industry.

Second General Vice-President Retires

Owing to the retirement last month of Brother Arthur A. Quinn from the office of Second General Vice-President the membership is notified that General President Kirby has appointed John T. Cosgrove, of Elizabeth, N. J., to fill the vacancy created thereby, in accordance with the terms of Section 10, of the Constitution.

Brother Quinn retired from office because of pressing duties in his home state where he is high in the councils of the labor movement. These duties demanded so much of his time that he reached the conclusion that he could not devote proper attention to his work as a General Officer. In retiring he carries with him the best wishes of his brother General Officers, and we bespeak for him also those of the membership in general. During the time he has been in office he has served the organization faithfully and well.

His successor, Brother Cosgrove, has all the qualities which go to make a capable executive officer. He is endowed with much of the energy of youth and possesses mature judgment. His experience has also rendered him well fitted to handle the problems with which he will have to deal, as he has taken an active part in the movement in New Jersey, where he has done much to increase the strength and influence of the U. B.

A Notable Speech.

Mayor George Ellis of Grand Rapids, Mich., has always been a consistent ad-

vocate of a square deal for labor as members of our organization in that city can testify. On numerous occasions he has shown his friendship for the Grand Rapids carpenters and consequently it came as no surprise to them during the recent political campaign to learn that he had made what has been termed "the most unique, refreshing and honest speech" ever delivered by a candidate for office while running as the Republican nominee for governor.

Speaking before the manufacturers and business men of Detroit at a luncheon, he prefaced his remarks by saying facetiously: "I know this won't get your votes, but this is what I believe."

Following this, we gather from a report in the Cincinnati Chronicle, Mayor Ellis proceeded to tell his hearers some very wholesome truths, and that it was long hours and low wages that were resulting in filling the insane asylums and the homes for the feeble-minded.

"I appeal to your humanitarian side," said Mr. Ellis, in asking them to think carefully over the eight-hour-day matter. Mr. Ellis declared he would never call out the militia in a labor strike except as a last resort.

"We had a strike of furniture workers in Grand Rapids," he said. "I appointed one hundred of the strikers as special police to keep order. Not a man bears a scar as a result of the strike and not an undertaker got a job. While there were more men on strike than there were in Calumet, the Grand Rapids strike didn't cost the state a cent and the copper strike cost \$403,000.

"You talk about your problems. They are nothing compared to the problems of the wife of the working man who is trying to support a family of six on \$2.00 a day. And one of the candidates for governor is talking about the wonderful workmen's compensation law he has given the working man. That law was drafted by two corporation lawyers. It gives the injured man half-pay. Why, bless your soul, the laboring man can not live decently on full pay."

It is refreshing to hear a public man give expression to his convictions on the

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labor problem in so straightforward a manner. His utterances may perhaps have cost him a few paltry votes, but they surely could not lose him the respect of every honest man who heard him. We would that other candidates for office expressed themselves in the same candid fashion, one way or another. We might find a much sharper alignment in state and national politics if it were so, but we would be spared the spectacle of so many public men who are neither fish, flesh or fowl when a determined stand is required of them whenever issues are raised involving capital and labor.

What's Left for the Carpenter If He Surrenders the Metal Trim?

If buildings like the Amaintus apartment house recently erected at Rhode Island and Eighteenth streets, Buffalo, N. Y., ever become the vogue the outlook for carpenters will certainly be a blue one unless the trade maintains its present position on the question of metal trim.

This modern apartment house, we learn from the Buffalo Evening News, is built entirely of concrete and metal and there is not a single stick of wood in its make-up.

The floors are concrete, the doors and windows of metal. The stairs are also metal and the absence of wood is so complete that even the doors of the ice boxes are concrete.

The building stands four stories high and comprises twenty-four separate apartments. The structure and the lot on which it stands represent a total investment of \$135,000.

Numerous innovations not usually found in other apartment houses are embodied in it. One is a roof garden open to the tenants and another a ball room in the basement. A steam laundry is located on the roof and it also has a garbage incinerator.

It took nearly a year to put the building up. C. P. Foster was the architect. The owners say it is the only building of its kind in the world. Car-

penters sincerely hope that it may remain so.

Personal Liberty.

Some writers and orators who know less about the labor question than they do about the north pole, says Herbert N. Casson, the well known journalist, declare that trade unions destroy personal liberty and keep all the workers down to "a dead level of sloth and incompetency."

This is just as true as to say that the seats in a street car destroy the liberty of the passengers to stand up.

There never was a more shameless fraud than this "right to work" proposition in the way that it is being put forward by the trusts. The right to work for nothing is not a right. It is a wrong.

What are trade unions organized for if not to obtain more personal liberty for their members? Can anyone seriously imagine that a body of men will band together and pay dues for years for the sake of getting less personal liberty than they have?

What does liberty mean? Is a man free who has nothing to say about his wages and his hours of labor? Is a man free who takes the harness and the whip as obediently as a cart horse? Is a man free whose only aim in life is to do what he is told and take what he is offered? If this is freedom, then the trusts must have a peculiar dictionary of their own.

No man is free who has not something to say about the conditions under which he works.

Improvement In Building World.

Building permits for May in 160 leading cities were 87 million dollars compared with 85 millions a year ago and 90 millions two years ago. New York City permits were 25 million dollars compared with 16 millions a year ago and 15 millions two years ago. Material gains were shown by New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark, Denver, Bridgeport and Springfield, Massachusetts.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
JOHN T. COSGROVE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending June 30, 1915

To the Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting:

The past quarter has been a strenuous three months for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America and all the General Officers.

Work referred to me at the April meeting has been attended to and will be reported in regular course during the July meeting.

On the 31st of May, Brother Arthur A. Quinn tendered his resignation as Second Vice-President. I immediately tendered the position to John T. Cosgrove of Local Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., whose appointment was unanimously concurred in by the members of the Board, and on the 14th of June, Brother Cosgrove assumed the position of Second Vice-President and is now located at the General Office fulfilling the duties of that office.

The general conditions throughout the country have not developed as much activity in the building industry as was expected, nor as we were justified in believing. The uncertainty in business circles, or rather the hesitancy displayed by the moneyed interests throughout the country, still effects the building craftsmen.

We have had during the past quarter several trade movements of more or less magnitude. Our organizers are doing good work in different cities. We are especially gratified to report that we are meeting with success in Baltimore, Louisville and New Orleans.

Some disputes have existed in and around New York City, but in the main they are of minor importance and are of such a nature as are to be expected.

The annual amount of appeals resulting from local elections are now being filed in the General Office. In many lo-

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calities, conditions not strictly in accord with the constitution are allowed to prevail, no objections being raised until after the election is held. The defeated candidate immediately sees wherein his chances were jeopardized by existing conditions, hence an appeal is in order.

The greatest movement we have had to contend with is the one involving the Chicago District Council. The present conditions seem to have resulted in a deadlock. No attempts, within the knowledge of the writer, have been made to employ non-union carpenters. Rather a disposition to discontinue work.

The average rate of wages paid the building tradesmen of Chicago is a trifle over 71 cents an hour. Carpenters having been receiving 65 cents an hour, did not ask for the average, but they did ask for 70 cents an hour and the elimination of that clause in the agreement which provides that there shall be no discrimination against manufactured material, and in this case, as in nearly all cases, the intentions of our membership are misrepresented and misconstrued.

Our members do not wish to exclude outside material, and were they of such a disposition the laws of the country would forbid them carrying those ideas through. They do, however, object to being continually told, and having continually inserted in their agreement, a clause forbidding them committing a deed that they have neither a desire nor an inclination to do.

The ten cardinal principles promulgated by the contractors were first injected in the agreement in the City of Chicago, and in the City of Chicago THEY SHOULD BE ELIMINATED. Wages are a minor consideration as compared with conditions. The much mooted universal agreement, which the Chicago Building Trades were ordered to abrogate or stand suspended from the Building Trades Department, would be an ideal agreement if the clause affecting manufactured material was eliminated. This organization could apply its funds to no better purpose than in aiding the

Chicago carpenters in throwing off that yoke.

During the month of June, the Mayor of Chicago asked the Carpenters District Council to arbitrate the differences in dispute. The District Council replied agreeing to arbitrate their wages on a basis of the eighteen building trades of Chicago, and the undersigned was selected to represent the District Council.

The limited authority that we were invested with in taking this subject up, scarcely justified our entering into arbitration, as it was more in the nature of an ultimatum to the contractors than arbitration.

Furthermore, the District Council had no right to say that they would arbitrate and accept conditions awarded by the arbitrators, without the consent of the membership. Later the question was again considered by the District Council and the proposition was submitted to the entire membership of the district as to whether they would authorize the General President to arbitrate all matters in dispute between the carpenters and the contractors. This proposition was lost by a vote of 480 for, 6,566 against.

Considerable stress was laid upon this by certain newspapers of Chicago in statements that it reflected upon the General President of the United Brotherhood. This, however, could not be construed as the case, and in my opinion these expressions were only made to create unrest or bad impressions. It was purely a question of whether they would arbitrate that which they were entitled to. The carpenters were asking for 70 cents an hour. By submitting it to arbitration it was very natural to suppose that any third party selected would have been inclined to compromise and it was to prevent such a compromise that the District Council decided not to arbitrate further.

What the result will be is hard to tell. I know the fighting spirit of our membership in Chicago. I have gone through fights with them, and I believe we can rest assured they will give a good ac-

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count of themselves before this dispute is over.

I am glad to be able to inform you that our printing plant is now in full operation. We have not as yet secured all the machinery necessary owing to the fact that some of it is made to order. We have one of the neatest and the most up-to-date printing plants in the state. I am proud of it, and am sure those of our members that have an opportunity to see it, will also feel the same way. We have succeeded in getting it in operation at a much earlier date than we originally contemplated. This was made possible by the splendid co-operation of all General Officers. No one individual is entitled to any more credit than another for the work accomplished. I feel, however, that I would be ungrateful if I did not express my appreciation of the assistance rendered by Board Member Potts in looking after the installation of the plant and in taking care of the alterations to the building made necessary by the installation of the machinery.

Assuring the members of the Board that I appreciate their loyal support, and trusting that my work during the past quarter meets with your approbation, I remain,

Faternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY,

General President.

Notice to Recording Secretaries.

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches

them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Juncos, P. R.	New Philadelphia, O.
Montreal, Can.	Los Angeles, Cal.
Meridian, Miss.	Brookville, Pa.
Pratt, Kas.	Cairo, Ill.
Total 8 Local Unions.	

Localities to Be Avoided.

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.	Cincinnati, O.
Albany, N. Y.	Columbia, S. C.
Alton, Ill.	Columbus, O.
Amherst, N. S., Can.,	Concord, N. H.
Arcadia, Fla.	Concordia, Kan.
Asheville, N. C.	Conway, Ark.
Ashland, Ky.	Commerce, Tex.
Athens, Tex.	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Atlanta, Ga.	Corsicana, Tex.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Cullman, Ala.
Augusta, Ga.	Cushing, Okla.
Aurora, Ill.	Danville, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	Dayton, O.
Baltimore, Md.	Decatur, Ill.
Barre, Vt.	Denison, Tex.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Detroit, Mich.
Bay City, Tex.	Dixon, Ill.
Beacon, N. Y.	Dubuque, Ia.
Beaver Valley, Pa.	Duluth, Minn.
Belleville, Ill.	Eau Claire, Wis.
Berlin, Ont., Can.	E. Palestine, O.
Billings, Mont.	Edmonton, Can.
Binghamton, N. Y.	El Centro, Cal.
Birmingham, Ala.	Electra, Tex.
Bisbee, Ariz.	Elmira, N. Y.
Bismack, N. D.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
Blackwell, Okla.	El Paso, Tex.
Bloomington, Ill.	Escanaba, Mich.
Boise, Idaho.	Evansville, Ind.
Boone, Ia.	Fargo, N. D.
Boston, Mass.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Brainerd, Minn.	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Brenham, Tex.	Fort Myers, Fla.
Brownwood, Tex.	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Framingham, Mass.
Calgary, Can.	Fremont, Neb.
Canton, O.	French Lick, Ind.
Carneys Point, N. J.	Fresno, Cal.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Fulton, N. Y.
Central City, Ky.	Galesburg, Ill.
Charleston, S. C.	Galveston, Tex.
Charleston, W. Va.	Gardner, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.	Gary, Ind.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Goldfield, Nev.
Chicago, Ill.	Grand Forks, N. D.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Granite City, Ill.
Cleveland, O.	Great Falls, Mont.
Canton, Ia.	Greeley, Colo.

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Greenwich, Conn.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.	Tri-Cities—Davenport,
Halifax, N. S.	New Castle, Pa.	Sellersville, Pa.	la.; Rock Island
Hamilton, O.	New Canaan, Conn.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	and Moline, Ill.
Hammond, Ind.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.	Troy, N. Y.
Hannibal, Mo.	Newport News, Va.	Scranton, Pa.	Uniontown, Pa.
Hazelton, Pa.	Newport, R. I.	Sioux City, Ia.	Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Hillsboro, Tex.	New York City.	Smithtown, L. I.	Vancouver, B. C.
Holyoke, Mass.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Souderton, Pa.	Victoria, Tex.
Hot Springs, Ark.	Norfolk, Va.	South Omaha, Neb.	Waco, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	Northampton, Mass.	South Bend, Ind.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	North Bend, Ore.	Spokane, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
Huntington, W. Va.	Norwalk, Conn.	Springfield, Ill.	Waterbury, Conn.
Hutchinson, Kan.	Norwood, O.	Springfield, Mass.	Watertown, N. Y.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Oakland, Cal.	Springfield, O.	Watertown, S. D.
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	O'Fallon, Ill.	Stamford, Conn.	Wauchula, Fla.
Ilion, N. Y.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Steubenville, O.	Welland Canal Zone.
Ithaca, N. Y.	Omaha, Neb.	Superior, Wis.	West Frankfort, Ill.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Orilla, Ont., Can.	Syracuse, N. Y.	West Palm Beach, Fla.
Jacksonville, Tex.	Ossining, N. Y.	Tacoma, Wash.	White Plains, N. Y.
Jamestown, N. Y.	Oswego, N. Y.	Tampa, Fla.	Whitney, Tex.
Jasonville, Ind.	Ottawa, Can.	Teague, Tex.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Jefferson City, Mo.	Palestine, Tex.	Temple, Tex.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Joliet, Ill.	Paragould, Ark.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Wilmington, Del.
Joplin, Mo.	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Titusville, Fla.	Winnipeg, Can.
Kansas City, Mo.	Parsons, Kan.	Toronto, Can.	Worcester, Mass.
Kenosha, Wis.	Passaic, N. J.	Trenton, N. J.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Kincaid, Ill.	Paterson, N. J.		
Kissimmee, Fla.	Peekskill, N. Y.		
Klarna Falls, Ore.	Peoria, Ill.		
Kokomo, Ind.	Philadelphia, Pa.		
Laconia, N. H.	Phoenix, Ariz.		
Lansing, Mich.	Pittsburgh, Pa.		
Lakeland, Fla.	Pittsfield, Mass.		
Leadville, Colo.	Palm Beach, Fla.		
Lewiston, Idaho.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		
Lewiston, Mont.	Portland, Me.		
Lexington, Ky.	Portland, Ore.		
Little Rock, Ark.	Pottsville, Pa.		
London, Ont., Can.	Pueblo, Colo.		
Long Beach, Cal.	Quincy, Ill.		
Los Angeles, Cal.	Racine, Wis.		
Louisville, Ky.	Reno, Nev.		
Macon, Ga.	Red Banks, N. J.		
Marietta, O.	Regina, Can.		
Marquette, Mich.	Richmond, Cal.		
Marshalltown, Ia.	Richmond, Va.		
Maryville, Tenn.	Robstown, Tex.		
Mason City, Ia.	Roachdale, Tex.		
Medicine Hat, Can.	Rochester, N. Y.		
Medina, N. Y.	Rockford, Ill.		
Memphis, Tenn.	Rock Springs, Wyo.		
Mendota, Ill.	Roundup, Mont.		
Miami, Ariz.	Salem, Ore.		
Milwaukee, Wis.	San Antonio, Tex.		
Minneapolis, Minn.	San Diego, Cal.		
Minot, N. D.	Salt Lake City, Utah.		
Mobile, Ala.	San Francisco, Cal.		
Montreal, Can.	Schenectady, N. Y.		
Morris, Ill.	Shreveport, La.		
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	Sioux City, Ia.		
Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	St. Augustine, Fla.		
Mount Carmel, Ill.	St. Catharines, Ont.		
Mowbridge, S. D.	St. Cloud, Minn.		
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	St. Joseph, Mo.		
Newark, N. J.	St. Paul, Minn.		
Newark, O.	St. Petersburg, Fla.		
New Bedford, Mass.	St. Louis, Mo.		

Valuable Woods Imported

Woods from tropical countries are in brisk demand in the woodworking industry in this country. Recently a valuable shipment of fifty rosewood logs reached Chicago from faraway India. These logs are exceptionally scarce and few are imported to this country. The grain and color are exceptionally odd, and closely resemble those of the Brazilian rosewood more commonly used in this market. This wood will be used in the manufacture of high-grade fixtures. Teak from Rangoon, India, has also been imported in the shipbuilding industry.

Mexican mahogany is now exceptionally scarce, the best grades having practically been cleaned up previous to the outbreak of hostilities which brought about the unsettled conditions which still prevail there. The bulk of our mahogany supply nowadays is obtained from South Africa.

Riz From the Ranks

"That's our general superintendent—son of the president—he began at the bottom and worked up—started in as an oiler, right after he left college!"

"When was that?"

"Oh, he graduated last June?"—Puck.

Correspondence



Fourth of July Thoughts

Editor The Carpenter:

On the return of the natal day of the nation, union men should remember that when the colonies determined to be free and assert their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, they formed a union, and took active measures to assert the principles to which the signors of the Declaration of Independence pledged their lives, fortune and sacred honor. The British government absolutely denied they had any inalienable or any other kind of rights that it was bound to respect. Its counterpart can easily be found in the "big business" men of today, who monopolize the land and the resources of the country, and deny the right of labor to organize and to have a voice in industrial affairs, to the extent of regulating the conditions under which they shall live, move and have their being.

An irrepressible conflict is now on to determine whether the principles for which Gen. Washington fought are applicable to the conditions that obtain in the Republic today. The American people last year paid in rent to native and foreign landlords for the right to live on the soil of their birth and breathe the air of their native land over \$8,000,000,000. And in spite of this tax for the right to live on the soil of their birth, the delusion still exists that we are free citizens of a free country. Our children go to school and sing "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty," when under present conditions they stand as much chance of ever owning a square inch of the soil they were born on as they have of owning so much of the planet Mars or of the moon, and the only liberty they or their parents enjoy is what the monopolists choose to allow them. The farmers are rapidly becoming serfs by losing con-

trol of the soil, which is passing into the hands of those who farm farmers instead of tilling the land.

The unemployed grow more numerous every year. The extremes of wealth and poverty become more acute than ever. Our "statesmen" either cannot or will not deal with the causes that give unearned wealth to idlers and untold misery and want to toilers. The beneficiaries of these conditions will do nothing to remedy the evils they are responsible for. It is up to the victims to devise ways and means to assert their right to life and liberty. The Revolutionary men took up arms and drove the emissaries of King George out of the country. We must follow their example to the extent of voting out of office and power all who in any way deny the self-evident truths of the charter of liberty, adopted by the United Colonies on the Fourth of July, 1776, and turn the government of our country over to those who will use all moral, and if necessary, all military and naval power of the land to assert the inalienable right of all men to live on the earth the Creator gave to the children of men, and not to the privileged few who monopolize it, and deny that the rest of us have any right either in or on it, which they are bound to respect.

Those who own the land own all who must live on the land. We must recognize the land as the common property of all, and land values produced by the concentration of population belong to those who produce it, and should be used to pay all municipal, state and national expenses, instead of being turned over to the parasites who now collect rent and live on the blood and sweat of their fellowmen.

If we are to be free and enjoy what the men of 1776 fought, bled and died to obtain for their country, we must

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free the land, for without free land there can be no free men.

ALEXANDER LAW.

L. U. 326, U. B. C. & J. of A., New York City.

Resolutions From Central Federated Union of New York

Editor The Carpenter:

New York, May 15th, 1915.

Your attention is directed to the following resolutions adopted unanimously by this body.

It seems to the 300,000 organized workmen and women represented in this body that some determined action should be taken by the organized labor forces in this country to prevent war at any cost.

The second resolution deals with the recent conviction of John R. Lawson, of the United Mine Workers of America.

Fraternally,

ERNEST BOHM,

Corresponding Secretary,

No. 210 East Fifth Street, New York City, N. Y.

P. S.—Both resolutions have been endorsed by the Federated Central Body, composed of the Central Bodies of New York State and New Jersey State.

Resolution No. 1.

"Whereas an attempt is being made by certain elements in our country to embroil it in the present European slaughter; and

"Whereas the laboring forces will be those called upon not alone to do the fighting, but to pay the taxes due to a war situation; and

"Whereas recent court decisions, attempts to void the Compensation Law, general chicaneries forced upon labor, the unwillingness of government and municipality to abridge unemployment, the wholesale wanton murder of women and children in the Colorado coal fields, aptly illustrate the contempt of the ruling classes toward labor, and the possible sinister motive to destroy its organizations which are determinedly demanding their rights;

"Resolved, That this Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity earnestly appeals to labor throughout this country to oppose in every way any and all attempts to inveigle the United States into the European conflict.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to all bodies of organized labor on the American continent."

Resolution No. 2.

"Whereas J. R. Lawson, a prominent official of the United Mine Workers' Union of America, was recently convicted and received a life sentence in the State of Colorado, and

"Whereas it is a well-known and indisputable fact that—the Rockefeller interests have been at war with the United Mine Workers' Union of America and with all the means and power at their command, have hired thugs to shoot down women and children, in fact, creating a civil war in that environment, be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity condemns the whole procedure as based upon class prejudice, fostered, abetted and desired by the Rockefeller interests.

"Resolved, That we call upon the organized labor movement and the citizens of our country to voice protests against this inhuman and damnable conviction.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to every labor organization, requesting that a similar protest be adopted and forwarded to the Governor of Colorado, the United Mine Workers and to Mr. John R. Lawson."

Silent Union Label Boosters Have Entered the Field.

Editor The Carpenter:

Not having seen anything recently published in our "Carpenter" about the new Label boosting union pencils for carpenters, officers and clerks, except the letter of introduction with sample pencils sent out to every L. U. of the U. B. by the 1st General Vice-President also

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his reference to his distributing union label pencils in his two last quarterly reports to the General President.

This scheme of boosting the U. B. label is worthy of endorsement and the patronage of all officers and members of the U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Next, we are going to have union-made canes for future Labor Days and Union Trades Conventions, also hand-made silver and gold mounted canes for presentation to worthy retiring officers, etc, and warranted hand-made baseball bats for the players of the national game. All L. U.'s and Central Labor Bodies wanting Labor Day canes should forward their orders at their earliest convenience, to Wm. Pohl & Farley Bros., Braidwood, Ill. (Illinois Valley and Will Co., D. C.'s) so that the canes will reach the purchaser a few days before needed.

Take note of the above manufacturer's address, and help boost the U. B. Label Parade Canes among all trade unionists.

Fraternally Yours,

POHL & FARLEY,

Members of U. B.

Attitude of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company

Editor The Carpenter:

Enclosed find resolution from Local Building Trades Council, also explanatory letter. We would request that you publish resolution in our monthly Journal.

Yours Fraternally,

EMIL BRODDE, Secy.

Milwaukee, Wis., D. C.

Resolution

The following resolution has been endorsed and adopted by the Milwaukee Building Trades Council, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas, The B. J. Johnson Soap Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of the following brands of soap, to-wit: the Borax, Calumet, Etna, China, Ajax, Galvanic, Badger, Johnson's Naptha, Palmolive Soap, Palmolive Shampoo, Palmolive Cold Cream and the Johnson's Washing Powder, all of which is being

manufactured in a building erected and constructed almost entirely by non-union labor; and

Whereas, Every proposition to a fair and honorable adjustment of the now existing difficulty, has been made by the Milwaukee Building Trades Council to the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, for them to employ union labor in the erection and construction of their new buildings; and

Whereas, The cardinal principle of organized labor is that we "patronize those that patronize us;" therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department and their affiliated International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and the membership thereof, be made familiar with the true facts and attitude of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, who employed non-union labor in the erection and construction of their new buildings.

Endorsed by

Carpenters District Council of Milwaukee County.

Appreciation

Editor The Carpenter:

I appreciate the excellent reading matter in the recent issues of our Journal, instructive and entertaining par excellence.

Casual Comment items are "best ever." Come again, ye scribes!

Yours,

T. C. JOHNSON,

L. U. 782, Fond-du-lac, Wis.

A Course In Public Speaking

The American Correspondence School of Law of Chicago, Ill., has added to its faculty Professor R. E. Pattison Kline of the Columbia College of Expression, of the same city, a well-known authority on public speaking and oratory. Professor Kline has prepared a course in Effective Public Speaking which has been added to the curriculum of the school and may be availed of by all who have aspirations of an oratorical nature. The course is based on a scientific plan and the student is supplied with all necessary text books and is also assisted through the medium of "side talks" and personal letters. Nowadays, when the ability to speak well in public is a decidedly valuable personal asset, a thorough study of such a course is likely to be well worth while. Full particulars of the course may be had on application by writing to the American Correspondence School of Law, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

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U. B. Wins Suit.

The members of former L. U. 76 of New Orleans have lost their suit brought in the Circuit Court of that city to restrain the international organization from taking away the charter of that local. The U. B. and organizer U. S. Berry were made defendants in the suit. Judge T. C. W. Ellis rendered the following decision:

"The exception to the jurisdiction of the court is overruled, and considering the plaintiff's allegations and the exhibits put in evidence at the hearing, and it appearing that the charges and proceedings against the plaintiff herein complained of, have been conducted contradictorily and after due notice and opportunity for defense, and that plaintiff still has the right of appeal to the General Convention of the United Brotherhood and that pending said appeal provision is made for the holding in trust of the funds and entire effects of the plaintiff, by proper authority, and that provision is also made for the members of the plaintiff's union in good standing by the issuance of clearance cards which retain them upon their compliance with the rules of the brotherhood in all their rights as members; and further considering that under the facts here shown the duty of the court is to abstain from interference in the internal affairs of the brotherhood.

"It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of the defendants, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and U. S. Berry, and against the plaintiff, Local Union No. 76 of the said brotherhood, refusing the injunction and recalling the rule nisi, sustaining the exception of no cause of action, and dismissing the plaintiff's suit, at their costs. Judgment read and rendered in open court June 1, 1915."

The charter of L. U. 76 was revoked by the General President and the members of the G. E. B., after a special committee consisting of G. E. B. members Martell and Potts and General Secretary Duffy had been sent to New Orleans to

investigate charges preferred against the local by L. U. 1312 and L. U. 1846 of the same city. The action of the G. E. B. was based on the report of the special committee.

Organize, U. S. Berry Assaulted.

Union labor circles in New Orleans are very much aroused over a dastardly assault which was made upon Organizer U. S. Berry on Monday morning, June 14. While peaceably waiting for a street car at the corner of Lyons and Tchoupitoulas streets, he was set upon by a number of "scabs" imported on the Dock Board cotton warehouse job (a state contract) by the Jefferson Construction Company and brutally kicked and beaten. His clothes were badly torn and a note book, fountain pen and other articles were stolen from his pockets. The ringleader in the assault was Superintendent Oscar Quinn of the construction company.

Early in the morning Organizer Berry went out where the warehouse is being constructed and passed cards around to the men urging them to join the U. B. He left the place about fifteen minutes before work started and was standing at a corner more than two blocks away when attacked. The assault was entirely unwarranted, and the organizer was given no time to defend himself against his assailants.

Brother Berry's painstaking efforts to strengthen the organization in New Orleans since he came there from Dallas last year has won him the enmity of many persons in the city who are hostile to union labor. The superintendent of the Jefferson Construction Company was particularly incensed at him because he was overcoming the numerous obstacles placed in his way and was making steady progress in unionizing the men on the cotton warehouse job. Slugging tactics were therefore resorted to as a means of intimidating him.

The assault has had the opposite effect, however, from that which was intended, and Brother Berry is more determined than ever to persist in his

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work. It has also resulted in rallying the labor unionists in New Orleans as a unit to the side of our organizer. At a recent meeting the Central Trades and Labor Council adopted a resolution condemning the action of "the hirelings and thugs" who assaulted organizer Berry and also condemned the Jefferson Construction Company for importing outside carpenters and laborers and working them from eleven to twelve hours a day at a rate of fifteen to forty cents per hour.

The fact that the "cotton warehouse job" referred to is being put up by non-union labor reflects very little credit on the great state of Louisiana which should furnish an example other than as an employer of cheap and non-resident labor.

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada— Convention Call.

The Thirty-first Annual Session of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will open in the Labor Temple Building, City of Vancouver, Province of British Columbia, Monday, September 20th, 1915.

The annual meeting of the Congress, held last year in the City of St. John, N. B., can be considered as one of the most successful in the history of its career. It was in the center of the Maritime Provinces and afforded opportunities for those who live along the Atlantic coast to become better acquainted with the progress and work of the Congress. This year it is the turn of the Pacific coast and, consequently, the City of Vancouver B. C., has been selected as the meeting place for the convention of 1915. Thus in the two years the labor interests at the two extremities of the Dominion find ventilation for their requirements and interests through the ever expanding influence of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The forthcoming convention will be perhaps the most important in the history of the Congress. Many legislative questions of vital interest to labor in Canada will be discussed and decisions

arrived at. In addition a great number of pressing difficulties arising out of the gigantic struggle in Europe will face the delegates for consideration and decision. The industrial situation in Canada is much different at the time of issuing this call than when the last convention was held. At this convention policies of great moment to the working class in Canada will have to be outlined. Among the many subjects for consideration which need attention are: 1, The conditions arising from unemployment in the industrial centers in Canada; 2, Dominion and Provincial Legislation affecting labor interests; 3, Enforcement of the misrepresentation and monetary clauses of the Immigration Laws all the year round; 4, The proposed 8-hour Labor Bill; 5, Workmen's Compensation Acts in various provinces; 6, Amendments to the Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act; 7, Fortnightly payment of wages on all railways; 8, Proposed amendments to Dominion Elections Act; 9, Old Age Pensions and all the issues that are there-with connected.

Wheeler Elected Councilman

We were pleased to learn from a recent issue of the Los Angeles Citizen of the success of Brother Fred C. Wheeler in the recent municipal elections in that city. He ran as an independent labor candidate and is entering upon his second term in the council. How faithfully he served the public is attested by the huge vote he received, having led the councilmanic ticket. His vote was 57,232, his nearest opponent only polling 50,552. He also received over 10,000 votes more than C. E. Sebastian, the winning candidate for mayor. Brother Wheeler is a close student of municipal affairs, a man of good judgment and broad in his sympathies. No other councilman in the history of Los Angeles is said to have rendered more satisfactory service to the city. He is a prominent member of the U. B., and his face is a familiar one at Conventions in recent years.

Casual Comment



This is the first issue off the U. B. press.

* * *

The U. B. printing plant is now in operation.

* * *

"Our own plant, in our own headquarters, printing our own Journal. Some class, eh?"

* * *

The wheel of time brings many changes. In the old days we were not worrying much about printing plants.

* * *

The next issue of The Carpenter will be our thirty-fourth anniversary number. The U. B. came into existence in August, 1881.

* * *

If you have any reminiscences which you think might be worth while, bearing on the early history of the organization, send them in without delay.

* * *

The year 1881, was an eventful one in the American labor world. Closely following the birth of the U. B. in August came the establishment of the A. F. of L. at Pittsburg, the following December.

* * *

The Chicago boys have our hearty congratulations on the successful outcome of their hard fought struggle which resulted in obtaining for them practically everything which was demanded of the contractors.

* * *

A fight such as they put up was certainly deserving of success. Their splendid victory, gained despite the united opposition of the building interests, is something which will stand out in the annals of U. B. trade movements.

* * *

A minimum wage of 70 cents an hour, a three-years' agreement and—most im-

portant of all—the granting to them of the union shop conditions to which they clung tenaciously once more demonstrates the power of solidarity.

* * *

The University of Pennsylvania, which refused President Gompers a hearing within its walls a short time ago, started things once more by dismissing Professor Scott Nearing, assistant professor in the Warton School of Economy, from its staff.

* * *

Professor Nearing's pronounced views on the subject of trade unionism—our Journal has published some of them from time to time—proved too much for the liberal-minded authorities of the U. of P., so they felt it necessary to "can" him.

* * *

Is the boasted freedom of speech in our American universities only a myth, after all? It would seem, indeed, that about the only freedom of speech allowed in some of our famous institutes of learning is that which coincides with the views of the powers that be.

* * *

The American labor movement stands as a unit behind every effort made to see justice done in the case of John R. Lawson. If he does not emerge a free man from the position in which he has been placed as a result of the machinations of the western coal barons, more than 2,000,000 American trade unionists will want to know the reason why.

* * *

A number of sensational allegations are contained in the motion for a new trial in the Lawson case. No less than 221 assignments of error are charged. This, it must be admitted, is a goodly number even for such a travesty of

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justice as that trial proved to be, but the very nature of the errors charged show the lengths to which his enemies went to convict him.

* * *

Jury men are said to have been tricked and coerced into voting to convict the defendant and a mine guard named White has intimated that the man, Nimmo, was not shot by the strikers, but by the mine guards themselves. White and another mine guard contradict the testimony of three other mine guards who helped to convict Lawson.

* * *

The Chicago street railway men are to be congratulated on the swift ending of their recent strike. They gave a splendid display of their collective strength and at every stage the sympathy of the public was with them. It is to be hoped now that the question in dispute between them and the elevated and surface car companies will be adjusted satisfactorily by the arbitration board.

* * *

The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics calls attention to the fact that no less than 25,000 wage earners of both sexes are killed in this country every year in industrial pursuits. Those workers disabled during the same period for more than four weeks at a time it places at 700,000. It would, therefore, seem that while the casualties are so great in our own industrial field we may be inclined to place undue emphases upon the slaughter in Europe.

* * *

No less a personage than George W. Wickersham who was Attorney-General under President Taft's administration, now affirms that the labor provisions of the Clayton anti-trust act will give the workers the relief its advocates claim. Coming from such a source this looks very reassuring. Mr. Wickersham is not over friendly to labor—indeed, he shows his bias quite plainly—but his opinion is all the more valuable for that reason.

The importance of high dues as a necessary adjunct of trade union success is referred to in an article elsewhere in this issue and should be given attention by the membership. Everyone realizes that to do its most effective work at the present time a union must stand squarely upon its own feet. The great cause of disastrous shipwrecks and failures in the union field is that many organizations depend mainly upon the assistance of brother unionists when trouble comes.

* * *

Failure to make adequate preparation for the rainy day by omitting to build up a strong treasury is the cardinal mistake which many trade unionists make. These men usually find by bitter experience that reliance on the good will and fraternal spirit of other unionists—who, perhaps, have many other calls upon them—is at best an uncertain quantity. Self-dependence is as great a virtue in a union as in an individual, and the best way to attain it in the former instance is by keeping the treasury replenished by establishing a system of reasonably high dues.

* * *

The latest move of the Anti-Boycott Association which is behind the so-called "open shop" crusade of the non-union sash, door and blind manufacturers of New York and Brooklyn in their fight against the members of the U. B. in that city was begun on June 22, when General Agent Charles H. Bausher was arrested on a criminal conspiracy charge under the anti-trust laws and the penal law. Warrants were issued for three other officers of the New York D. C. at the same time, Brothers O'Grady, Quinn and Stock, on the same complaint made by John Bossert of the firm of Louis Bossert & Sons. The complainant charges that his business in Manhattan, which formerly amounted to more than \$300,000 a year had been reduced to almost nothing by "the repressive acts of the union."

* * *

Bossert's affidavit asserts the existence of an alliance between the union of-

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ficials and manufacturers running union shops for the purpose of stamping out "open shop" products. These manufacturers, he says, employ spies to watch the disposition of non-union materials and when they are found being put into buildings the unions are notified to get busy and call a strike. This is the old complaint of the Anti-Boycott Association and is the very same charge which was made in the civil suit of Painé et al. vs. the Brotherhood, in which the Association was defeated, both in the District Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States.

* * *

We gather from "American Industries" that our friend Mr. Walter Drew, general counsel for the National Erectors' Association, is anything but pleased with the work of the Industrial Commission. He has interested himself in the personnel of the commission to the extent of endeavoring to find how the various members stand on the "closed" and "open" shop proposition. He is inclined to think that four members favor the so-called "closed" shop; three, he finds, favor collective bargaining upon a "closed" shop basis, while the two remaining members are said to favor the "open" shop. This is certainly cold comfort for Brother Drew.

* * *

Governor Walsh, of Massachusetts, has signed the bill which provides for pensions for laborers employed by the Massachusetts municipalities. The act is optional with cities and towns, and applies to those workers who have reached the age of sixty years and who have been in service not less than twenty-five years. The act shall be voted on by the cities and towns at the next election. Boston may retire laborers on pensions who have suffered permanent injury and who have been employed not less than fifteen years. Pensions for municipal laborers have been long in practice in parts of Europe.

* * *

The city council of Chicago deserves great praise for its prompt action during the recent street railway strike in pass-

ing an ordinance prohibiting the importation of strike breakers. The action followed the request of Police Chief Healy for an appropriation of \$400,000 for clubs, belts and cartridges to be used during the strike. The council by a vote of 57 to 10 took a determined stand and prevented the traction interests from bringing to the city a criminal element to break the strike of self-respecting workingmen. It would be well if other industrial centers followed the action of Chicago in time of labor troubles. By doing so much bloodshed, violence and misery would be prevented.

* * *

Governor Carlson of Colorado is finding that he has raised something like a hornets nest because of his appointment of Granby C. Hillyer as judge of the specially created Trinidad judicial district, in which John R. Lawson was tried. Hillyer was counsel for the mine operators and one of his first judicial acts was sentencing the miners' leaders to imprisonment for life. The Governor has since stumped the state in an effort to justify his action, but from the temper of the people it looks as though his appointment of Hillyer will be the most regretted action of his official life.

* * *

In his testimony before the Industrial Relations Commission, organizer Santiago Iglesias, of the A. F. of L., painted a very gloomy picture of labor conditions in Porto Rico. He told of the workers there being thrown into jail on the slightest pretext and of great brutality toward the workers during the recent strike of the agricultural laborers on the island. While the Porto Rican government officials denied the allegations, nevertheless the frequent labor troubles there show that conditions are not as they should be in that western possession, Senor Iglesias, as is probably known, belongs to our organization.

* * *

The New York Central Federated Union recently passed a resolution commending Chairman Walsh for his work as head of the Industrial Commission. In the opinion of the union the work of

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the commission and its chairman had never been equalled in its comprehensiveness, all of which is very true, for never before has there been such a thorough and painstaking investigation of the troubles between capital and labor. Now that the newspaper outcry against chairman Walsh has seemingly died down, we are awaiting with interest the next move of his enemies.

* * *

The reactionary attitude of former President Taft was illustrated once more in his recent testimony before the judiciary committee of the constitutional convention of New York state when he urged the appointment rather than the election of judges. Mr. Taft was very emphatic on the point urging that it would "remove judges from politics." It is needless to say that he does not favor primary elections either, or, for that matter, any other progressive measure which would bring the people into closer touch with the affairs of government.

A Matter of Foresight

At a time when the question of an old home for the aged and infirm members of our craft is being seriously discussed the following extracts from two letters which appeared in recent issues of the Typographical Journal are likely to be read with interest. Both writers point out what they consider a serious defect in the palatial Home which the Typos have established in Colorado in that no provision is made for the faithful wife of the union man who expects to end his days there.

A brother who has been a member of the Typographical Union for more than thirty years, writes:

I have been confined at home more or less frequently the past six months with illness, and while lying awake nights studying as to what would be the fate of my family should my misfortune continue, there often came to my mind something like this: Here I am a fit subject for the Union Printers Home, and only the sense of duty due to my dependents keeps my shoulder to the wheel. Soon my two children will marry and leave home, and none will remain but myself, and faithful wife. Now, here's the rub—should I enter the Home—as I am entitled to do—what would become of the faithful and devoted woman who has stood by me in good and ill repute? I can

not take her with me to the Home because, owing to the lack of foresight of all of us, there is no provision made for her there. Then what? Shall I go off and leave her to shift for herself, while I leave to enter the magnificent Home prepared for me? Is there any man worthy of the Home who could do this? Then I say it is up to the organization, in the name of all we hold sacred, to transform the Union Printers Home so that our faithful wives can accompany us there, and together we can pass our last days. Doubtless there are many of the older members in the position described, and I should like to see this matter taken in hand by the younger blood and provision made accordingly. As now arranged, the Home is a worthless institution to the men who have done the most to establish and perpetuate it. To enter it without my wife would be like to entering into a whitened sepulchre—and before I would do so, I would take my faithful companion by the arm and we would "march over the hill to the poorhouse" together.

Another member, in the following issue of the Journal, says:

"Surely we, brothers of one of the greatest crafts in the world and members of one of the strongest unions, have overlooked a most important factor in our Home in not making some provision whereby a comrade, entitled to the comforts of the Home, may go there; and there, in the companionship of his faithful wife, enjoy what few comforts remain for him in his declining years.

Our Home in Colorado is indeed one of which we may feel justly proud, but should we not advance a step farther and provide for our devoted helpmates who have borne with us, uncomplaining, in the struggles we have faced, and fought by our side the battles that confronted us daily?

While I am still in my early thirties I can not but think of the time when my hair shall become white; when my step falters and my hand is uncertain; when I can no longer follow the pursuits of the craft; when, unless fortune has favored me in providing for the simple necessities of old age, I will have to choose between leaving the companion who drank with me the cup of sorrow as well as the cup of joy, to partake of the privileges of the Home, or, taking her by the hand, seek shelter in the town or county poorhouse. Should I leave her to care for herself—which I would not do—while I enjoy the comforts of the Home? Would my fellow craftsmen deem me a worthy resident of the institution? I think not."

There are also other indications to show that the Printers are fast becoming aware of the incompleteness of their Home under present circumstances and it is altogether likely that they will soon arrange matters so that entrance will not mean to the aged member separation from the companion of his lifetime.

Whether the U. B. shall embark upon a pension system or an old Home as a means of providing for the aged and feeble member is a question which the future must decide. Should a Home be erected, however, all probabilities are that care will be taken of the good wife as well as the aged brother.

News Notes from Local Unions



Cushing, Okla., L. U. 1599.—As we are endeavoring to place our new local on a solid footing and establish trade rules, traveling brothers would confer a favor by staying away from Cushing. We are asking for fifty cents per hour and an eight-hour day. Work is rather slack and several of the contractors are opposing us. Many of our members are unemployed. H. E. Rust, R. S.

* * *

Belleville, Ill., L. U. 433.—All traveling brothers are urged to keep away from Belleville, as conditions in the trade are very dull. More than half of our members are unemployed and future prospects are not bright. Peter Shoenhofer, R. S.

* * *

Huntington, W. Va., L. U. 302.—Carpenters are asked to stay away from Huntington until work opens up and differences existing in the building trades are amicably adjusted. There are a large number of unemployed carpenters in the city already. S. A. Maupin, R. S.

* * *

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Our local is getting along in good shape at the present time and we are taking in new members at every meeting. We would, however, advise all traveling brothers to stay away from Bloomington, as there is not a great amount of work available, although all our members are employed. E. E. Galloway, R. S.

* * *

Pratt, Kansas, L. U. 1137.—W. H. Hayden, organized a local at this place on June 12, when twenty-six members were admitted by initiation and six by card. It is probable that as many more will be admitted in the near future, most of whom have sent in their applications. The contractors are all favorable to organization and are lending their as-

sistance to the journeymen, so it looks as though we will meet with little or no opposition and will soon be able to report the carpenters of Pratt as one hundred per cent organized. C. J. Reuter, Frank Craver and S. Sweaney, committee.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding Fred N. Yeager, a member of L. U. 1925, Columbia, Mo. He left home on January 14, and was last heard from in Kansas. He is nearly six feet tall; weighs 180 pounds, and is of a dark



complexion with grey eyes. His hair is black tinged with grey. A tooth is missing on each side of mouth and he has a little gold in front. Yeager left a wife and four small children, the eldest being six years. Information regarding him should be sent to Mrs. Addie M. Yeager, R. F. D. No. 5, Columbia, Mo.

* * *

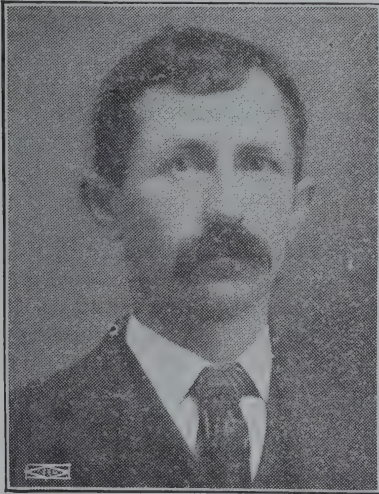
Arnold E. Schilling, a member of Parquet Floor Layers' L. U. 1242, of Cleveland, O., disappeared from his home in November last. He was pre-

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viously a member of the Iron Moulders' Union No. 218 in that city and also worked at the trade in St. Paul, Minn. Schilling is five feet seven inches tall; has light hair and blue eyes, and is 31 years old. He left his wife and three children without any means of support. It is thought he may have gone to Chicago. Send information to Mrs. A. E. Schilling, 754 St. Anthony Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

This is a photograph of a carpenter named Wayne McKinney alias Charles L. Adams. He deserted his wife and family near Seattle in 1906, where he was known as McKinney. Coming to



Aberdeen, Wash., he assumed the name of Adams and under that name married a second time. He also joined the Aberdeen local of the U. B. McKinney or Adams is 42 years old, but looks older. He is 5 feet 7 inches tall; his hair is dark, but turning grey at the temples; he has brown eyes, a reddish brown mustache and a healthy complexion. He disappeared from Aberdeen in the month of March and it is thought that he may be in Alaska. Information concerning him should be sent to Mrs. Belle Adams, 300 West Heron street, Aberdeen, Wash.

* * *

Mrs. Beech of 154 Casheart street, Birkenhead, England, is anxious to

learn the whereabouts of her son, W. J. Beech, a carpenter. She last heard from him in July, 1914. He was then in Omaha, Neb.

Expulsions

Ernest James, formerly the financial secretary of L. U. 94, of Providence, R. I., has been expelled from that local on a charge of having embezzled funds amounting to \$52.60. Financial secretaries and business agents are warned not to send money orders, etc., to this man, who is no longer a member of the U. B.

Forget It.

Forget the slander you have heard,
Forget the hasty, unkind word;
Forget the quarrel and the cause,
Forget the whole affair, because
Forgetting is the only way.
Forget the storm of yesterday,
Forget the chap whose sour face
Forgets to smile in any place;
Forget the trials you have had,
Forget the weather if it's bad,
Forget the knocker, he's a freak,
Forget him seven days a week.
Forget you're not a millionaire,
Forget the gray streaks in your hair;
Forget the home team lost the game,
Forget the pitcher was to blame.
Forget the coffee when it's cold,
Forget to kick, forget to scold,
Forget the plumber's awful charge,
Forget the iceman's bill is large,
Forget the coal man's awful ("weighs")
Forget the heat in summer days.
Forget wherever you may roam,
Forget the duck who wrote this poem;
Forget that he in social bliss,
Forgot himself when he wrote this.
Forget to ever get the blues,
But don't forget to pay your dues.

—Exchange.

Character.

Character is made up of small duties faithfully performed—of self-denials, of self-sacrifices, of kindly acts of love and duty.—Smiles.

Trade Notes



Successful Trade Movements.

Amarillo, Tex., L. U. 665.—Our local has a minimum wage scale of fifty cents per hour and an eight-hour day as a result of a verbal agreement with the contractors and prospects here are looking better now than heretofore. Brother O. Olson paid us a ten-day visit recently and his presence here did much good. Joe Parr, R. S.

* * *

Bridgeport, Conn., District Council.—All the Bridgeport contractors are paying the new scale of 46 $\frac{7}{8}$ cents per hour required by our spring trade movement, which began May 1. Local carpenters are now receiving \$3.75 per day of eight hours.

* * *

Michigan City, Ind., Millmen's L. U. 1293.—We have entered into an agreement with the A. R. Colborn Company, of this city, which calls for a minimum scale for bench and machine men of thirty cents per hour, same to be effective for one year from June 1. The millmen have a nine-hour-day. John Schwark, R. S.

* * *

Oskaloosa, Iowa, L. U. 1034.—An agreement has been signed between the members of this local and the contractors, the terms of which include a minimum wage of fifty cents per hour and an eight-hour day. The old scale was 45 cents per hour. The agreement is to remain effective until April 1, 1917. Everything is now satisfactorily adjusted with the exception that work is rather scarce.

* * *

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Our trade movement entered into some time ago has been completely successful, all the contractors having agreed to pay the scale demanded. Agreement by contract was waived owing to a slight difference with some of the contractors on

the subject of the right of members to do repair jobs for individual owners. Everything is now moving smoothly. Our old scale was 40 cents per hour with no provision for foremen. The new scale, in operation for the next two years, calls for 45 cents per hour for all journeymen and 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents for foremen, a daily wage of \$3.60 and \$4.10, per day of eight hours, respectively.

* * *

Springfield, Mo., L. U. 978.—All the fair contractors in this vicinity have signed the agreement granting the members of L. U. 978, an increase in the wage scale of five cents per hour, same to take effect June 1. The current minimum wage is, therefore, fifty cents per hour for an eight-hour day. The increase was obtained without protest in face of the fact that conditions in the building trade here are slack and far from satisfactory. Our membership is steadily increasing and we entertain the hope that we shall yet have an organization which will include every competent carpenter in the city. C. J. McKee-gan, B. A.

—

"How To Make and Read Drawings."

Brother A. Edward Rhodes wishes to acquaint readers of The Carpenter that his book "Making and Reading of Drawings," which has been advertised in our columns, is now out of print. No further orders for this work can be filled. His new book, "How to Make and Read Drawings" is now in the hands of the printers and will be ready for distribution early in September. The new edition will be larger and more up-to-date than the old one.

True Equality.

All men are equal in their birth,
Heirs of the earth and skies;
All men are equal when the earth
Fades from their dying eyes.

'Tis man alone who difference sees,
And speaks of high and low,
And worships those, and tramples these,
While the same path they go.

Oh, let men hasten to restore
To all their rights of love;
In power and wealth exult no more,
In wisdom lowly move.

—Harriet Martineau.

State Council Activities



United Brotherhood of Carpenters State Councils

Colorado—President, Bert White, 1731 Washington ave., Colorado Springs, Colo.; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Hayden, 1947 Stout st., Denver, Colo.

Connecticut—President, Wm. J. Sullivan, 147 Clay st., New Haven, Conn.; secretary, Geo. Chandler, 123 Greenwich ave., Greenwich.

Florida—President, Robt. M. Marshall, Lakeland, Fla.; secretary-treasurer, Frank A. Mullian, Box 599, Tampa, Fla.

Georgia—President, F. A. Morton, Waycross, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Box 251, Savannah, Ga.

Indiana—President, W. F. Wilson, 401 E. Southern ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary, James L. Tate, 1009 Extension Main st., Evansville, Ind.

Iowa—President, C. L. Beck, 400 B ave., West Cedar Rapids, Iowa; secretary-treasurer, W. B. James, 609 North Fifth st., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Louisiana—President, G. W. Moore, New Orleans, La.; secretary-treasurer, John C. Moore, Shreveport, La.

Maryland and District of Columbia—President, Jos. E. Wontsisseth, 27 N. Mount st., Baltimore, Md.; secretary, A. E. Foltz, 612 N. Mulberry st., Hagerstown, Md.

Massachusetts—President, W. H. Walsh, 173 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., 75 Bond st., Holyoke, Mass.

Michigan—President, F. C. Plambeck, 1101 N. 8th st., Saginaw; secretary-treasurer, J. E. Whittaker, 1317 W. High st., Jackson, Mich.

New Jersey—President, Samuel Botterill, 118 Main st., E. Orange, N. J.; secretary, John R. Burgess, 452 Hoboken ave., Jersey City.

New York—President, T. Gilmore, 21 Beayer Block, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Chas. Fiesler, 405 E. 88th st., New York City.

Northwest State Council—President, R. O. Rector, 975 Gladstone ave., Portland, Ore.; secretary-treasurer, J. F. Weatherby, 863 E. Sherman st., Portland, Ore.

Ohio—President, John H. Potts, 646 Mellish ave., Cincinnati, O.; secretary-treasurer, John W. Beam, 1007 Summit st., Toledo, O.

Oklahoma—President, G. E. Warren, Route 7, Box 88, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer, D. N. Ferguson, 801 E. Broadway, Ardmore, Okla.

Ontario Provincial Council—President, James Marsh, 20 Jepson st., Niagara Falls, Ont.; secretary-treasurer, Tenison Jackson, 34 Applegrove ave., Toronto, Ont., Can.

Pennsylvania—President, D. A. Post, 416 S. Main st., Wilkes-Barre; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, 1712 S. 18th st., Philadelphia.

Quebec Provincial Council—President, Arthur Martel, 1399 St. Denis st., Montreal, Can.; secretary-treasurer, Pierce Lefebvre, 301 St. Dominique st., Montreal, Can.

Rhode Island—President, A. M. Aldrich, 78 Crescent Road, Pawtucket, R. I.; secretary, C. Clarkson, 1022 Main st., Pawtucket, R. I.

Texas—President, D. B. White, 1103 N. Travis st., Sherman, Texas; secretary, J. E. Proctor, 833 Columbia st., Houston, Texas.

The British Woodworking Trades

According to the British Board of Trade Gazette for the month of June, men in the building trades have enlisted for the war in large numbers, with the result that, although building operations have been much restricted, there was very little unemployment among those remaining at home. In the brickmaking trade there was a slight decline for the month of May. An improvement was noted in the furnishing trades, and the coachbuilding industry continued good, with some overtime; in the other woodworking trades there was little change.

Gompers Scores Again.

One of the humorous incidents of the recent Industrial Commission hearings was a retort made by President Gompers while in the witness chair. A Mr. Berwind, a coal operator, who had preceded him on the stand had expressed the opinion that "there were good unions and bad unions" and the A. F. of L. executive was asked:

"Don't you think a union that didn't ask for shorter hours, higher pay and better conditions would be considered by employers a good union?"

"Yes, sir—magnificent," Gompers flashed back with a malicious smile. "Corporations think good unions are like good dogs—don't bite. They like unions that will sing 'My Country 'Tis of Thee,' and bless their employers."

Craft Problems



Concrete Forms for Groins.

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

In the interest of the prevailing inclination of industrial science tending toward simplifying mechanical procedure, the following sketch has been written:

A "groin" as defined by architectural authorities, is "the curve formed by the intersection of two or more arches"—hence a groined ceiling or vault consists of a number of interpenetrating vaults or deep arches, forming a proportionate number of groins as they intersect each other.

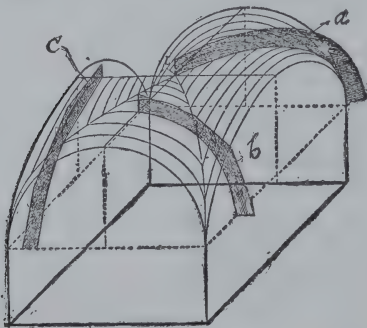


Fig. 1.

There are many kinds of these effective details employed in the higher branches of architecture, especially in ecclesiastical and public buildings where they are almost indispensable, except in those which admit of open timbered roofs or are intended to be plastered for fresco painting.

The simplest form of groin in use in domestic architecture is known as the barrel or cylindro-cylindrical vault and is developed by two semicircular vaults passing through each other at right angles as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

In the first it will be noticed that the intersection of the groined diagonal ribs with the seat and outline of each are set up just as they will appear

when in position, "a" representing the diagonal or "groin" rib or rafter, "b" that of the end section from ridge to plate, and "c" those on right and left

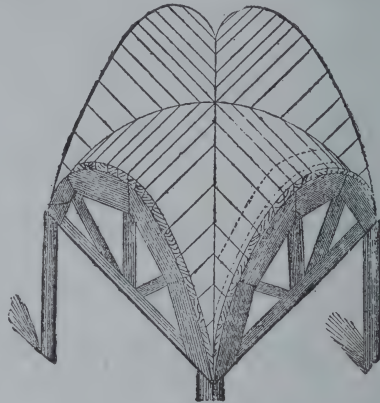


Fig. 2

sides. It must be noted too, that these ribs are intended for a lath and plaster groin, the rafter being on top and the lath and plaster underneath unlike Fig. 2, where the whole superstructure is placed on the center or form and is of reinforced concrete.

The Carpentry of Gothic Architectural Tracery

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

(Continued from last month.)

We will now take up the matter of tracery work made out of the solid wood, by means of which, our splendid medieval predecessor craftsmen wrought by hand their unequaled examples and will commence with the handsome equalateral Gothic window head illustrated in Fig. 6.

This illustrates the equalateral arch of the 13th century, containing a circle as its central feature, with two lancet and three drop arches seen just above the spring line joint.

These arches are, however, subservient to the main central figure or in

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Gothic architecture termed a cinque-foil, which is tangential to the soffit curves of the outer head pieces or sweeps and the extrados or upper of the lancet arches, touching the vertex of that in the middle arch beneath, producing a window of pleasing and graceful character by the intersection of the curves.

This window must be laid out with a trammel rod full size on a floor or large table to the stated figured dimensions,

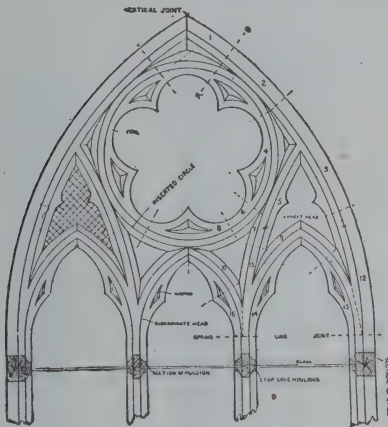


Fig. 6

the interior geometrical work being worked from dotted center lines and the intersections must be exact at all points: the construction in pieces, as it must be built up thus.

As the centers for obtaining the several radii can readily be found by following any of the published rules for determining the centers of arcs, it would be superfluous to discuss them in this article, so we will proceed with the constructive treatment.

This window is then built in sections or large pieces of wood the full thickness of the contemplated whole, in place of laminated, or in layers of many thicknesses. This is, if the timber be very good, the best form of construction.

The entire head having been laid down in the manner shown in Fig. 6, it is carefully studied over in order to find out how many and the least number of pieces of an average equal size it can be divided into, which will enable the

carpenter to saw them out with the least possible waste and get best results from his planks; also to gain that which is most to be desired—namely the joints abutting on the end wood, and saw across or transversely to the running up and down direction of the grain or woody fibres.

The top piece or that at the vertex corresponding to the keystone of this or any arch will have its joints lines, as A-B, in Fig. 6, right and left as indicated by the dotted lines and this key is wedge-shaped, thereby securing, when clamped or pressed down, all the pieces together. The surfaces of the joints are bored equally to allow for the insertion of 2, 3, or more oak dowels or pins, which are inserted into the upper joint of No. 2 section.

The bottom joint of No. 2 rests on and abuts against the top joints of Nos. 3 and 4, being similarly bored, with the left plane or surface of the joint on the radius of the inserted circle. No. 3 is the outside piece and has its radius same as the spring line of the equalateral curve, and is in the main part of the head with a portion of the Lancet head.

No. 4 has its joints, planes on the radius of the circle which abuts respectively under No. 2, against No. 5, and on top of No. 6.

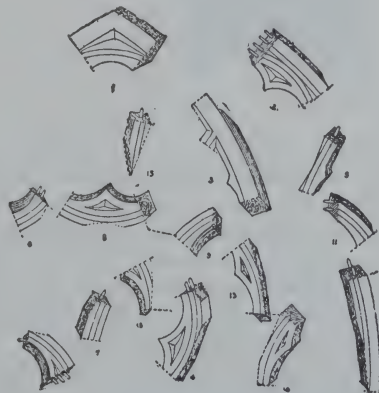


Fig. 7

No. 5 comes under the piece of the lancet arch of No. 3, and supports on its back joints No. 4, which fit into those shown on No. 4.

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No. 6 is a continuation of the circle going under No. 5 and against No. 7.

The continuation of the Lancet head No. 8 is a still further continuation of the circle fitting on top of the middle subordinate head.

No. 9 is the upper left piece of the right-hand lesser head in the lancet open-

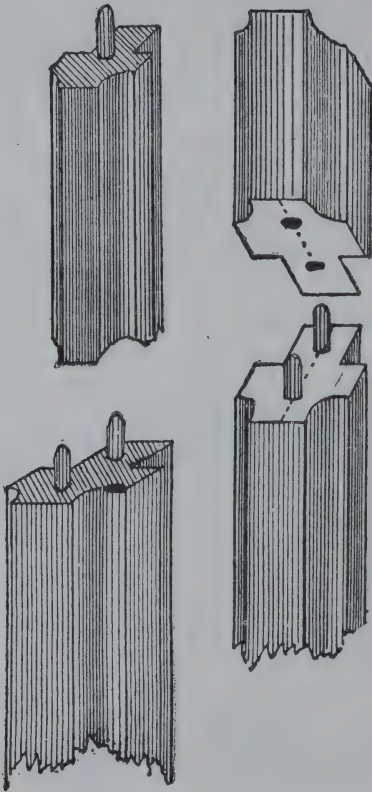


Fig. 8

ing, the plane of bottom joints being on radii of both the drop and lancet curves.

No. 10 is the top piece of the middle head, supporting No. 8, which is the bottom piece of the circle. The plan of the bottom joint of this piece is on the spring line as seen, also the center points of the drop-arch curves.

No. 11 is the piece opposite and abuts against No. 9, the dowels on the vertical joint's surface fitting into the surface of No. 9.

No. 12 is the last piece of the outer part which completes it down to the spring line joint.

No. 13 completes the lesser head in the lancet and No. 14 the opposite side, down to the spring line crossing the top joint on the right-hand mullion. It also has a double surface joint on the back.

No. 15 is that which finishes out the lancet, fitting into and wedging itself between Nos. 16 and 14 and No. 16 is the last piece necessary for the right hand side.

Duplicates of these are gotten out for the left side, which will attain the entire elevation as shown in Fig. 6.

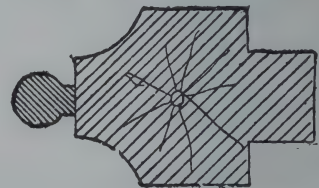


Fig. 9

Each of the sixteen separate parts required to form the right half of the design of the figure are shown isometrically in Fig. 7 with their exact shape so that readers may see how their gathering together will make up a perfect whole. But they must be studied like all mechanical details, so as to be understood and applied.

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The cross section on the lower part of this illustration delineates how the "diamond," or stained leaded glass is held in position by the stop head or cone, which is nailed into the rebates of the stiles and mullion on the inside, pressing the glass to a close watertight joint against the frame. The diamond form of glass can be recognized in the left lancet head.

The spring line joint is sawn square, and doweled when the thickness is greater than two inches, two being generally inserted in the manner shown in Fig. 8, which figure represents how thick bars and mullions were built up in pieces one on top of another. This system has been for a long time employed by carpenters, joiners and stonemasons with the difference that the latter craftsmen used bronze, iron or slate dowels, while ours wood, generally oak, these special materials being used on account of their resistance against the action of atmospheric influence as they would not expand or burst the stone or wood nor contract and loosen the joints.

We might also mention that a roll or large head with a quirk, like at Fig. 9, with a "drip" on beveled joint intersecting and mitering as it followed the outlines of the tracery and covering the joint at the reveals of the stonework or brickwork.

(To be continued.)

The Planning of a Home

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

It is an easy matter for an architect to plan a building that will do for the home of a renter, but not quite so easy to plan one for a really particular owner. To plan a real home for members of a family who intend to spend their entire lives in it, the owner is sure to be particular and every member of the family has to be perfectly satisfied.

Some time ago I was called on to plan a home for a family in medium circumstances. They had some property they had rented for years, but wanted to build a real home that would be a pleas-

ure to live in during the declining years of life. A relative of this retired couple and their children, although practically grown, were planning to stay with them and therefore were just as much inter-



ested in the planning of the home as the owner. Each one had some particular desire they wanted entered in on the plan. They did not want to put any great amount of money into it, as they did not have a great amount, yet they wanted good, fair-sized rooms.

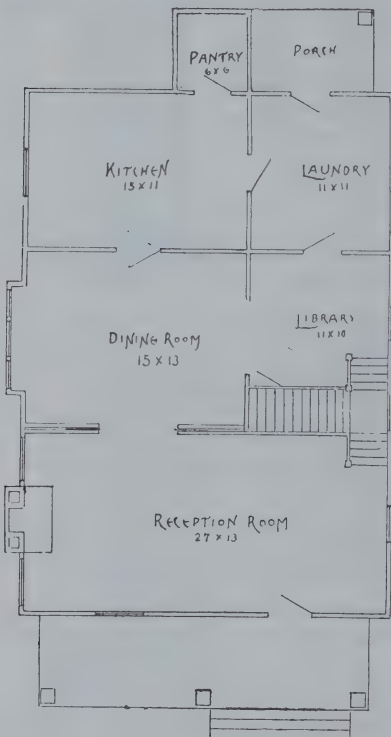
They wanted me to make them a sketch, so the next morning I took up a rough sketch, and they told me they were sorry to put me to that much trouble, for just after they talked with me a party called them up to come out and see a home which was for sale cheap, and they had gone up and practically bought it. However, as one after the other came around and looked at my sketch, they decided that they wanted me to go ahead and get up the plans and if they did not use them at once they surely would some day build after those plans. I mention this fact to let the reader know that after realizing their wants as well as I could, and giving them due consideration, I had combined their few suggestions in a way that seemed to more than please them. A good, big reception hall, a fair-sized dining room, large kitchen, laundry and library were all on the first floor, and even the pantry, if it were planned to be built on the back porch; there could

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be a cellar under the entire house; or, as the party I planned for wanted, just under the reception hall. The stairway goes under the other stairs, while the attic stairs go above the main stairs; and, as you will note, the one main stairs makes both a front and back stairs.

Now, you will note, if they have visitors and wish to lay their coats and wraps in an upstairs room, as a good

the upstairs is a convenient feature of this plan. The sun-room that is so nice on a cold winter day can also be turned into a very valuable sleeping room of the outdoor variety by having the entire windows screened full-size on the outside so that the six windows can be opened as wide as desired. By having a regular shade hung as usual at the top it can be shaded like any window, and by



many people do, they can go right straight up and the door in front of the top of the stairs opens into a fine, big bedroom.

If it happens that they wish to take friends into the very best room, right there handy is the upstairs parlor. If it happens that some of the young folks want to study, the handy light and cheerful study is available. Should it be in the cold winter time, and they thought they needed a sun bath, take them back into the sun room; and if they want a real bath, that, too, is handy right on the same floor. Then when the day is gone there is the bedroom handy. So you see



having a muslin shade hung at the bottom and raised up as much as wanted there will be plenty of fresh air any night in the year, and even if it is cold and snowy on the outside the muslin shade will largely keep the snow out and nicely sift the cold air. I believe this is a better plan than any sleeping porch I have ever seen.

The idea of the plan is large, handy, square; neat, convenient rooms and the house nice in appearance, yet no added expense anywhere. I think the first-floor plan a good one and the upstairs, or second floor plan, even better. Should one not want an upstairs parlor or a

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study room, those rooms could be made into bedrooms and two good closets placed between them the same as the back bedrooms.

Other features are a good, roomy attic that can be used at any time; the house to be heated with hot air or water, as desired; the chimney as well as the fireplaces all built together in the one big flue. I planned this house 28x40, so the rooms are a few inches larger than given, as I give them in even feet. Of course this plan could be made larger or smaller.

Contracting Competition

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. No. 141.)

We are at the present time in an age in which competition is very keen, so much so that at times it gets too strong for many in the contracting business. As a rule, however, they bring it on themselves by getting a little too greedy, or, perhaps, by not being onto their jobs of itemizing all material and estimating all cost of every kind.

The latter applies to all classes of contractors, educated and unlettered alike. Some of them trust to guess work in a haphazard manner. Others will figure on a job and turn in an estimate. If it is accepted, the contractor often finds, when he starts operations, that he has omitted from his material list a number of important items. Contractors of this kind often have no money and are not bonded, so that it is necessary for the owner himself to step in and pay the bill to complete the job. How often do we find the contractor with forethought, the man who knows his business and can correctly estimate the cost of a job, turned down because he is a few dollars higher than the man who feels his way blindly.

Take, for instance, a building on which there are a thousand and one things to figure on. That is where the man without a methodical system loses out. Slipshod figuring is a great evil. A contractor thinks of a trifling item about a job when making out his estimate, but determines to ignore it, or he

may be under the impression that a workman can do a certain piece of work in five minutes which may take him two hours. One or two omissions of this kind do not amount to much, it is true, but when they mount up they add a few ciphers to your figures and it means dollars.

Some men estimate a building by cube, but it is not safe to do so in all cases. Again, two men will figure on the same contract. One takes into consideration what the soil is, where he must excavate, what the shape of the site is, if he is going to be put to any extra expense on its account; how much trouble he is going to have getting his material on the job, the possible condition of the weather at the time he is to start operations, the possibility of getting good and sufficient help, and so on ad infinitum. But the other man never gives these things a thought, and he wonders afterward why he did not make any money. If you tell him he did not figure correctly he will say, "Why, I figured just the same as I did on a former job, and I came out good on that one."

My advice is, do not try to compete with this kind of contractor. Don't take any jobs for your health, unless you have plenty of money. Let the man take them who wishes to take a chance to make a few dollars. Just as soon as you start to figure on a job itemize the material, and the value, and add in the cost of labor. When you are through total up and add your percentage to cover incidentals, and you have the whole thing estimated correctly. Be sure and include everything, and carry out the extensions by having the costs combined. It means less figuring. Have a list on file for reference, with everything specified, and when anything new comes up add it to it. Then, when you start to make out an estimate, take your list and you can check up on everything you need for the job without a mistake or without danger of omitting something. Make your list in totals so that there may be only one figure to multiply by. For example, in the carpenter section:

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Framing lumber (per M, labor and spike). No. 1, \$42.50; No. 2....\$37.50
Sheathing (per M, nailed on complete) 37.00
Shingles (per M, nailed on complete). No. 1, \$6.70; No. 2..... 7.20

Suppose, now, that you have a list similar to this of everything that goes into the job; you will be obliged to know how much of each kind, and after having multiplied it by your cost figure you can learn just what each item costs complete. It is also well to make out your lists according to the prices in the locality in which you work.

How many men, especially in the smaller towns, get right down and figure out how much it will cost for a complete door or window of any kind in a building (except the painter), figure the frame, the casings, the door, hinges, lock, stops, nails and labor, all complete and ready for use. Have you ever figured it? I have, and I will say it takes three sets of figures to cover three classes of materials. Then again, there are extras, at times. On some jobs a front door alone will cost more than another one complete.

When contractors all figure on this basis there will not be so much competition among them. It pays to do some thinking. No sensible man should depend on mere guesswork as some do. The man who guesses and then robs the job to get by is a menace to the craft and a thief to his employer. On the other hand, the employer who will beat a contractor or any employe down below a good living wage is deserving of just as much censure and makes things still harder from the standpoint of competition.

Leveling Up Sills

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. 1582.)

All carpenters should be aware of the fact that the leveling up of sills is really one of the most important jobs when erecting a frame building.

If sills are level and straight all around, and girders the same, we can dis-

pense with the level almost, if not quite, entirely for the balance of the roughing in on the job.

Now, the question arises, what is the best method or instrument to use for getting best results in quality of work and cost of same? These two items are the ruling factors in business and do not necessarily imply "speeding up," but just plain honesty.

For large buildings a leveling instrument is often used, but in the hands of an inexperienced man it can be as faulty as any other "spirit level," often requiring a very fine sense of division to get bubble equi-distant from lines on glass, as a slight error here is that much in length of glass tube containing fluids and will be multiplied several times in length of level board, and it is very seldom indeed that we come out exactly with starting point after leveling around foundation.

Then, if we were buying a level for general use, as a carpenter I would prefer one that had been examined, tried and endorsed by the officers of my organization. But for leveling up sills we are of opinion that the water hose level has all of them beaten, and for the benefit of my brothers who may not be familiar with but would like to try it, will explain it.

An ordinary water hose forty or fifty feet long, or shorter, two glass tubes about six inches long, or two slim bottles with small necks. If bottles are used break a small hole in bottom to allow air to escape. Insert tubes or bottle necks in ends of hose. Make a mark around one of the tubes or bottles two inches from end with hose lying on the ground and both ends elevated. Fill with water, previously having one front corner of sills blocked to proper height. One man takes hose end with marked tube, the other end is held at any point along sills. Now, mark on tube held to top of sill at fixed corner will show whether other point is low or high and how much. If the water line is below mark, then the other point is low, and vice versa. Level same way all around from this point if

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possible, weight of hose lying on the ground. These points would be marked in far less time likely and a better job done than by almost any other method, you are sure, and that's the point.

It seems that the ancient builders were possessed with more cunning than those of modern times on the subject of leveling. Their innate artistic genius and their subtle knowledge of optics produced results the secret of which even the closest students of art did not discover until recently. The avoidance of straight lines, the almost imperceptible curving of long horizontal lines to prevent the appearance of sagging, the slight inward bent of perpendicular lines to prevent their seeming bending outward, thus in leveling up the stupendous edifices of ancient times our union brothers of that long ago must surely have taken into consideration the curvature of the earth as shown possibly by the water level in canals built around the structures to facilitate by floating the material from point to point.

We understand that if you will set a stake and then level from its top one-half a mile to top of stake No. 2, then move the instrument and level again from No. 2 one-half mile to stake No. 3, making one mile total, now taking a straight line from stake No. 1 to No. 3, stake No. 2 will stand above the line nine inches.

If this is true, then the curvature of the earth amounts to nine inches in one-half mile. At that ratio we would have curvature of four and a half inches in one-quarter mile; two and a quarter in one-eighth mile and one and one-eighth in one-sixteenth mile, which is about 330 feet.

But this thing is getting too big for me and would like to have Brother D. L. Stoddard take it up and explain it fully. The idea we wish to convey is that the earth curvature should be considered when leveling up sills or foundations where building has great length.

The work of boosting the U. B. label is an important duty.

Right or Left-Hand Door, Which?

Considerable interest has been taken in the controversy regarding what may be termed a "right-hand" or a "left-hand" door, which was started by the publication of a letter from Brother W. J. Martin, recording secretary of L. U. 772, of Clinton, Ia.

This month we print some of the replies received from members of the organization on the subject:

Editor The Carpenter:

In the May issue of The Carpenter is an inquiry from Brother W. J. Martin, L. U. 772, Clinton, Iowa, about a right and left-hand door. The International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa., is probably as good an authority on this question as any institution or individual, as they get their information from the best source.

The school says that there is a rule established by the manufacturers of hardware so as to have a uniform basis to work on when filling a bill, and I think the hardware manufacturers consulted the architects' associations before they adopted this rule. The rule follows: (1) The hand of a door is always determined from the outside; (2) the outside is the street side of an entrance door, the corridor side of a room door and the room side of a closet door. The outside of a communicating door is the side from which, when the door is closed, the butts are not visible; (3) if, on standing outside of a door, the butts are on the right, it is a right-hand door; if on the left, it is a left-hand door.

In favor of this rule, I would like to point out that it is a person's natural inclination (caused probably by past experience) to take hold of the knob or handle of a right-hand door with the right hand when approaching from the outside and vice versa.

J. FOERSTER,
L. U. 343, Winnipeg.

Editor The Carpenter:

There would be no need for argument on the right hand or left hand

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door question if men would use their gray matter a little. Ever since starting the carpentry trade, the knowledge pertaining to the above question came to me by the markings on shutter hinges, which if you will examine, you will find that the right is on the right hand opening from you. "Nuf sed."

WM. E. BIRCH,
L. U. 122, Philadelphia, Pa.

Editor The Carpenter:

In the May number of the Carpenter I read the letter from Bro. W. J. Martin, Rec. Sec. L. U. 772, regarding what was a right or left hand door. I have always considered a right hand door to be a door, the hinge side of which was on my right when I stood in the jamb facing the door, no matter whether the door opened into or out of a room.



I have followed this method on numerous high class hardware schedules and have always found it to be correct, except where the hardware dealer had marked the lock "Reverse Bevel."

You may also know a door is right hand if when opening it in front of you, you take the knob in the right hand, in front of your left side and push the door around to your right; as shown in above sketch.

ESAU MOORE.
L. U. No. 6, New York, N. Y.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am always much interested in the questions and discussion which arise from time to time in The Carpenter, and I am glad to note that one has arisen on which I can perhaps throw a little light. I refer to the letter of Brother W. J. Martin, L. U. 772, relating to right and left hand doors. In the United States a right hand door is one in which the lock is on the right hand side of door when facing it from the side to which it opens. Or, to put it another

way, one which has the butts cut in on the left hand edge.

In England and some other foreign countries it is just the opposite.

I was connected for some time with a large lock manufactory and all right hand locks made for export to England were labeled "English Left."

Holding a lock right side up (as it goes on the door) with the bevelled face of the latch bolt from you, the bolts of a right hand lock will be on the right hand side.

Fraternally Yours,
WILLIAM N. SHAW,
Local 79, New Haven, Conn.

A Valuable Discovery.

An English building trades journal is authority for the statement that the discovery of the beauty of the grain of mahogany for furniture was purely accidental.

The story goes that a certain West Indian captain who had brought back to England some planks of mahogany as ballast, decided to give the wood to his brother, a Dr. Gibbons, then building a house in King street, Covent Garden, London. But the planks were so hard that the carpenters objected, and the plan for using them fell through.

Some time later Mr. Gibbons wanted a small box made, and the doctor sent the mahogany to a cabinetmaker. In his turn the cabinetmaker objected to the hardness of the wood, but the doctor persisted so much in his request that the order was finally executed.

The finished box polished so nicely that the doctor ordered a bureau made of the same wood. The cabinetmaker displayed that in his shop window before delivering it. The Duchess of Buckingham saw it and begged enough wood from the doctor to have it duplicated, and mahogany furniture soon after came into favor.

"There's nothing so hard to ride as a young broncho," said the Westerner.

"Oh, I don't know," replied the man from back East. "Did you ever try the water wagon?"—Toledo Blade.

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Opportunity For All

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

We also learn by observation that the greatest secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when his opportunity comes. Being ready for one's chance when it comes is good and the next best thing is to give some brother a boost in the right direction. Improved facilities for acquiring an education are proving of great benefit. Through these facilities busy working people get a taste for intelligent reading. Any poor man who gets a thirst for knowledge or the habit of thoughtfulness is in possession of a great instrument of self-culture.

Rich, indeed, is any person who loves good reading. Once the craving to learn comes to a man, no disadvantages can entirely prevent his advancement. Where there's a will ambition is sure to find some way to rise out of obscurity, everything depends on the individual himself.

A faulty theory, to some extent, still fetters the selfish minds of financial masters. They use similar principles in controlling the employment system of the present time. Their argument is that instruction of the so-called "lower classes" unfits them for service in their accustomed station. They claim that a little learning is a dangerous thing and would cause insubordination and dissatisfaction. They realize that knowledge is power and its acquisition certainly lifts men above lower levels.

More and more, however, humane standards are prevailing. Live and let live is a good motto. Let every human being who wants an education have a chance for unlimited cultivation of his natural abilities. Then let the good news resound like the noise of a Fourth of July celebration—rejoice over the fairer prospect of the security of human rights to all the people.

The spirit of brotherhood is abroad and is insisting that all men must have a humane chance in the modern struggle for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"I Don't Know."

Not very long ago a writer in *The Railroad Trainman* drew attention, in a very brief but effective way, to an idiosyncrasy that is found not infrequently among a certain class of union men. This sickly state of mind may usually be detected when you get the same monotonous answer to the following questions:

Listen! When does your local meet? I don't know.

Who are your officers? I don't know.

How many members in your local? I don't know.

Any applications before the local now? I don't know.

Is your local in good financial standing? I don't know.

How much are your dues to the local? I don't know.

Are your dues paid up to date? I don't know.

Are your dues payable in advance? I don't know.

What induced you to become a Brotherhood man? I don't know.

Of what good are you to a local? Nobody knows.

If you have lapsed into this helpless condition, don't you think it's time to wake up?

The Carpenter's Lot.

To work with arm, as well as mind,

And use both brawn and brain;

To build a shelter for his kind,

Against the pelting rain;

To raise a castle for the rich,

A cottage for the poor;

To span the deep and dry the ditch,

Alike for wise and poor.

To build a bridal nest for two,

Or mansion grand and wide;

To home the many and the few,

Through life's broad ebb and tide;

To taut the fortress of the deep,

Against the deadly leak;

To safeguard man where waters creep,

Protect the strong and weak.

To follow in the steps of Him,

The Carpenter and Lord;

To work at bench with song and

hymn,

One of the happy horde;

To wield his tools with pride and love,

And strive to do his best;

Until the call sent from above,

Commands a final rest.

Exchange.

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Attitude of Koken Barber Supply Company of St. Louis, Mo.

We have received a circular relative to the Koken Barber Supply Co., from the undersigned organizations. It reads in part:

This firm has, for years, employed unorganized labor in its shops and factories. It has refused to grant to the workmen in its employ the right to organize, and endeavor to obtain better conditions as to hours and wages. It has discharged such of its employes that have joined the union in order to better their conditions. It has refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of organized labor who have endeavored to obtain the same working conditions for its employees, as are enjoyed by the same classes of workmen in other shops, that are now employing union men. It has thus shown itself to be the persistent and uncompromising foe of organized labor.

It has come to our knowledge that some of the traveling representatives of this firm, who may be carrying a card are endeavoring to create the impression that the firm is a union firm, when this is not the case. The members and friends of organized labor are cautioned to contradict these actions of said traveling representatives, wherever noted, as the only reliable statement regarding this matter can be obtained from one of the undersigned organizations.

All central bodies and local unions are requested to give contents of this circular letter the widest possible publicity among their members. Have same read at each meeting whenever possible.

Earnestly soliciting the aid and support of organized labor and its friends everywhere in this matter, we remain, Fraternally yours, Carpenters' District Council, Painters' District Council, I. A. of Machinists, District No. 9, Upholsters' Union No. 21, Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Local No. 13, Sheet-Metal Workers' District Council, Plumbers and Steam-Fitters United Association, Stationery Engineers' Local No. 2.

An Aspect of the Unemployment Problem

Despite the work of Mayor Mitchel's committee, very little headway was made in New York city with the acute problem of unemployment during last winter according to a report of the United States Department of Labor. Investigators from the Department made a very thorough investigation of unemployment conditions there early in February and the result makes interesting reading. The number of wholly unemployed persons the report places at 398,000 or 16.2 per cent of all wage earners. The highest percentage in any important occupation was in the highly skilled trade of marble and stone cutters, which shows a percentage of unemployed at 47.3. Of common laborers, 34.2 per cent were workless.

In an introduction to the bulletin we find the following comment made:

"In order to reduce unemployment to the irreducible minimum it must be known how many persons are ordinarily idle from month to month and from season to season throughout the year and the particular industries and occupations in which this idleness occurs. Before the "problem of unemployment" can be solved it must first be stated. We must know how many machinists, carpenters, garment workers, unskilled laborers, etc., are out of employment before we can attempt intelligently to place these unemployed persons. The gathering of the statistics of unemployment is not the vain piling up of useless figures as is sometimes alleged. The extent of unemployment and its serious social and economic consequences have not been sufficiently recognized in this country. In the main unemployment has been looked upon as entirely or almost entirely due to crises, depressions, and the laziness of some of the working people. The remedies proposed and put in operation when a depression is upon us are utterly inadequate. We come to each new crisis totally unprepared to confront the inevitable fact of unemployment."

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This is very true, for in the past the problem of unemployment has never been grappled with in a thorough manner in our large cities. Too much emphases have been laid upon the seasonal aspect of unemployment while as a matter of fact it has largely been a permanent condition in our industrial centers where employers of labor look with complacency upon this standing army of surplus labor, regarding it as a necessary adjunct to their own prosperity.

Danger In Certain Woods

The fact is well established that sawdust of some kinds is annoying and injurious to those who work about sawmills and other plants where the objectionable woods are used, says Hardwood Record. California laurel—which is not laurel but sassafras—is not widely known, and little of it goes to saw mills; but its reputation for annoyance is well established. The odor from the freshly cut wood produces headache, especially sharp pain over the eyes. The sawdust itself may not be directly concerned. The irritation is caused by oil from the wood, floating in the air, like that from a freshly-cut onion. No permanent harm results, and the unpleasant malady ceases soon after the cause is removed.

Another California and Oregon wood is clearly injurious to persons about sawmills where this wood is cut. Sailors on vessels carrying the lumber are sometimes seriously affected. The wood is the Port Orford cedar, also known as Lawson cypress. It grows in the dense forests in the vicinity of Coos Bay, in southwestern Oregon. This wood was the material principally used in building Sir Thomas Lipton's yachts. The crews of mills which saw the logs cannot work continuously, but must have frequent relief or they become incapacitated. The wood is so rank with oil that it resists the attacks of ants in the Philippine Islands where cargoes are sold for building purposes.

Some oriental woods have bad reputations because of injurious effects upon sawmill workers. Satinwood's odor is pleasant enough when inhaled in small

doses; but too much of it works great harm.

Walnuts of different species, but chiefly the black walnut, commonly known as Circassian, are accused of serious injury to workmen who cut much of the lumber; but the reputation may not be wholly deserved. Some workers in walnut experience no annoyance.

Rosewood produces sneezing and headache among the workers.

The Duty Nearest Thee.

Let him who gropes painfully in darkness or uncertain light and prays vehemently that the dawn may ripen into day, lay this receipt well to heart: "Do the duty which lies nearest thee," which thou knowest to be a duty. The second duty will already have become clearer.—Carlyle.

What a Question

Stranger (to young lady behind the counter of general store in small inland town).—"Have you silk underwear?"

She (shifting her gum to other side of her mouth).—"On four dollars a week, in this dead hole? I should say n-o-t! Do you think this is New York?"—Ry. Employees' Magazine.

"HULLO."

W'en you see a man in woe,
Walk right up and say "Hullo,"
Say "Hullo" an' "How d'ye do,"
"How's the world a-usin' you?"
Slap the fellow on his back,
Bring your hand down with a whack;
Waltz right up an' don't go slow,
Grin an' shake an' say "Hullo."

Is he clothed in rags? If so,
Greater the need of sayin' "Hullo,"
Rags is but a cotton roll
Jest for wrappin up a soul,
An' surely a soul is worth to you
A hale an' hearty "How d'ye do!"
Don't wait for the crowd to go,
Walk right up an' sav "Hullo."

W'en big vessels meet, they say
They saloot an' sail away,
Jest the same are you an' me,
Sailin' on life's troubled sea
For some port beyond the fog
Without a compass or vessel's log,
Then let your speakin trumpet blow,
Lift your horn an' cry "Hullo."

Say "Hullo" and "How d'ye do,"
Other folks are good as you.
W'en you leave your house of clay
Wanderin' in the far away,
Through the land beyond the range
Where all will be so new and strange.
Those you've cheered in hours of woe
Will all know you an' cry "Hullo."
—Sam Walter Foss.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



Verhandlung der ersten Vierteljahres- Sitzung 1915, des General- Exekutiv-Board

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

Der Board zieht die, von der Indianapolis Konvention gefasste Resolution Nr. 42, in der der G. E. W. angewiesen ist, eine detaillierte Gewerkschafts-Autonomie-Erklärung abzufassen und dieselbe der Gen.-Konstitution einzuverleihen, in Erwägung. Der Board findet, daß die Verschiebungen im Baugewerbe der letzten Jahre und das häufige Wechseln des, bei Errichtung der Gebäude, zur Verwendung kommenden Materials, sowie der Errichtungsmethoden, die Bauindustrie derart beeinflussen, daß wenn heute ein detaillierter Plan angenommen würde der die Grenzen der mannigfachen Arbeiten festsetzt, so könnte es geschehen, daß sich dieser Plan schon morgen oder übermorgen überlebt habe. Aus diesen Gründen ist es schwer Grenzen festzusetzen die in unseren verschiedenen Zweigen und Arbeiten als Richtschnur dienen könnten. Als Richtschnur im allgemeinen die sich unsere Mitglieder bedienen können, sei es hier festgestellt, daß die Gewerkschafts-Autonomie der Vereinigten Brüder-schaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika folgende Arbeiten einschließt: Zubereitung durch Maschinerie, fabrizieren, formen, fügen, zusammensetzen, montieren, an-schlagen und abbrechen allen, aus Holz, Hohlmetall oder Eisern bestehenden Materials oder solchen das teilweise aus Holz, Hohlmetall oder Eisern besteht. Ebenso die Montage und Auseinandernehmen von Holzbearbeitungs-Maschinerie wenn es zur Ausführung dieser Arbeiten der Geschicklichkeit, Kenntnis und technischen Ausbildung eines Carpenters bedarf; sei es in der Handhabung einer Maschine oder Handwerkzeug. Unser Jurisdiktions-Anspruch erstreckt sich somit über nachstehend bezeichnete Fächer und Unterabteilungen:

Carpenters and Joiners; Ship Carpenters, Joiners and Caulkers; Shipwrights and Boat Builders; Railroad Carpenters; Bridge, Deck and Wharf Carpenters; Stair-builders; Floor Layers; Cabinetmakers; Bench Hands; Furniture Workers; Millwrights; Car Builders; Box Makers; Reed and Mattan Workers, und alle an Holzarbeitungs-Maschinen beschäftigten Arbeiter.

Wenn die Bezeichnung „Carpenter and Joiner“ in Frage kommt, so sollen alle hier spezifizierten Fächer und Unterabteilungen darunter verstanden sein.

Der G. E. W. verfügt, daß wenn ein Mit-

glied drei Monate Beiträge schuldet, dessen Name in dem Bericht des Finanz-Sekretärs des Monats in dem das Mitglied außer Benefit kommt, aufgeführt werden, doch es erst im folgenden Monat als nichtgutgehend betrachtet werden soll. (Regelmäßige Beiträge sind im Voraus zahlbar und somit am 1ten eines Monats fällig.)

25. Februar 1915.

Anwesend sind: Duff, welcher einer Konferenz der Forest Products Association in Chicago beivohnt; Hutchinson, welcher in Chicago mit der Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. und der L. U. in Muskegon, Mich., wegen eines Vertrages in Unterhandlung steht, und Potts, welcher in Cincinnati an einer Metalltrim-Konferenz teilnimmt.

Cleveland, O. — Besuch des D. C. um Genehmigung und finanzielle Hilfe, in einer, am 1. März 1915 in Kraft tretenden Forderung für höheren Lohn und kürzere Arbeitszeit für Shop und Fabrikarbeiter. Wird gewährt und finanzielle Hilfe zugesagt.

Putnam, Conn. — In Erledigung eines Besuches der L. U. 818, ihre Mitglieder möchten von der Entrichtung von Rückständen, wie dies Sekt. 71 der Gen.-Konstitution vorschreibt entbunden sein, beschließt der Board: Da diese Mitglieder nicht die Beitragsrate entrichtet haben wie sie es laut Sekt. 71 und laut Instruktion hätten tun sollen, ist der G. E. beauftragt, L. U. 818 zu benachrichtigen, daß wenn diese Mitglieder vor, oder am 1. Juli 1915 ihre Schulden begleichen haben, sie dann als gutgehend betrachtet werden und sofort zu Benefit berechtigt sein sollen. Das Gesuch wird abgewiesen.

Detroit, Mich. — Der D. C. dieser Stadt ersucht den Board um Indossierung eines, gegen eine Nicht-Unionfirma gerichteten Ausstandes, und finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer daran beteiligten Mitglieder. Der Board beschließt keine Unterstützung leisten zu können wo es sich um eine einzelne Firma handelt und weist das Gesuch ab.

In Übereinstimmung mit Frage Nr. 70 der von der Urabstimmung gutgeheißenen Amendements, unterzieht der G. E. W. die Gen.-Konstitution einer eingehenden Durchsicht, zwecks Beseitigung widersprechender Bestimmungen und Wiederholungen.

26. Februar 1915.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Die erneuerten Bürgschaftspapiere des G. E. für die Summe von \$20,000.00, ausgestellt von der United State Fidelity and Guarantee Co. in Baltimore, Md., werden akzeptiert und dem Präsidenten des Board zur Verwahrung übergeben.

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Dasfelbe geschieht bezüglich der erneuerten Bürgschaftspapiere des G. Sch. für die Summe von \$50,000.00, geliefert von der Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation in New York.

Die Erwägung und Durchsicht der amendierten Gen.-Konstitution wird fortgesetzt.

27. Februar 1915.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Stockton, Cal. — L. U. 266 sendet ein Telegramm, die neuesten Nachrichten bezüglich des Standes der Aussperrung enthaltend und bewilligt der Board die Summe von \$756.00 zur Unterstützung der beteiligten Mitglieder.

Louisville, Ky. — Der L. U. 64 wird die Summe von \$300.00 für Organisationszwecke angewiesen, deren Herausgabe der G. P. überwachen soll.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. — L. U. 93 ersucht um Gelbbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer arbeitslosen Mitglieder. Da der Board nicht ermächtigt ist, für solche Zwecke Gelder zu bewilligen, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Alban, N. Y. — Von L. U. 117 ist vollständiger Ausweis über die Herausgabe ihrer bewilligter Streifgelder eingelaufen, welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Coney Island, N. Y. — L. U. 1425 protestiert in einem Schreiben gegen eine ihr, seitens des G. S., zugesandten Notiz wonach sie fünf Monat Kopfsteuer schulde; sie seien im Besitz von Quittungen die zeigten, daß dies nicht der Fall sei. L. U. 1425 war am 19. Januar 1915, dem Datum der Notiz, gutfindend wie sie behauptet. Der G. S. wird ausgewiesen die L. U. aufzufordern alle vor obigem Datum erhaltene Quittungen für Kopfsteuer einzusenden und wird die Angelegenheit bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgestellt.

Kinton, Ga. — Gesuch der L. U. 772 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, am 1. Mai 1915 in Kraft zu tretenden, Forderung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 7½ Cents per Stunde. Genehmigung wird erteilt; finanzielle Unterstützung soll erfolgen je nachdem Streifberichte in der G. D. einlaufen.

Morgantown, W. Va. — Ein ähnliches Gesuch wie im vorhergehenden Falle stellt L. U. 1339 indem es sich um eine Lohnerhöhung von 4 Cents per Stunde handelt. Das Gesuch wird in derselben Weise erledigt, doch der L. U. empfohlen bei nächster Gelegenheit für den Achtstundentag einzutreten.

Allentown, Pa. — Ein weiteres ähnliches Gesuch stellen die L. U. 135 und 1680, welche eine, am 1. Mai 1915 in Kraft zu tretende Forderung für einen Minimallohn von 37½ Cents per Stunde zu stellen, beabsichtigen. Gesuch wird gewährt, vorausgesetzt, daß der D. C. die Forderung billigt und wird diesen L. U. ebenfalls der Rat erteilt, bei nächster Gelegenheit einen Vorstoß für den

Achtstundentag und den Union-Shop zu machen.

Reno, Nev. — Ein Schreiben der L. U. 971 wird verlesen in dem Auskunft über die Haltung der Atkins Saw Company gegenüber den organisierten Arbeitern gewünscht wird. Der G. S. wird angewiesen, die gewünschte Auskunft zu erteilen.

Gloucester, Mass. — Protest der L. U. 910 dieser Stadt gegen die Handlungsweise des North Shore D. C. in der er den L. U. 888, 1210 und 1516 Salem, Mass., die Erlaubnis erteilte, die Eintrittsgebühr neuer Mitglieder zu erhöhen, welche Handlungsweise der 1te G. P. guthieß. Der Board entscheidet, daß der North Shore D. C. das Recht hatte, diese Erlaubnis zu erteilen.

Die Durchsicht und Redigierung der neuen Gen.-Konstitution wird fortgesetzt.

1. März 1915.

Außer Kirch und Martel sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

New York, N. Y. — Gesuch der L. U. 138 Manhattan, N. Y., und 32 und 214 Brooklyn, N. Y., der Board möge einen Plan ausarbeiten wodurch die verschiedenen Arbeiten die mit unserem Label zu versehen sind, wie Kalamine, Cabinet oder Maschinenarbeit, unterschieden werden können; und ferner einen Plan der es ermöglicht festzustellen, an welchem Datum das Label an diese Arbeiten oder Material angebracht wurde.

Der G. C. B. entscheidet, daß es unpraktisch wäre das Label mit dem Datum des Anbringens zu versehen und was die Unterscheidung zwischen den in den Shops hergestellten Materials betreffe, so genüge hierzu die Shop Nummer des Labels.

Cape Girardeau, Mo. — Gesuch der L. U. 1770 um Sanktion und Unterstützung einer Bewegung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 3 1/3 Cents per Stunde, welche am 1. Juni 1915 in Kraft treten soll. Wird gewährt, mit der Empfehlung die Erringung des Achtstundentages nicht außeracht zu lassen.

Wynn, Mass. — Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 1767, Shop und Fabrikarbeiter, wird an den G. P. verwiesen behufs Untersuchung der Arbeitsbedingungen, denen die Gesuchsteller unterworfen sind.

Die Redigierung der Gen.-Konstitution wird fortgesetzt.

2. März 1915.

Anwesend sind: Kirch, Martel und Post. Wheeling, W. Va. — Gesuch des Ohio Valley D. C. um Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Erringung einer Lohnerhöhung und besserer Arbeitsbedingungen für outside Carpenters und Shoparbeiter. Die Forderung soll am 1. Mai 1915 in Kraft treten. Wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung der Gewerkslage verwiesen.

Die Konstitutionsarbeiten werden fortgesetzt.

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3. und 4. März 1915.

Kirby, Martel, Guerin und Post sind abwesend.

Die Durchsicht und Redigierung der amendierten Gen.-Konstitution nimmt die Zeit dieser beiden Sitzungen völlig in Anspruch.

5. März 1915.

Abwesend sind: Kirby, Martel, Guerin, Post und Blackmore.

Cleveland, O. — Gesuch des Cuyahoga County D. C. um Bewilligung von tausend Dollar für Organisierungszwecke. Wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung der Gewerkslage verwiesen.

Canton, O. — Gesuch der L. U. 143 um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Bewegung zur Erringung einer, am 1. Mai 1915 inkraft zu tretenden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde. Sanktion wird erteilt; Unterstützung soll erfolgen je nach dem Streikberichte in der G. O. einlaufen.

Die Durchsicht und Redigierung der Gen.-Konstitution wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Da keine weiteren Geschäfte vorliegen, wird das Protokoll verlesen und angenommen und der Board vertagt sich, um am 6. April wieder in Sitzung zu treten.

Frank Duffh,
Sekretär des G. C. P.

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915 des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Nachstehend erwähnte Angelegenheit wurde während dem, zwischen der vorhergegangenen und dieser Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern und dem General-Sekretär erledigt.

20. März 1915.

Montreal, Que., Can. — Gesuch des D. C. um offizielle Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Aufrechterhaltung des im Distrikt geltenden Lohnvertrages. Beides wurde gewährt; Unterstützung soll erfolgen je nachdem Berichte in der General-Offize einlaufen.

Indianapolis, den 6. April 1915.

Die zweite Vierteljährliche-Sitzung des General-Exekutiv-Board wird durch General-Präsident Kirby eröffnet und sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Folgende Gesuche um Genehmigung von Gewerksbewegungen mit finanzieller Unterstützung werden gewährt:

Montclair, N. J. Distrikt-Council, für Einführung der achttündigen Arbeitszeit in Shops und Fabriken (mills) am 1. April 1915.

Toledo, Ohio L. U. 25, für Einführung des Samstag-Halbfeiertages am 1. April 1915.

Kosomo, Ind. L. U. 734, für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1915. In diesem Falle

wird die L. U. ermahnt, ihren nächsten Anlauf der Einführung des Achtstunden-Tages zu widmen.

LaCrosse, Wis. L. U. 1143, für eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1915.

Columbus, Ind., für den Achtstundentag und \$3.00 per Tag Minimallohn, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juli 1915.

Vincennes, Ind. — Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 274 wobei es sich um eine Lohnbewegung im Interesse der Shop- und Fabrikarbeiter handelt, wird zurückgestellt und der G. C. angewiesen nähere Information über Erfolgsaussichten einzuholen.

Chicago, Ill. — Der General-Präsident wird instruiert, Präsident Mez und Sekretär Galvin des Distrikt-Councils telegraphisch nach der General-Offize zu berufen um über die gegenwärtige Lage in Chicago mit Bezug auf die projektierte Lohnbewegung Auskunft zu geben.

Baltimore, Md. — Auf Empfehlung des G. P. bewilligt der Board der dortigen Mitgliedschaft die Summe von \$600.00 zu Organisierungszwecken deren Vorauszahlung der Kontrolle des G. P. unterstehen soll.

Ein Rechnung des Advokaten Beattie, für, durch Führung verschiedener Prozesse in New York entstandene Unkosten im Betrage von \$3,500.00, wird zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet die Abschrift eines Vertrages welchen Vertreter unsererseits mit Vertretern der Vereinigten Brauereiarbeitern eingegangen sind, und zwar über Herstellung von Bar-Einrichtungen, Bierlisten und Stellmacher Arbeit in Brauereien und anderen, unter Kontrolle der Brauereiarbeiter stehenden, Arbeitsplätzen. Der Vertrag ist bereits von den Brauereiarbeitern indossiert und findet ebenfalls die Billigung des Boards. Die Veröffentlichung dieses Vertrages im „Carpenter“ wird angeordnet.

Geldebewilligungen werden gemacht wie folgt:

New Castle, Pa. L. U. 206, die Summe von \$200.00 zur Bekämpfung von Nicht-Union-Arbeitsbedingungen in Shops.

Bay City, Mich. L. U. 116, \$300.00 für Organisierungszwecke. Gesuch wurde in letzter Sitzung zurückgestellt. Alle Bewilligungen sollen vom G. P. kontrolliert werden.

Nachstehend verzeichnete Gesuche um Geldebewilligung zu Organisierungszwecken werden abgewiesen:

Anorville, Tenn. L. U. 225, ebenfalls früher zurückgestellt, wird an den G. P. verwiesen.

Harrisburg, Pa. L. U. 669, wieoben, wird nochmals zurückgestellt bis der D. C. das Gesuch für berechtigt gefunden und dasselbe genehmigt hat.

Fond du Lac, Wis. L. U. 782, der G. P. wird ersucht, einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu entsenden und ist damit das Gesuch erledigt.

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Stockton, Cal. L. U. 266 berichtet über den Verlauf der Aussperrung und spricht ihren Dank aus für die ihr vom Board geleistete Unterstützung.

Moncton, N. B., Can. L. U. 1249 ersucht in einem Schreiben ihr zu gestatten einen Gewerksvertrag mit der Intercolonial Railway Company anzustreben. Wird dem G. P. zur Untersuchung der Sachlage überwiesen.

Hackensack, N. J. — der Bergen County District-Council teilt in einem Schreiben mit, daß sich nun alle Lokals des Districts dem Council angeschlossen hätten und alle Bedingungen, die sie zu Geldebewilligung berechtigten, erfüllt seien. Wird den Akten einverleibt.

Die Bürgschaftspapiere des Chef-Clerks in der General-Office, auf die Bürgschaftssumme von \$2.000.00 lautend, welche von der Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., in New York geleistet wird, wird entgegen genommen und dem G. S. zur Verwahrung übergeben.

San Francisco, Cal. — Ein Gesuch des Bay Counties District-Councils um einen Geldbeitrag zur Verrichtung der Verteidigungskosten im Falle M. A. Schmidt, wird abgewiesen.

Rocatello, Ida. L. U. 1258 fragt an, ob eine Schindelfers (shinglers) Union der Vereinigten Brüderschaft beitreten könne. Der G. S. wird instruiert, die Frage zu bejahen.

Coffeyville, Kan. — Der G. S. unterbreitet ein Schreiben der L. U. 1212 in welchem sie sich darüber beklagt, daß ihren, an einer Gewerksbewegung beteiligten Mitgliedern, seitens des Boards Unterstützung verweigert wurde. Da in diesem Falle das Board nicht vorher um Genehmigung angegangen wurde, schließt sich dasselbe der vom G. S., in seinem Antwortschreiben aufgeführten Begründung dieser Weigerung an.

St. Cloud, Minn. — Ein Schreiben liegt vor von L. U. 930 bezüglich eines seit dem 1. April vorrückgehenden Ausstandes in dieser Stadt zur Erringung einer Lohnerhöhung. Da die Genehmigung des Boards zur Einstellung der Arbeit nicht eingeholt wurde, kann der Fall nicht eher berücksichtigt werden als bis die L. U. den Bestimmungen der Constitution und Gesetze nachgekommen ist.

Vancouver, B. C., Can. — Eine Zuschrift des Präsidenten der L. U. 617, bezüglich Geldebewilligung zu Organisationszwecken, hat der G. S. bereits beantwortet und wird die Antwort gutgeheißen.

New York City. — Der G. S. unterbreitet ein Schreiben der L. U. 309 bezüglich des kürzlich vom Board gefaßten Beschlusses, daß die Namen aller Mitglieder die für den dritten Monat ihre Beiträge schulden, der G. D. zuzufinden seien. Der G. S. wird instruiert, L. U. 309 hierüber Aufklärung zu geben.

Rock Island, Ill. — Von dem Tri-City D. C. läuft vollständiger Ausweis, über vom Board letztes Jahr bewilligte Streikunterstützung ein, welcher zu den Akten gelegt wird.

Lowell, Mass. — L. U. 1468 schildert in einem Schreiben die mißlichen Verhältnisse in denen sie sich gegenwärtig befinden und ersucht das G. C. B. um Beistand zur Hebung derselben. Wird zurückgelegt bis der G. P. eine Untersuchung vorgenommen hat.

Yonn, Mass. — L. U. 1767 ersucht um Sanktion und finanziellen Beistand in einer, vom D. C. indossierten Bewegung für eine, am 1. Mai 1915 inkraft zu tretende Lohnerhöhung. Diese Angelegenheit war bereits am 2. März vom Board in Erwägung gezogen und an den G. P. zur Untersuchung betreffs Arbeitsstunden und Minimallohn verwiesen worden. Nach Entgegennahme des Berichtes des G. P., wird Sanktion erteilt und finanzielle Unterstützung, einlaufender Berichte entsprechend, zugesagt.

7. April.

Alle Mitglieder sind in dieser und allen bis zum 17. April stattfindenden Sitzungen anwesend.

Präsident Brown von der International Union of Timber Workers erscheint vor dem Board betreffs Anschluß dieser Organisation an unsere Brüderschaft, wenn es sich erweisen sollte, daß die Jurisdiktion der Brüderschaft dies zuläßt und eine befriedigende, dahingehende Vereinbarung getroffen werden könne.

Er macht Angaben über Einrichtungen, Vorgehen, die Zahl der Lokal-Unions der Timber Workers und die Benefits die sie ihren Mitgliedern gewähren, und erklärt seine Organisation wünsche als District oder als untergeordneter Körper in die Brüderschaft aufgenommen zu werden. Diese Angelegenheit wird zur ferneren Erwägung zurückgestellt um Präsident Brown Gelegenheit zu geben einen praktischen Vorschlag sowie ein Exemplar der Constitution der Timber Workers einzureichen.

Lima, Ohio. — Gesuch der L. U. 372 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 15. Juni 1915. Dieses Gesuch wurde in der Februar-Sitzung behufs Untersuchung der Gewerkslage durch den G. P., zurückgestellt und nach Entgegennahme seines Berichtes wird das Gesuch gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung soll einlaufender Berichte entsprechend erfolgen.

Wheeling, W. Va. — Ein ähnliches Gesuch des Ohio Valley D. C., ebenfalls in einer früheren Sitzung in Erwägung gezogen und in dem es sich um eine am 1. Mai 1915 inkraft zu tretende Lohnerhöhung und bessere Arbeitsbedingungen im allgemeinen, für outside sowohl für Shoparbeiter handelt, wird nach Entgegennahme des Berichtes, des

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vom G. P. entsandten Deputierten gewährt. Cleveland, Ohio. — Besuch des D. C. um Bewilligung von tausend Dollar zu Organisationszwecken. Dasselbe wurde am 5. März an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen und wird nach weiterer Erwägung abgelehnt.

Lawrence, Mass. — Ein Besuch der L. U. 1896 um finanzielle Hilfe, welches ebenfalls bereits früher erwogen und an den G. P. behufs Untersuchung verwiesen wurde, wurde nach Kenntnisnahme des Berichtes dieses Beamten gewährt und wurde der L. U. die Summe von \$48,50 zur Unterstützung ihrer, an dem Ausfalle im letzten Sommer, beteiligten Mitglieder bewilligt.

Der G. P. unterbreitet verschiedene Vorschläge Bruder D. J. Farley's betreffs Organisation der Carpenter in kleineren Städten und entlegenen Distrikten. Wird den Akten einverleibt.

Gemäß der, dem G. P. in der letzten Sitzung des Board erteilten Instruktionen, erstattet derselbe Bericht über die annähernden Kosten der Einrichtung der Druckerei in der General-Offize, in der das monatliche Journal, „The Carpenter“ und andere Druckfachen hergestellt werden sollen. Der G. P. wird ermächtigt, die Errichtung der Druckerei sobald als möglich in Angriff zu nehmen.

8. April.

Präsident Brown von der International Union of Timber Workers erscheint abermals vor dem Board und unterbreitet folgenden Plan zur Verschmelzung obiger Organisation mit der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Bau-schreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika: 1. Die Timber Workers sollen als Gesamtkörper in die B. W. aufgenommen und deren Gesetze unterworfen sein. 2. Distrikt-Councils, aus Timber Workers bestehend, sollen gebildet werden, welche die Interessen ihrer Mitglieder wahren sollen. 3. Organisatoren sollen ernannt werden mit der Aufgabe die Arbeiter dieses Gewerkszweiges zu organisieren u. s. w. Da jedoch letztere aus Tagelöhnern, Trägern, Fuhrleuten, Packer, Aufstappler, Ingenieuren, Feuerleuten und anderen bestehen, und auch Sägemühlensarbeiter in ihren Reihen haben, wird die ganze Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen, welcher eine Untersuchung über die Bestandteile der Mitgliedschaft fraglicher Organisation, wie weit diese entwickelt ist, wie hoch ihre Beiträge sind, welche Benefits sie gewährt und unter welchen Bedingung sie in die B. W. aufgenommen werden kann, anzustellen. Sobald der G. P. diese Untersuchung vollständig beendet hat, soll er seinen Bericht einreichen.

Die Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen denen Carpenter und Stellmacher in den Fabriken der International Paper Company unterworfen sind, wird in Erwägung gezogen und wird der G. P. instruiert den be-

treffenden Organisator telegraphisch anzuweisen bei obiger Compagnie darauf zu bestehen, daß sie den Forderungen unserer Organisation gerecht werde.

Victoria, B. C., Can. — Ein Besuch der L. U. 1848 um finanzielle Hilfe wird nochmals in Erwägung gezogen und abgelehnt.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Der Central Trades and Labor Council dieser Stadt wünscht, daß ein vom Board ernannter Organisator in dessen Dienste trete. Da der G. P. bereits Verfehrungen zur Entsendung eines Organisations nach Jacksonville getroffen hat, ist das Gesuch erledigt.

Präsident Neß und Sekretär Galvin vom Chicago D. C. haben dem Rufe der Board Folge geleistet und sind anwesend. Sie geben Aufklärung über die Situation in jener Stadt mit Bezug auf den vom D. C. angebotenen neuen Gewerksvertrag, outside und Shoparbeiter betreffend, sowie über Erfolgsaussichten. Ihren Angaben ist zu entnehmen, daß ein sofortiger Erfolg nicht zu erwarten ist. Einige Arbeitgeber haben den Vertrag schon unterzeichnet während andere sich weigern dies zu tun und eine beträchtliche Anzahl der Mitglieder liegen noch auf der Straße; doch wird der D. C. dafür sorgen, daß letztere keine Not leiden.

Da der General-Offize eine Mitteilung zugegangen ist wonach sich L. U. 1125 Central Falls, N. J., unter den Gesetzen des Staates Rhode Island inkorporieren ließ und einen Charter dieses Staates erwirkte, faßt das G. C. B. folgenden Beschluß: „Den Lokal-Unions der B. W. ist es nicht erlaubt sich als Gesamtkörper Organisation inkorporieren zu lassen. Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Bau-schreiner und Zimmerleute von Amerika ist eine, auf freiwilliger Basis aufgebaute, nicht inkorporierte Organisation, aus“
(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Wichtig für Refordierende Sekretäre

Das vierteljährliche Zirkular für die drei Monate, Juli, August und September, das vierteljährliche Paßwort enthaltend, ist an alle Lokalunionen geschickt worden. Damit sind 6 Blankets für die Finanz-Sekretäre. Drei davon sind an die General-Offize zu senden für die Monate Juli, August und September und die andern drei sind auszufüllen und für zukünftige Referenzen zu behalten. Auch sind sechs Blankets für den Schatzmeister, welche zum versenden des Geldes an das Hauptquartier zu gebrauchen sind.

Refordierende Sekretäre, welche dieses noch nicht erhalten haben, sollen sofort Gen. Sec. Frank Duff, Carpenters Gebäude Indianapolis, Ind. benachrichtigen.

Departement Francais



AVIS AUX SECRETAIRES ARCHIVISTES

La circulaire trimestrielle couvrant les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et contenant le mot de passe a été envoyée à toutes les unions locales de l'Union Fraternelle. Sous le même pli, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le S. A. Trois devront être employes pour les rapports à l'office général pour les mois de Juillet, Août et Septembre et les autres serviront de duplicates et devront être conservés dans les archives. Aussi, vous trouverez six imprimés pour le trésorier, qui devront être employes quand vous envoyez de l'argent à l'office général.

Les secrétaires qui n'auraient pas reçu cette circulaire et ces divers imprimés au moment où ils recevront le journal devront en informer immédiatement le secrétaire général Frank Duffy, à la maison des Charpentiers à Indianapolis, Indiana.

RETIRE L'ENDOSSEMENT DONNE AU CACHET DES "JOURNEYMEN TAILORS."

A la convention de la Fédération Américaine du Travail tenue à Philadelphie en Novembre dernier un rapport fut soumis à propos de l'Union des "Journeymen Tailors of America" qui ont changé le titre de leur organisation et se nomment "Tailors Industrial Union." On rapporta aussi que depuis l'adoption du nouveau titre les tailleurs ont organisé des unions locales composées de travailleurs qui sont sous la juridiction des "United Garment Workers," et, que, de plus, ils ont adopté un nouveau Cachet.

La Fédération Américaine du Travail ordonna à l'Union des "Journeymen Tailors" de reprendre par le referendum leur premier titre, l'Union des "Journeymen Tailors of America," et de cesser de violer les droits de toute autre union dans l'industrie des vêtements. On don-

na jusqu'au premier jour d'Avril, 1915, pour que l'Union des "Journeymen Tailors" se conformement à cette décision.

Nous recevons une communication du Bureau exécutif de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, annonçant que l'Union des "Journeymen Tailors" n'avaient pas obéi à la décision de la Convention de la Fédération, et, qu'en conséquence, on avait retiré l'endossement donné au Cachet des "Journeymen Tailors." Nous basant sur cette décision nous donnons avis à nos membres de ne plus reconnaître le Cachet de l'Union industrielle des tailleurs, adopté illicitement, et que d'autres localités acceptent en dépit de la décision de la Fédération Américaine du Travail réunie en convention.

UNE GRANDE ASSEMBLEE

Le premier coup de canon de la campagne de propagande, organisée par le Conseil de district des charpentiers-menuisiers de Montreal, a été tiré le 3 Juin dans la grande salle de l'hôtel de ville, au Mile-End. M. J. Chisholm, présidait. Devant une assemblée attentive et soucieuse de s'instruire, MM Arthur Martel, membre de l'exécutif général de la Fraternité Unie des charpentiers-menuisiers d'Amérique, Alphonse Verville, député ouvrier de Maisonneuve, Joseph Ainey, commissaire de la cité de Montréal, et Narcisse Arcand, organisateur, provincial de la Fraternité Unie, ont tour à tour exposé la nécessité de l'organisation ouvrière, à l'heure présente, et ses multiples bienfaits. M. Martel a montré, chiffres en mains, que là où les ouvriers sont unis, les salaires raisonnables sont payés; mais là où ils vivent désunis, les conditions du travail sont désastreuses. M. Alphonse Verville a dénoncé, en termes éloquents et d'une grande énergie, ce qu'il a appelé le "péril féminin", c'est-à-dire l'invasion de la femme dans les industries, où peu

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à peu elle va remplacer l'homme. M. Verville voit là un des symptômes les plus alarmants pour l'avenir de la société, et déclare que seules les organisations ouvrières sont capables d'enrayer le mal. MM. Jos. Ainey et Narcisse Arcand insistèrent sur la nécessité pour les ouvriers du métier de se rallier sous le drapeau de la Fraternité Unie des charpentiers-menuisiers d'Amérique.

POURCENTAGE D'EMPLOI

Tous reconnaissent qu'il y a plus de monde sans emploi aujourd'hui qu'à aucune date depuis 1893, et peut-être plus encore qu'à cette date. Il est difficile de donner exactement le pourcentage d'emploi, mais un recensement récemment pris à New York dans certaines groupes d'édifices où demeure la classe ouvrière démontre que seize par cent des travailleurs à gages sont sans ouvrage, tandis qu'un grand pourcentage de ce qui reste ne travaille que partiellement.

Les experts croient que cela représente à peu-près la condition d'emploi aux États-Unis, et nous supposons que la même chose existe au Canada. Le fait qu'un grand nombre de travailleurs, aux États-Unis et au Canada, sont employés à la production de munitions et autres choses nécessaires à la guerre ne contrebalance pas le manque de travail dû au dérangement général dans les affaires causé par le conflit européen.

Cette guerre est évidemment la principale cause de la stagnation actuelle. Les États-Unis sont neutres, mais les industries souffrent considérablement du dérangement causé par la guerre. Le manque de marché pour le coton a mis cette partie entière des États-Unis où pousse le coton un pauvre marché pour d'autres produits, et ceci est un des exemples des effets qui affectent les différentes industries, avec le résultat qu'un grand nombre de personnes sont forcées au chômage, tandis que d'autres ne travaillent que partiellement, et que ceux qui ont du travail continu sont bien peu nombreux s'ils sont fortunés.

Il est parfaitement naturel qu'il y ait

beaucoup de mécontentement au milieu de tant de détresse. Quelqu'en soit la cause, le travailleur et sa famille souffrent du nécessaire, et il n'est que naturel qu'il y ait mécontentement. La condition du travailleur est assez mauvaise en temps normal, mais elle est insupportable aujourd'hui que la stagnation des affaires causée par la guerre actuelle le prive de travail.

Et que fera-t-on? La coopération pour soulager cette détresse est le seul remède. Nous ne pouvons contrôler la guerre. Nous ne connaissons pas le temps qu'elle durera. Nous ne pouvons l'arrêter. Nous devons l'endurer, et nos âmes devront se doubler de patience jusqu'à la fin. Nous ne devons offrir notre travail au rabais ou couper les prix pour avoir des commandes quand, en faisant cela, nous abaisserions le niveau de la vie et des gages et qu'il nous faudrait recommencer notre travail d'amélioration du dernier échelon après la guerre.

L'histoire des guerres démontre qu'elles sont suivies par des périodes d'activité extraordinaire. Les pays dévastés par le fléau de la guerre essaient à réparer les dommages causés. Cela veut dire que l'ouvrage ne saurait manquer aussitôt que le canon aura cessé de gronder. Cela indique que la main d'œuvre sera en demande; ceux qui travaillent achèteront tout ce qui sera nécessaire à la vie avec leurs gages, et il y aura opportunité pour le travailleur à gages de gagner sa vie.

Le fardeau de recréer le riche et de suppléer aux nécessités de la vie est porté par le travailleur à gages. Ce qu'il recevra en échange de ses efforts dépend en grande mesure de lui-même.

La guerre ne relève pas le travailleur à gages du devoir de maintenir son organisation d'union. Au contraire, ce devoir devient plus intense. Nous ne sommes pas à faire des châteaux en l'air ou à courir après l'arc-en-ciel. Dire que la guerre est injuste ou que le système actuel de l'industrie n'est pas bon ou que le travail a droit à tout ce qu'il produit ou exprimer autres du même caractère ne seraient que des platitudes. Le mou-

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vement de l'union des métiers existe pour un but pratique dans le présent pratique et l'avenir pratique. En dépit du fait que la guerre est injuste, nous avons la guerre, et après la guerre nous aurons la paix, non pas parce que la paix est juste, mais parce qu'elle est inévitable; et avec la paix viendront l'activité dans l'industrie et l'opportunité de travailler par tout l'univers.

Et quand cette opportunité arrivera, la part du travail ne sera pas tout ce qu'il produit, que cette théorie soit juste, chimérique ou autrement; le travailleur aura la part que ses propres efforts lui assureront; si le travailleur ne fait aucun effort sa part sera moindre, et s'il agit de concert avec ses compagnons sa part sera plus forte; et ceci est vrai, toujours, en temps de guerre comme en temps de paix.

CHOSSES ET AUTRES.

Désire-t-on que le mouvement du travail soit plus puissant? Qu'on obtienne plus d'avantages dans les heures, les salaires et les conditions du travail? S'il en est ainsi, que toute personne qui le désire soutienne la cause avec une loyauté sans défaillance par la parole et par les actes et s'efforce d'obtenir que tout salarié avec lequel elle entre en contact en fasse autant. Fortifiez l'union de votre métier. Fortifiez l'union de tous les autres métiers. Fortifiez la Fédération Américaine du Travail. Jouez votre rôle dans l'organisation de la puissance d'achat des salariés et les succès qui ont été obtenus jusqu'à présent sembleront insignifiants en comparaison de ceux qu'on pourra obtenir si seulement les unités qui composent les 2,000,000 de membres de la Fédération Américaine du Travail se décide à faire davantage pour le mouvement que de se contenter de voir figurer leurs noms sur les listes de membres.

Le mouvement du labeur est essentiellement humanitariste. C'est une lutte contre le gaspillage, le gaspillage de la vie humaine, de l'habileté et de la ca-

pacité humaines, des possibilités en ce qui concerne le développement intellectuel, moral et social de la race. Il voit de grands bienfaits qui vont à des élus peu nombreux et une existence précaire, ou pas d'existence du tout, pour la multitude. De plus, il voit ces élus affaiblis et dégradés par la satiété, même alors que la multitude souffre. Son idéal est l'amélioration de la race tout entière. Il aspire au moment où le labeur, au lieu d'être méprisé comme il l'est aujourd'hui sera honoré, où la valeur d'un homme sera estimée, non pour l'argent qui provient du travail des autres, mais pour les services qu'il est capable de rendre à la Société. Il voit dans un avenir prochain que la société se rendra compte d'une façon universelle que le jeu dans le labeur rest un jeu en vies humaines et que cela doit cesser et qu'un nouvel idéal doit être établi qui mettra le bien-être de l'humanité au-dessus des inquiétudes de l'heure présente quant à la prospérité. Avec confiance, il espère des lois qui assurent à tout être qui vient au monde une opportunité raisonnable de faire sa vie.

* * *

Quelques membres des unions ouvrières sont indifférents ou négligents en ce qui concerne l'acte de présence aux réunions et une part active dans les activités de leurs unions. Mais il y a une chose qu'ils peuvent faire sans ennui ni inconvénients pour eux-mêmes — c'est d'exiger toujours que chaque article qu'ils achètent pour eux-mêmes et pour leurs familles porte l'étequette d'union et de refuser d'accepter tous ceux qui ne la portent pas.—Minnesota Union Advocate.

* * *

L' "American Pressman" dit:

"Le labeur organisé non seulement s'efforce d'obtenir de meilleures conditions de travail pour les salariés, mais par le moyen de l'éducation, elle amène par degrés l'admission du principe que le travailleur manuel est un être humain qui a droit aux bonnes choses de la vie. La vieille idée que le travail est un article commercial qui doit être obtenu

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au meilleur marché possible est en train de céder la place à l'idée moderne et plus humaine que le travail doit être rétribué par un salaire de vie. En parlant en termes larges, nous commençons à mettre les droits humains au-dessus des droits de propriété. C'est au travail organisé et à des défenseurs que revient le crédit pour ce grand oeuvre."

* * *

Le labeur, et surtout le labeur organisé, désire ardemment une augmentation des écoles et une diminution des prisons, plus de livres et moins d'arsenaux, un travail plus régulier et moins de crime, plus de justice et moins de vengeance—en un mot, plus d'âme dans la vie et moins de privations et d'oppression pour les travailleurs. Ses trois demandes fondamentales sont; des salaires plus élevés des journées plus courtes et de meilleures conditions de travail. Il demande des salaires plus élevés parce que des salaires plus élevés amènent forcément un niveau de vie plus élevé, une meilleure santé pour les travailleurs, des opportunités plus grandes pour leurs enfants, des citoyens plus conscients et une augmentation du bonheur général. Il demande des journées plus courtes, parce qu'elles fournissent des opportunités pour l'éducation de soi-même, pour la vie de famille, pour les amusements sains et pour le développement d'un type plus raffiné d'hommes et de femmes. Enfin, le labeur demande la protection contre des conditions de travail malsaines et dangereuses, parce qu'elles causent des maux cruels et inutiles aux travailleurs et font un sacrifice insensé du bien-être de la masse pour le profit de quelques êtres cupides et sans entrailles.

* * *

Un journal de Boston a publié l'histoire d'une fille-commis dans un magasin départemental, avec des gages de sept piastres par semaine, démontrant comme il est difficile de subvenir aux besoins de l'existence avec cette somme. Un grand magasin départemental se formalisa de cette histoire et retira son annonce du journal en question. Le

journal recommença la publication de l'histoire dans le même cadre où paraissait l'annonce du magasin, avec l'explication qu'on avait retiré le patronage en conséquence de la dite histoire. Peu après, dans le même cadre, parut une lettre annonçant que tout avait été réglé à l'amiable entre le journal et le magasin en question qui reconnaissait aux éditeurs le droit de conduire leur publication d'après leur vues, et annonçant que les membres de la corporation du magasin avaient agi un peu à la hâte après avoir pris connaissance de l'histoire qui les avaient rendu un peu nerveux. Il serait intéressant de recevoir d'autres explications de ce magasin départemental, ainsi que d'autres du même genre, nous disant pourquoi cette histoire a énervé les propriétaires de cet établissement. S'il y a une classe de travailleurs à gages sous le soleil qui ressent le besoin de se syndiquer afin d'acquérir la liberté d'action collective et de briser les chaînes qui les retient captifs dans les associations de secours mutuels dirigées par et pour les patrons, c'est bien la classes des employés des magasins à départements. Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal.

* * *

Il est difficile de compléter une organisation, mais il y a progrès de ce côté, Chaque année démontre un gain distinct dans la force totale du mouvement laborieux.

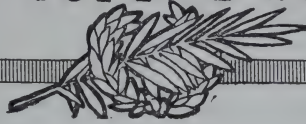
* * *

Nul étendard de gages, quelque élevé qu'il soit, pourrait représenter l'objet principal du travail syndiqué. Plus nous avançons plus nous désirons aller de l'avant. C'est le progrès.

* * *

Plus nous obtenons plus nous désirons obtenir. Ceci ne veut pas dire que nous remunons éternellement les choses afin de causer du débat; nous voulons simplement établir que nous désirons marcher de l'avant d'une manière générale, améliorant notre position, la condition de nos familles et de ceux qui viendront après nous.

Death Roll



CALDER, JOHN, of L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.

FORETHOUGHT BEGETS EFFICIENCY.

(By E. H. Clark.)

There is no time lost by figuring out what you are going to do, and planning the how before you begin a task. A teacher of mine, a very practical and commonsense man, once said to our class in mathematics: "When you have thirty minutes for a very difficult problem, if necessary, use twenty-five for concentrated thought, then you can do the visible work in five minutes."

I have worked with a fellow for several years who takes, apparently, no thought of how easily he can do something, but rather how quickly he can get rid of it. As a rule he does good work, but he invariably chooses the most difficult way to accomplish it. A little thought beforehand would eliminate a great deal of costly trouble.

The race is not always to the swift. I do not object to the fellow who is working for me being a little slow in his movements if, after he has completed a piece of work, there is plain evidence of efficiency. It is a very common thing to hear workmen boasting of how much work they can turn out in a day or a week, but fast work does not always imply good workmanship. I saw a carpenter fitting and hanging a door not long ago. The door was thoroughly dry, and he made a snug fit of it all right, but after a few days of damp weather it took thirty minutes of perplexing labor to get that door open. The mechanic failed to consider the physical condition of the material before he began. I hung a veneered door (one side poplar, the other pine) in a bathroom. It was damp weather when I fitted it. I left it open. It swelled more and would

not shut by a big margin. It was varnished on one side and enameled on the other while in that condition. The lady who had the job done insisted that I plane it off so that it would shut. I politely explained to her that when the furnace was in operation it would be all right in a day or two. She almost grew angry with me—but we waited. My prediction came true; the door worked perfectly. Had I done as she wished it would have been ruined.

The object of this article is this: Physical conditions must be considered in all kinds of building material, and also surroundings. If you ignore them trouble will result. Common sense is the best guide for any workman. If you practice the important and efficient virtue of forethought in what you undertake, you cannot go far wrong. The exercise of this principle, even to the most delicate details, pays handsome dividends, so let us by this means try to be more efficient in our work, for this is the only thing that gets more work.

Crime of Childhood

God, what a system! God, what a crime!
A blot on the ages, a stain on the time;
God, what a pity! God, what a shame!
Civilization is only a name,
Poor little kiddies working like slaves!
Babies destroyed and sent to their graves!
From sunup to sundown—toiling all day,
Wearing and wasting their lives away—
Here in the foremost spot of the world—
Here, where the red, white and blue is unfurled!
Under the Statue of Liberty light—
God, what a horrible, pitiful sight!
Who is to blame and what are the laws?
Find them, punish them, wipe out the flaws.
What is the answer, ye men that have power?
Do something for God sake—this is the hour.
Don't preach and investigate—wake up and do,
Flesh and blood are both crying to you,
While men with millions in autos are flying
Poor little work girls in sweatshops are dying.
Civilization is only a name.
Oh, men, with your millions, wake up and be brave.

—A. W. Staehle.

1412 Blair Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled and Cause of Death or Disability.	No. of Local Union	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Amount Paid.
24394	Wm. Brake, nephritis	2	14 ..	\$125.00
24395	Harvey Heins, (dis) accidental injuries	2	2 1	200.00
24396	F. E. Raines, nephritis	52	31 5	300.00
24397	Mary Hughes, diabetes	75	15 7	75.00
24398	Mrs. Giulia Ferroni, parametritis	95	4 9	75.00
24399	David H. McCray, heart disease	132	6 ..	75.00
24400	John Daily, tuberculosis	200	9 11	300.00
24401	Wm. J. Ryan, pneumonia	203	4 2	200.00
24402	Wm. E. Chambers, carcinoma	430	4 ..	200.00
24403	Anthony Netzer, phthisis pulmonalis	698	15 ..	300.00
24404	John T. Wilhelm, shock-hemorrhage	1722	4 6	200.00
24405	Walter Peterson, bronchial asthma	1747	10 ..	300.00
24406	Charles Nickert, nephritis	5	18 8	125.00
24407	Gilles Clermont, leukaemia and heart disease	10	28 4	300.00
24408	M. Caplice, paralysis of insane	13	10 2	300.00
24409	Geo. W. Beavers, Bright's disease	14	2 2	50.00
24410	Fred C. Cooper, cerebral hemorrhage	24	17 7	300.00
24411	Mrs. Ella C. Greenfield, tuberculosis	26	7 11½	75.00
24412	Chas. S. Woodbridge, hemorrhage	79	15 1	300.00
24413	Ole Melby, nephritis	131	6 7	300.00
24414	John Butterly, endocarditis	163	18 ..	125.00
24415	Wm. P. McMillan, apoplexy	190	8 8	300.00
24416	G. I. Brannum, disseminated spinal sclerosis	198	13 7	125.00
24417	P. J. Maloney, (bal) tuberculosis	326	10 3	66.66
24418	Mrs. Mary Dorey, hemorrhage	390	15 2	75.00
24419	G. Harwood, nephritis	483	8 7	75.00
24420	Con Schott, bright's disease	515	16 8	300.00
24421	James Jones, tuberculosis	526	4 8	200.00
24422	Chas. O. Johnson, myocarditis	643	8 3	75.00
24423	Mrs. Jennie Purdum, heart disease	660	13 1	75.00
24424	Mrs. Sarah Walcheck, fracture of skull	687	9 11	75.00
24425	Mrs. Katherine M. Crouse, tuberculosis	701	2 7	50.00
24426	Vincent Schumacher, myocarditis	740	7 8	50.00
24427	Thomas J. Roth, suicide	1069	7 6	200.00
24428	Herbert Dymock, pneumonia	482	8 8	300.00
24429	Charles P. Holmquist, pneumonia	575	5 7	75.00
24430	C. E. Shaffer, (dis) accidental injuries	1319	5 5	400.00
24431	Mrs. Susan J. Ray, cancer	810	13 10	75.00
24432	E. F. Marton, pneumonia	63	9 1	75.00
24433	Ulise Chevalier, tuberculosis	78	9 11	300.00
24434	Orrin Thomas, Bright's disease	459	10 10	125.00
24435	Frank A. Nelson, hemorrhage	594	9 6	75.00
24436	Mrs. Augusta Englehardt, hemorrhage	309	6 7	75.00
24437	Mrs. Mary Fisher, puerperal sepsis	309	8 11	75.00
24438	Archie Crawford, heart failure	515	16 1	296.00
24439	Mrs. Philonise St. Pierre, cancer	1673	5 ..	75.00
24440	Mrs. Bessie M. Beasley, tuberculosis	22	8 8	75.00
24441	Fred F. Johnson, phthisis pulmonalis	27	6 1	300.00
24442	C. E. Erisman, cirrhosis of liver	59	12 5	300.00
24443	C. E. Blue, septicaemia	61	16 8	300.00
24444	Alexander Remberg, tuberculosis	67	8 9	159.95
24445	Wm. Ruel, heart disease	134	12 5	125.00
24446	Mrs. Mary L. Moncrief, bright's disease	144	24 10	75.00
24447	Mrs. Mary Krapel, acute cholecystitis	147	3 10	75.00
24448	Albert T. Nelson, cancer	167	4 11	200.00
24449	Mrs. Cassie E. Finney, pulmonary embolism	210	5 4	75.00
24450	Mrs. Margaretta Miller, cancer	211	15 3	75.00
24451	Martin Dietrich, (dis) accidental injuries	355	9 11	400.00
24452	Henry Haas, tuberculosis	375	19 8	300.00
24453	Arthur J. Montminy, pneumococcus meningitis	408	1 10	200.00
24454	Thomas Doyle, tuberculosis	478	12 4	300.00
24455	Mrs. Bertha S. Reinhart, blood poisoning	492	1 8½	50.00
24456	Benjamin R. Newcomb, oedema of lungs	714	6 8	75.00
24457	Mrs. Hettie G. Prudhome, tuberculosis	764	4 8	75.00
24458	T. H. White, abscess of lungs	856	3 3½	200.00
24459	Mrs. Catherine M. Jones, Bright's disease	865	13 9	75.00
24460	Wm. McRoberts, peritonitis	929	1 9	200.00
24461	John Bushoner, septicaemia	1268	12 7	300.00
24462	Mrs. Estella Butler, diabetes	1555	12 1	75.00
24463	Frank Janda, tuberculosis	1786	8 7	300.00
24464	Mrs. Sena Boercma, fractured skull	80	4 11	75.00
24465	Mrs. Hannah Carpenter, cerebral hemorrhage	186	12 8½	75.00
24466	Chas. Ritchie, endocarditis	198	25 ..	300.00
24467	Charles E. Horne, bronchitis	348	4 6	50.00
24468	Alois Kacin, cirrhosis of liver	309	16 11	300.00
24469	Mrs. Gertrude S. Boll, jaundice	648	2 6	50.00
24470	Mrs. Essie Lee Grimm, septic endometritis	3	3 1	75.00
24471	Joe Speegle, fall from building	198	2 9	200.00
24472	Jacob Bienenstein, gastritis	375	20 6	300.00

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CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled and Cause of Death or Disability.	No. of Local Union	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Amount Paid.
24473	Mrs. Bertha D. Reed, tuberculosis	750	6 5	75.00
24474	Daniel McLeod, aortic insufficiency	759	1 9	300.00
24475	John J. Ten Velde, heart disease	1030	1 11	200.00
24476	Robert A. Hollister, (dis) accidental injuries	1093	4 11½	300.00
24477	Albert Zischke, tuberculosis	1143	12 1	300.00
24478	Mrs. Mary Radtke, tuberculosis	1143	4 ..	75.00
24479	Arnett E. Shields, tuberculosis	215	1 1	200.00
24480	Patrick Daley, ulceration of bowels	451	26 4	200.00
24481	Mrs. Edna May Schaber, septicaemia	603	1 11	50.00
24482	C. H. Francis, meningitis	1	10 11	300.00
24483	Herman Spiekerman, drowning	1	1 11	50.00
24484	John H. Clark, (dis) accidental injuries	15	13 ..	400.00
24485	Neil Molloy, valvular heart disease	22	13 2	125.00
24486	Elijah Bellamy, enteritis	52	10 3	300.00
24487	Carl Anderson, drowning	58	5 11	183.00
24488	Adam Oster, fracture of skull	64	16 ..	300.00
24489	Chas. H. Lyon, tuberculosis	77	13 3	300.00
24490	O. H. Magnuson, chronic bronchitis	87	17 7	300.00
24491	Odillon Ladouceur, tuberculosis	134	3 9	200.00
24492	Patrick Corbett, peritonitis	326	9 9	300.00
24493	John A. English, tubercular meningitis	441	4 ..	200.00
24494	Joseph Basso, hemorrhage	483	2 10	200.00
24495	Joseph Poulin, acute gastritis	590	14 11	300.00
24496	Henry Sampson, nephritis	624	13 9	125.00
24497	Chas. Benke, carcinoma	642	7 7	300.00
24498	Paul Dumont, tuberculosis	730	11 1	300.00
24499	Robert Andreu, apoplexy	864	14 9	125.00
24500	Gordon Current, appendicitis	891	5 6½	300.00
24501	Mrs. Lena Stein, pelvic cellulitis	1008	4 10	75.00
24502	Mrs. Bertha May Brewer, tuberculosis	1297	9 8	75.00
24503	Mrs. Annie E. Moore, myocarditis	1653	1 11	50.00
24504	C. L. Kock, septicaemia	91	3 8	200.00
24505	Fred Johnson, perforated ulcer of intestines	109	15 3	300.00
24506	Reginald R. Lea (bal) lobar pneumonia	119	15 1	175.00
24507	Mrs. Emily A. Carlson, valvular disease of heart	153	16 2	75.00
24508	Leon Mackowicz, tuberculosis	181	11 9	300.00
24509	Louis F. Heisch, accidental injuries	211	2 4	200.00
24510	Herman Bruse, carcinoma of the jaw	238	18 8	300.00
24511	Samuel Sadler, cerebral hemorrhage	287	12 7	300.00
24512	Mrs. Margaret E. Worrell, apoplexy	421	13 7	75.00
24513	Peter G. Lundberg, carcinoma of stomach	471	8 1	300.00
24514	John Raucher, tuberculosis	522	8 6	300.00
24515	C. H. Rodgers, cirrhosis of liver	566	1 4	200.00
24516	Mrs. Ida M. La Bay, diabetes	783	3 1	75.00
24517	Axel Skogstrom, heart failure	792	5 ..	300.00
24518	Wm. W. Howard, shock following amputation of leg	1023	1 5	200.00
24519	Mrs. Magdalene E. Wenner, apoplexy, ...	1285	1 ..	25.00
24520	Mrs. Anna Pelikan, tuberculosis	1786	3 2	75.00
24521	Peter Schappen, pneumonia	5	1 7	200.00
24522	Mrs. Mary A. Palermo, cancer	10	14 5	75.00
24523	S. Brown, street car accident	13	13 ..	300.00
24524	D. S. Ragsdale, aneurism of arch of aorta	14	4 9	200.00
24525	Mrs. Anna L. Newquist, tuberculosis	36	14 9	75.00
24526	Mrs. Lucy D. Maguire, nephritis	43	15 1	75.00
24527	Francis M. Evans, arteric sclerosis	75	23 2	125.00
24528	Mrs. Catherine F. Guerin, myocarditis	78	13 2	75.00
24529	Wm. A. Benjamin, apoplexy	100	9 11	300.00
24530	John Nelson, tumor	141	17 ..	300.00
24531	Chas. M. Breese, diabetes	196	15 8	300.00
24532	George Linderer, broncho pneumonia	237	14 ..	300.00
24533	Wm. Benn, railroad accident	306	5 8	300.00
24534	Ernest Winkler, carcinoma	309	20 3	300.00
24535	Lawrence Sulkowski, myocarditis	341	2 4	200.00
24536	Algot E. Larson, nephric brain disease	483	14 2	300.00
24537	Mrs. Dora Klett, nephritis	387	7 9	75.00
24538	Mrs. Ellen A. Rothenberger, accidental burning	492	8 10	75.00
24539	Wm. Wegener, tuberculosis	519	10 1	300.00
24540	Mrs. Susan Mesaros, gastric ulcer	575	15 ..	75.00
24541	Simon A. Sigby, tuberculosis	696	5 10	300.00
24542	Wm. T. Hatcher, intestinal ulcer	776	3 ..	50.00
24543	J. H. Sexton, tuberculosis	810	10 11	300.00
24544	Everett L. Wallace, osteomyelitis of right tarsus	1006	.. 7	100.00
24545	Albert Schissler, asphyxiation	1598	12 ..	300.00
24546	Mrs. Anna Bramer, gastric ulcer	61	1 2½	50.00
24547	J. H. McMunn, nephritis	75	1 7	200.00
24548	Phillip Brunell, hemorrhage	117	15 4	125.00
24549	Phillip Kohler, emphysema of lungs	309	10 7	300.00
24550	Irs S. Post, tuberculosis	444	.. 10	100.00
24551	Edward Fultz,, hemorrhage	568	6 ..	300.00

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CLAIMS PAID DURING JUNE, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled and Cause of Death or Disability.	No. of Local Union	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Amount Paid.
24552	Otto Schumacher, myocarditis	675	2 10	50.00
24553	Mrs. Mattie Gross, nephritis	1473	29 ..	75.00
24554	Mrs. Iva McQuarrie, abscess of brain	1473	9 3	75.00
24555	John Jarmer, lobar pneumonia	19	3 7	200.00
24556	Joseph T. Racine, meningitis	67	5 4	300.00
24557	August S. Lundgren, spinal meningitis	87	1 7	228.97
24558	Robert W. Hamilton, heart disease	301	13 8	125.00
24559	Joseph Richard, paralysis	342	13 1	300.00
24560	Mrs. Anna Kaiser, nephritis	486	3 6	75.00
24561	Mrs. Karolena Anderson, tuberculosis	489	.. 11½	25.00
24562	Frank Katona, gun-shot wound of chest	746	7 7	300.00
24563	Parnell H. Rinear, nephritis	842	5 ..	300.00
24564	Carl Hartwig, cirrhosis of liver	1473	1 8	200.00
24565	George Schneider, body crushed by fall of derrick	8	9 10	300.00
24566	Samuel P. Beck, tuberculosis	31	17 7	125.00
24567	Wm. Larson, pneumonia	62	10 1	300.00
24568	Albert Ormouroyd, endocarditis	115	10 ..	300.00
24569	A. T. McDonald, nephritis	115	6 5	75.00
24570	Mrs. Louisa Doerflein, heart disease	120	23 11	75.00
24571	Albert Henley, nephritis	131	10 3	300.00
24572	E. B. Dodge, paralysis	177	15 3	104.23
24573	Mrs. Margaret McInts, tuberculosis	183	15 9	75.00
24574	Edwin Rowe, Jr., hemorrhage	288	28 ..	300.00
24575	Andrew J. Hotaling, nephritis	429	8 5	300.00
24576	John Boomer, appendicitis	1314	11 1	300.00
24577	Ira J. Cowgill, hemorrhage	1703	5 11	300.00
24578	Jonathan Prall, pleuro pneumonia	31	5 1	75.00
24579	Raymond E. Hamer, tuberculosis	31	5 ..	300.00
24580	John Heindenrich, nephritis	54	15 3	300.00
24581	Mrs. Alphonsine Miron, cancer	134	11 8	75.00
24582	James Harrington, pneumonia	247	6 9	300.00
24583	Henry W. Wilson, tuberculosis	277	15 2	300.00
24584	Adolph Hofmann, pneumonia	309	20 4	300.00
24585	Mrs. Sophia Lyon, myocarditis	490	16 8	75.00
24586	Henry Woehler, lobar pneumonia	513	14 9	300.00
24587	Bennett Martin, tuberculosis	550	8 8	300.00
24588	Wm. Rozenberg, paralysis	937	9 1	300.00
24589	Mrs. Bridget Hibbert, tuberculosis	1298	12 6	75.00
24590	George Fortin, fracture of spine	1305	9 3	300.00
24591	Mrs. Edna A. Davis, endocarditis	1824	2 ..	50.00
24592	Mrs. Bertha C. Mattdson, pulmonary oedema	1824	7 11	75.00
24593	Mrs. M. J. Johnson, shock following surgical operation..	1860	8 ..	75.00

\$37,864.86

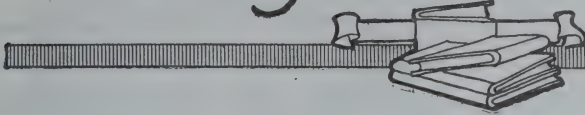
Full beneficial claims	\$29,514.36
Semi beneficial claims	2,600.00
Wife beneficial claims	3,850.00
Disability claims	1,900.00

37,864.86

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR JUNE, 1915

Claim No.	Name of Deceased or Disabled and Cause of Disapproval.	No. of Local Union	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Amount Claimed.
2715	Arthur D. McIntosh, (dis) 3 months' arrears	1377	4 7	\$300.00
2716	Mrs. Anna Dominiczak, 3 months' arrears	1757	4 11	75.00
2717	Mrs. Sarah Nault, semi, not entitled to wife donation...	1610	14 ..	75.00
2718	Wm. Haley, (dis) over age at admittance	102	5 ..	400.00
2719	Fritz Weisback, improper conduct	874	1 5	200.00
2721	Malcolm M. Hall, (dis) not filed in time	470	15 ..	400.00
2722	Mrs. Sophia Korfhage, semi, not entitled to wife donation	87	9 3½	50.00
2723	Frank Underwood, 3 months' arrears	1140	5 1	300.00
2724	Louis A. Allen, 3 months' arrears	1388	8 10	300.00
2727	Wm. Henderson, 3 months' arrears	80	6 ..	300.00
2728	Louis Lalonde, 3 months' arrears	134	14 7	300.00
2729	Jack B. Allen, (dis) 3 months' arrears	1072	13 1	400.00
2730	Jacob Bogle, 3 months' arrears	1914	2 2	200.00
2731	Edward M. VanName, (dis) arrears at accident	567	3 5	300.00
2732	Mrs. C. S. Stewart, semi, not entitled to wife donation ..	1725	8 1	75.00
2733	Mrs. Susan W. Hudson, 6 months, suspended	33	4 ..	75.00
2734	Mrs. Flora McRae, sick at admittance	1874	.. 9	25.00
2735	Walter A. Pearson, 3 months arrears	19	14 1	125.00
2736	Joseph E. Chew, arrears at death	620	5 9	300.00
2737	Geo. K. Leeds, dilatation of heart	842	8 6	75.00

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Labor Editors Convene

The members of the Labor Press Association held a very successful convention at Chicago during the middle of May. The sessions were held in the parlors of the new Hotel Morrison, and a large number of labor editors attended. Charles W. Fear of the Joplin, Mo., Trades Unionist, president of the organization, was in the chair, and many interesting addresses were delivered. A

large number of topics bearing directly on the problems confronting labor journalism were discussed and valuable suggestions offered on the subject of increasing its power and prestige.

The following labor editors were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Fear; secretary-treasurer, R. E. Woodmansee of the Illinois Tradesman; first vice-president, Matthew Woll of the American Photo Engravers; second vice-president, Ray Stewart, editor of the Cedar Rapids Tribune; third vice-president, Michael Goldsmith, Cleveland, Ohio, Federationist; fourth vice-president, J. M. Conley, Dubuque, Iowa, Labor Leader; fifth vice-president, Frank M. Saltus, Worcester, Mass., Labor News; sixth vice-president, Frank Rist, Cincinnati, Ohio, Chronicle; seventh vice-president, Claude O. Taylor, Grand Rapids, Mich., Observer.

The next convention will be held on the second Tuesday in May, 1916.

Cannot Stand Alone

There is no such thing, says the International Molders' Journal, as personal salvation for the workers in the industries. No man by his own effort can save himself from industrial injustice or tyranny. It is only through collective action that the workers can make progress. How often we have all had the full force of this impressed upon us.

We have seen the man who believed that "standing in with the foreman," truckling to him, flattering him, enabled him to secure better jobs, or hold his job when others were being laid off. We have seen those who believed that by rushing their work, or by being better mechanics and doing better work than the others they would fare better, but whether toadier, rusher or high-class mechanic, the moment that the question of having a definite voice in the terms of employment arose, the foreman or the firm had their own way even in the matter of small details, unless all of the men stood together, and insisted that they must be dealt with as a collective body instead of as individuals.

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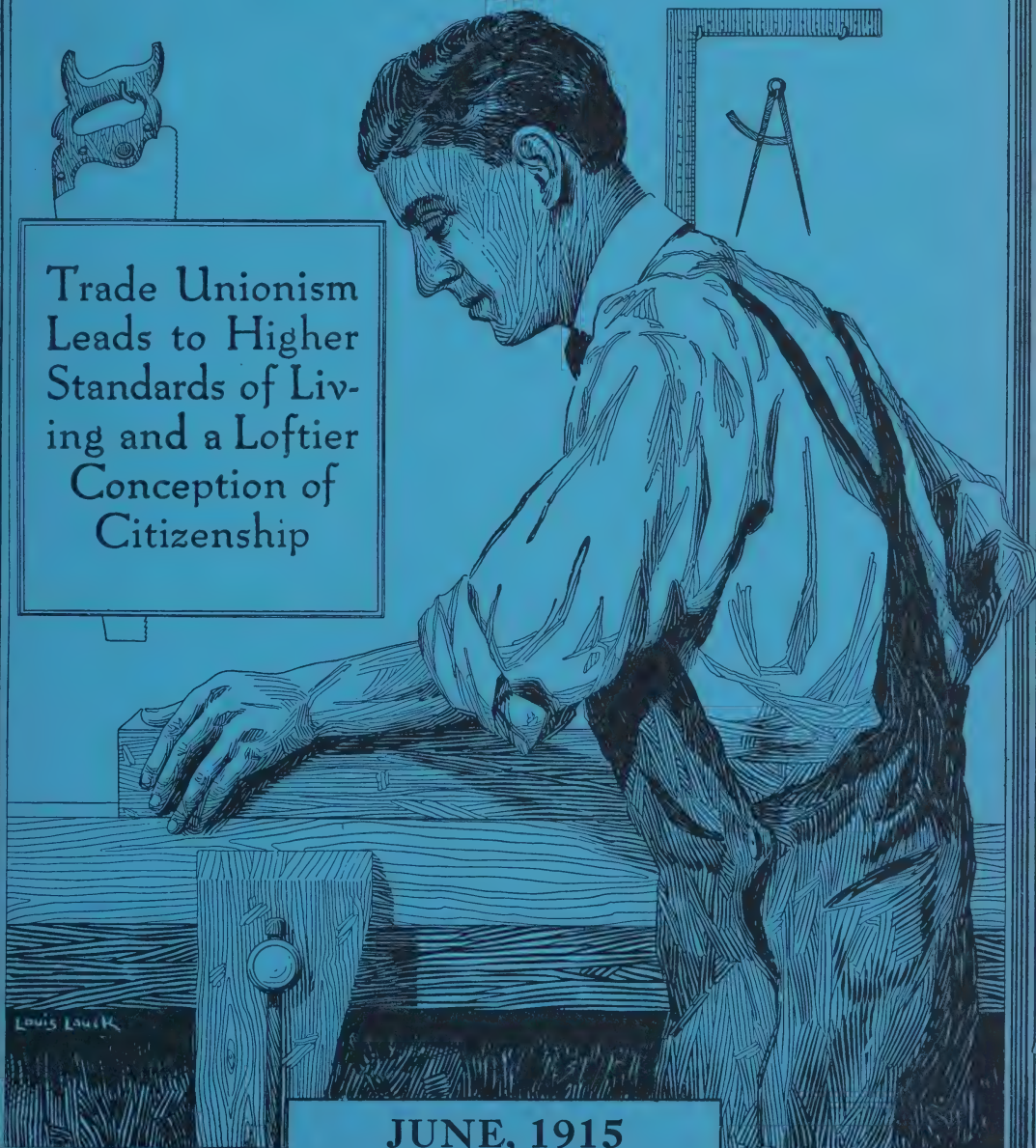
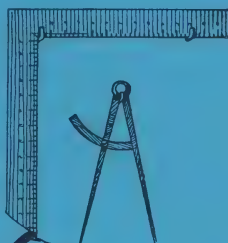
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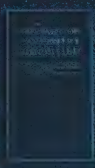
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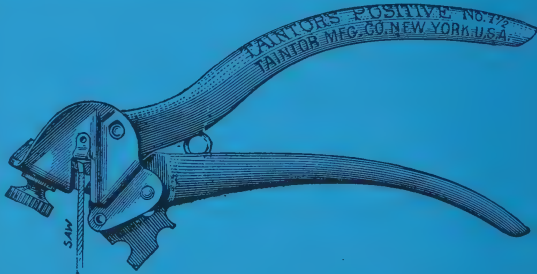
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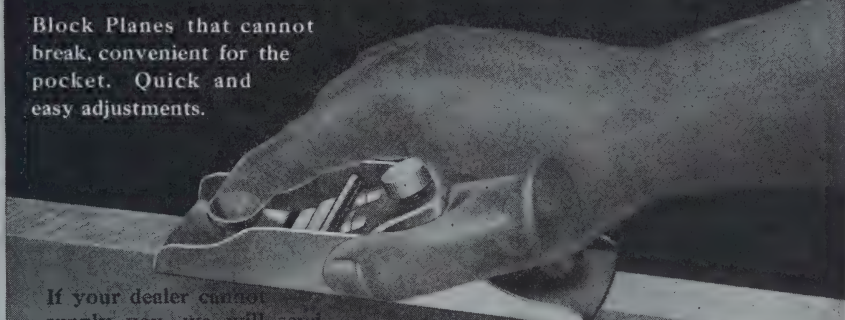
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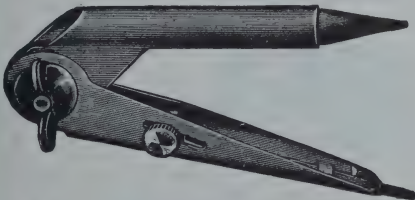
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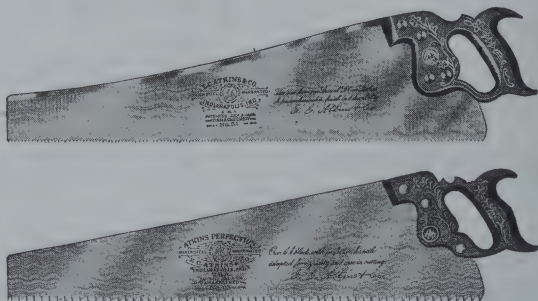
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THE MOTHER

By HECTOR FULLER

Muffle the drums! Lay the colors away!
No longer the bayonets gleam in the sun,
For, at least for my boy, all the fighting is done,
And the loss is my own, though the battle be won.
Hear the cheers!
Mine the tears;
And the heartache is mine, for the dead, stark, and gory;
My proud boy is dead—I've no part in your glory;
No part but the sorrow—'twill last me through life.
So, muffle the drums,
To hell with your strife!

Muffle the drums! Lay the colors away!
'Tis the bivouac time and night falls on the field!
Reap the harvest of death, you've a wonderful yield,
Where the guns plied the thickest, and back the lines reeled.
In the front of that line
Lies a boy, who was mine!
The fruit of my womb; on my lifeblood made strong;
Just for this to be shot! Ah, 'tis cruel and wrong;
All alone, to the grave, I shall hear the guns roar.
So, muffle the drums,
To hell with your war!

The Carpenter

LIKE THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR

(By H. B. Moyer.)



EVER since the world began its endless grind poets and others of the ilk have been dilating on the joys of labor. Up to date, however, no one has, to my knowledge, ever canted whole-heartedly upon the inexpressible sadness of being out of work. The

denizen of Tin Pan Alley, who wrote our pet organ grinder's favorite little ditty—"What y' goin' t' do when th' rent comes 'round?"—came pretty close to it, but that lets scribes and scribblers alike right out of it. All the poems and treatises I have read on Labor ran something along the lines of Isaac Bickerstaff's "Love In a Village," to-wit:

There was a jolly miller once
Lived on the river Dee;
He work'd and sang from morn till night,
No lark more blithe than he.

Even the preacher in the swell church around the corner sidesteps the subject as he stands in his pulpit and looks down into the upturned faces of his wealthy congregation.

Nobody likes doing unpleasant tasks. It is far more agreeable, for example, to write or talk about the joy of getting up with the birds, and, then, after a hearty breakfast of cold storage eggs and chemically cured bacon, trudging cheerily off to work with a light heart and a full dinner pail, than it is to picture the woe of an empty larder and an empty stomach. It matters not, so far as I can determine, whether the dinner pail contains luxuries or merely the proverbial boarding house standard of dinner pail food, like cold egg sandwiches, doughnuts, prunes, and the like.

Of course, there is this about the question: everybody knows that being out of a job is no fun, even if lots of those who could, and perhaps should, say little or nothing about it.

I don't know which of the two English-speaking countries on this continent got it worst in the matter of unemployment when the War of the Nations broke out, but I suspect that whereas Canada got it in the neck the United States received it in the region of the rear collar button. And I don't only suspect, but I know positively that while the newspapers were filled with editorials and requests from the Canadian government suggesting that employers go light in reference to throwing men out of work during this critical period, apparently nearly everybody who employs six men found some sort of an excuse for stopping the pay of at least three of them.

Even the Toronto city council, which organized an unemployment committee to visit employers and to take such other steps as were deemed advisable to stem the tide, turned around and lopped off so many estimates for public work that the heads of the various departments affected had to lay off a host of help. Verily, verily, "Consistency, thou art a jewel!"

And that brings me around to the point I have been steering for, namely, that even granting that some folks outside the ranks of labor will discuss, in a half-hearted sort of way, the problems of the working classes, there is only one institution which will always measure its actions with its words, and that institution is the much-maligned Organized Labor. A man is given a chance through his labor union of making himself independent of the unscrupulous employer who preaches one thing and practices another—the fellow who writes to the newspapers and advocates keeping all hands busy even if only for four days a week, and then hies himself to the factory and lops off heads right and left. The union man, who, after earning good wages for a few years, lays himself up a tidy nest egg, is in the position of the man who, having a commodity to sell, and at present having only a limited market

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for it, can afford to smile as he sits back and gets along economically on what means of sustenance he has already acquired, while awaiting a wider market.

I have heard people argue that it didn't really matter what wages men got, they wouldn't have any more at the end of a given time with good wages than with bad. Even admitting, though, for sake of argument, that most of us—and this applies not only to the working classes, but all classes—generally live fairly well up to our income, that phase of the situation must give way to the obvious fact that every man is entitled to at least a fair share of what he creates for others, regardless of what he does with it afterward. We of the working world might well argue in turn that the employer should give us even a larger share of what we create for them because they would only frivol their share away on champagne, automobiles and plain and fancy yachts.

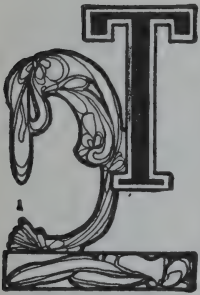
But organized labor, as the voice of the workingman, is not asking for anything unreasonable. It deploras all forms of charity because it believes that if the working people received what was due them they would never be in need of even the semblance of charity at the hands of the too often hypocritical rich.

There may be problems common to the working people which even organized labor, with its century and more of experience and earnest endeavor to get at the bottom of things, hasn't been able to overcome, but if so it hasn't been because of lack of honest endeavor.

It is the one institution which in all the wide world gives the workingman a fair, honest run for his money. It is of the working people, and for the working people; and, like the mighty faraway rock of Gibraltar, it stands the test of time.

HOW THE SKILLED WORKER CAN GAIN LAURELS

(By Warfield Webb.)



HERE have been changes in the building industry just as in all others, and there have been men who have deemed it wise to profit by these changes and to move along and upward with them. They have been alive to the fact that in order to suc-

ceed a man must be alive to the demands that will make him valuable to those who want the best work done. The carpenter of to-day is not the same artisan as he who existed a generation ago. He has been replaced; instead of the worker of the old school, we find the man who is capable in specialization, and there has been a reason for this condition. The decrease in the available lumber supply has been given as one reason for the change. Our modes of living also have changed. We now work with

almost superhuman rapidity. We want things done in a hurry. If you cannot cope with the newer conditions, your services will be in poor demand.

What was the percentage of carpenters who awoke to the change when it came? Where did these men expect to find employment when there was a substitution of other materials for lumber? Did they become paralyzed with the idea that they would become beggars from a lack of work? On the other hand, perhaps they welcomed the change in that it brought to them newer possibilities in the field of labor, and lifted the commonplace worker to a height where he could command a higher wage and a more exalted position. The change that has come about brought with it newer possibilities. There was the need for the man with ideas that could be worked out. Ordinary carpentry work was to a large degree discarded or left to the journeyman who still clung to the old ideas of building.

The more progressive men welcomed

The Carpenter

anything that would make it possible to do a better job at a higher wage. There were newer demands for work of a special character. The erection of large factory and office buildings called for work of a particular kind. The ordinary carpenter would scarcely be able to undertake it. He would have been at sea to know where to begin and how to complete a contract that demanded thinking men with active brains. Even residences to-day are erected with such nicety that the man who can do only ordinary labor has to be alert in order to make that simple operation of value.

Higher wages naturally acted as an incentive to do that higher grade of work which architects and contractors demanded. The latter were forced to find men who were capable, and these men in turn saw and profited by the changes that each day brought about. How could they become equal to the new conditions that arose about them without a deeper study of the industry? Could any man even hope to move forward simply by following out the old set rules that had been his guiding star in the old days? Did he seek the advice and the suggestions of the modern man or of those who had built his father's house?

A careful notation of the character of the work found in any first-class building to-day was primarily demanded of him. He also found it necessary to look up and read the publications that are written and printed for his enlightenment. His inspection made it clear that the interiors in a very special way were a vast change as compared with the buildings that were common a generation ago. What, then, did these things make plain to him? They brought him face to face with a condition and with a class of workmanship that was to the old-timer a marvel. Skill, accuracy, care, knowledge—these are the requirements to-day of the man who is moving along in a progressive manner.

Is he doing his part to foster this idea of progress? Now, the man who does this kind of work is not merely a ma-

chine. He is a thinker. His hands are guided by an active brain. This brain is a different organ from that of the old worker. In the old days it was the eye, his little knowledge of figures, and his strong hand that guided him. To-day there is demanded, in addition to these, a keener knowledge and a real ability that comes only with persistent study. He cannot depend upon his own efforts alone. He has to use his labor in conjunction with his intellect and the intellect of others.

The changes are vital to his future. The machine that at first came to be looked upon by the timid man as an interloper, and as a destroyer of his future, in reality was the boon that was needed to assist in his uplift. This monster that cuts and carves and trims and planes was the power that the newer conditions demanded. Without this aid where would he be to-day? No, the man who is thinking and making progress welcomes the machine as just another item that has decreased his manual labor and increased his power for making the goal easier to reach.

Such a man gladly welcomes the continuous changes that are assisting him in his daily labors. How gladly does he welcome the forward trend that does so much to place his calling on a higher plane and that brings his active labors to a place that must command a much higher measure of appreciation and remuneration. These are the men who are making the industry a power among the trades. These are the men who have done this labor that others might see and profit thereby. How many are there to-day who fully grasp that secret power that will still bring them to a higher plane? Encouragement must be given to the man who lags, to the man who is still content. He must be shown that the realization of ideals is possible only with endeavor. Is this not a simple duty that we owe to one another? If we have been fortunate enough to see and to grasp the opportunities that lie in the pathway of every man, then we should

The Carpenter

be glad to extend the hand to the man who has as yet failed to see wherein it is possible for him to attain that higher

pinnacle that has and will make the craft of the carpenter a still more noble calling in the industrial world.

A POLICY OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION



HE habitual American attitude toward public education is, to say the least, paradoxical, writes Professor John Dewey in the New Republic. Belief in publicly supported education is the most vital article of the average citizen's creed. Money

devoted to educational purposes makes the largest item in the budget, and payment of taxes for school purposes is accompanied with the least amount of grumbling. The man who ridicules his legislature, who is suspicious of his judiciary and openly flouts his police system, is enthusiastic about public education. But the connection of the public with its schools ends for the most part with their support. There is next to no provision for public control, and that little is generally felt to be a nuisance when it extends its activities beyond the financial support of the schools under its nominal charge. The direction of educational policy is no part of statesmanship; the divorce of school from politics—which presumably means matters of public policy—is thought to represent the ideal state of things. Educators have reciprocated by taking an astonishingly slight interest in the public functions attached to their own work. Social settlements, amateur philanthropists and voluntary associations, rather than professional educators, have agitated the questions of child labor and juvenile crime, of adequate recreative facilities and the wider use of the school plant, and even of preparation for making a livelihood.

That our *laissez passer* methods have worked as well as they have indicates a certain soundness in our social life, as well as at least a temporary adaptation

to our needs. That these methods will work as well in the future may be doubted. The formation by Congress of a Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education, composed of two Senators, two Representatives and five laymen, reflects both the traditional system and the feeling of need for its change. Not one of the five lay members is a professional educator. While the commission recommends the giving of aid, and drafts a bill which would involve an initial annual grant to the states of a million and a half dollars, rising to the sum of seven millions through a period of years, there is no thought of provision for a minister of education. The Federal Board in control is to consist of the Postmaster-General, with the Secretaries of the Interior, of Agriculture, of Commerce and Labor. The Commissioner of Education is to remain an executive clerk, although with somewhat enlarged clerical duties. The proposal is characteristic of our tradition. We are far from the day when direction and supervision of publicly supported education will be a public function.

Meantime the existence of an official Federal Commission is evidence of the changing situation. Congress is hardly likely to pass the bill which is recommended. Legislative action is of doubtful value till the subject of industrial education has been more thoroughly discussed. It is more important that it be treated as part of a general statesmanlike policy toward education than that immediate isolated steps be taken for furthering the agricultural and trade instruction of youth over fourteen. There is as yet no public opinion as to the standpoint from which education for industry should be approached, or the aims which should control the undertaking. The reasons thus far advanced for making industrial training an organic part

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of public school education are an undigested medley. The need of a substitute for the disappearing apprenticeship system, the demand of employers for more skilled workers, the importance of special training if the United States is to hold its own in international competitive commerce, figure side by side with the educational need of making instruction more "vital" to pupils.

The oft-cited experience of Germany as to the importance of industrial education must be weighed in connection with the purpose which has dominated her efforts. This has been frankly nationalistic. The available statistics indicate that the effect of industrial education upon wages has been almost negligible, skilled workers receiving but little more than unskilled. But the effect of industrial education upon the worker's individual wage or happiness was not the animating motive. Germans claim with justice that their systematized and persistent applications of intelligence to military affairs, public education, civil administration, and trade and commerce, have a common root and a converging aim. The well-being of the state as a moral entity is supreme. The promotion of commerce against international competitors is one of the chief means of fostering the state. Industrial training is a means to this means, and one made peculiarly necessary by Germany's natural disadvantages.

One does not need to grudge admiration for the skill and success with which this policy has been pursued. But as a policy it is extraordinarily irrelevant to American conditions. We have neither the historic background nor the practical outlook which make it significant. There is grave danger that holding up as a model the educational methods by which Germany has made its policy effective will serve as a cloak, conscious or unconscious, for measures calculated to promote the interests of the employing class. It is the privilege of large employers of labor to supplement public schooling by classes which they themselves support in order to give the special knowledge and

skill required in their operations. There are many interesting and successful attempts of this kind. It is natural that employers should be desirous of shifting the burden of this preparation to the public tax levy. There is every reason why the community should not permit them to do so. Class against class, there is no reason why the community should be more interested in the laboring class than in the employing class, save the important reason that the former constitutes a larger part of itself. But every ground of public policy protests against any use of the public school system which takes for granted the perpetuity of the existing industrial regime, and whose inevitable effect is to perpetuate it, with all its antagonisms of employer and employed, producer and consumer.

In the lack of enlightened public opinion as to the place of industrial training in the public schools in a would-be democracy, even the enumeration of commonplaces may be of some help; unfortunately they are not as yet current commonplaces.

In the first place, its aim must be first of all to keep youth under educative influences for a longer time. Were it not for historic causes which explain the fact, it would be a disgrace that the larger portion of the school population leaves school at the end of the fifth or sixth grade. Irrespective of its causes, the continuance of this situation is a menace. Meager as are the efforts already put forth in adapting industry to educational ends, it is demonstrated in Chicago, Gary and Cincinnati, that such adaptation is the first need for holding pupils in school and making their instruction significant to them. In these places the aim has not been to turn schools into preliminary factories supported at public expense, but to borrow from shops the resources and motives which make teaching more effective and wider in reach.

In the second place, the aim must be efficiency of industrial intelligence, rather than technical trade efficiency. Schemes for industrial education thus far

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propounded ignore with astonishing unanimity many of the chief features of the present situation. The main problem is not that of providing skilled workers in the superior crafts. Taken by itself, this is a comparatively simple problem. But it cannot be taken by itself, for the reason that these crafts are the ones already best organized and most jealous of efforts to recruit their numbers beyond the market demand, and for the reason also that automatic machinery is constantly invading the province of specially trained skill of hand and eye. Wherever automatic machines develop, high specialization of work follows. In the larger cities even the building trades now represent a grouping of a very large number of separate occupations, demanding for the most part simply skill in managing machines. The automobile is a complicated machine, nevertheless 95 per cent. of the labor of manufacture in the cheaper cars is unskilled. Such facts are typical. The rapid change by means of new inventions of the forms of machine industry is another controlling consideration. The mobility of the laboring population in passing from one mode of machine work to another is important. Such facts cry aloud against any trade-training which is more than an incidental part of a more general plan of industrial education. They speak for the necessity of an education whose chief purpose is to develop initiative and personal resources of intelligence. The same forces which have broken down the apprenticeship system render futile a scholastic imitation of it.

In a word, the problem in this country is primarily an educational one and not a business and technical one as in Germany. It is nothing less than the problem of the reorganization of the public school to meet the changed conditions due to the industrial revolution. In view of this consideration, the absence of all educators from the Commission on National Aid to Vocational Education has a peculiar significance. Professional educators are not free from blame, because of their indisposition to face the ques-

tion of educational reorganization. But to leave educators out of the discussion of an educational problem is a curious proceeding. They will have to take a large share in the execution of any plan which may be adopted. If they cannot be trusted to have a responsible share in the making of the plan, the chances of their successful execution of it are indeed slight. The situation also adds peculiar significance to the fact that the Commissioner of Education is made by the bill an executive clerk of various departments of the government which have direct concern with certain forms of industry but none with education. It is not an immediately important question whether there be a minister of education in the cabinet. It is a fundamentally important question whether or no a federal policy with respect to industrial education be initiated which relegates the educational interest to the background.

Labor Always Pays The Bill

When nations strive in bloody war to show
the power of kings;
When battle smoke rolls near and far and
steel on helmet rings;
When famine stalks abroad the land and
crushes 'neath its tread,
It's only walking hand in hand with greed,
and power, and dread;
And when the awful reckoning comes and
battlefields once more are still,
You'll find the crape on labor's homes, for labor
always pays the bill.

When Mr. York or Mr. Worth puts up great
blocks of brick and steel,
With storerooms down below the earth, and
almost tall enough to reel,
Just trace the income to its source—the mines
and factories—the shop,
And you will get the truth, of course, which
no evasion can put off;
Just follow down the ledger's page and audit
up each debt, until
You come to York and Worth's own page—
you'll find that labor paid the bill.

And so it is o'er all the earth, where men at
daily labor toil
To get enough to eat from Work, while York
and Worth get all the spoil.
If labor'd drop its daily task and cease to
work, the world would fall.
What then would happen, do you ask? Why,
York and Worth would hit the wall.
So when the workman drops his tools and lies
in his last slumber still
He knows he's followed out the rules of life
and helped to pay the bill.
—Guy E. Polley, L. U. 948, Sioux City, Ia.

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INTUITION A VALUABLE ASSET

(By Owen Bernard Maginnis.)



HIS peculiar attribute indispensable to every skilled and responsible mechanic placed in charge of men or works involving danger, or risk or responsibility is one which may either be inborn, or developed by environment or occupation. Many sailors and soldiers possess it in a high degree; also many artisans (both largely the result of the two conditions named above, with the addition of experience, which teaches all things, or at least should do so).

It is not a difficult matter to realize from observation, error or uncertainty; but to feel instinctively, without any foregoing or previous knowledge, whether any or such thing is right, safe, or wrong, or that any accident may happen or incident may occur and provide for or against the same, might be assumed as an elementary definition or description of intuition. To be forewarned is to be forearmed.

Premonition through the senses should never pass unheeded. We all know when it is cold and snowing, and take measures to protect our bodies by extra clothing or by providing fuel. We also know what to do in the event of distress or sickness, and yet we may set behind us the warnings arising from our daily occupations. The carpenter will cheerfully plod on regardless of the fact that the building or scaffold on which he is working is unsafe; indeed, I've known some who did this at the cost of their lives. The woodworker will run his machine on and on, regardless of danger, confident in the element of luck, which is a very uncertain quantity and hardly to be depended upon. Similarly with all the trades.

The mind travels rapidly and always

in advance of the actions of the body. Which of us, sitting after breakfast smoking our pipes, do not, if we are wise, think out the possible coming events of the advancing day, and make mental or manual preparations for the same? If certain, we are confident; if in doubt, we fear, and will take precautions for possible emergencies of greater or lesser moment or possibility; yet you never can tell what a day will bring forth. Omens are out of date and ignored, and superstitious persons are nowadays laughed at, yet dreams often still come true and fancies often become facts, so that even though one may at first cast such behind him, it is right to be cautious and act with discretion on their mental suggestion. In this generalization on the subject it might be stated that too frequently this trait is ignored to the detriment or loss of those who fail to cultivate it.

In these busy, rushing times, when all are so engrossed in earning a living, we are apt to forget or overlook possibilities and push on without insight, confident in those in whom we put our trust. Confidence, too, is often misplaced and trust proves unworthy.

Of course suspicion, a factor generally engendered by doubt, may often lead one to an erroneous conclusion, and is apart from the faculty of intuition, which, if anyone can explain how, should be cultivated to provide against accidents or errors and help us along in our efforts to safer and more successful conclusions.

Prolonging the Agony

A woman was bewailing the death of a favorite dog, which had succumbed after swallowing a tape measure. "Poor dear," said her friend, "I suppose it died by inches?" "No, it went round to the back of the house, and died by the yard."

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LABOR LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF 63D CONGRESS

Measures of Interest to Labor Enacted.

Organizations of labor and farmers taken from the purview of the anti-trust act.

Limitation of the use, and prevention of the abuse of the writ of injunction by federal courts in labor disputes.

Legislation defining and restricting punishment for alleged contempts of injunction writs issued by federal courts.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. First session.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Second session.

Department of justice prohibited from using anti-trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the anti-trust act. Third session.

Passage of seamen's law, abolishing involuntary servitude; providing better treatment of seamen and improving life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.

Old conciliation, mediation and arbitration act repealed. New law enacted with permanent officials appointed to administer it in behalf of railroad employees engaged in operating service.

Eight-hour law enacted for women and child workers of the District of Columbia. (Decided constitutional March 13, 1915, by Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)

Eight-hour law passed for employees under the Alaska coal land act.

Compensation for injuries act extended to postoffice employees.

Industrial education provided, with appropriations, for farmers and rural residents under the agricultural extension act.

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States arsenals prohibited.

Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States navy

yards, gun factories and torpedo stations prohibited.

Piecework prohibited in postoffice department, Washington, D. C.

Public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in United States navy yards, extended. Repairs to vessels of the navy to be made in governmental instead of private yards. Steadier work assured to employes of government navy yards.

Licensed officers, such as masters, mates and pilots, guaranteed right to quit, and protected when reporting defects of their vessels to government inspectors.

Bureau of mines act extended and strengthened. Ten new experiment stations and seven new safety stations provided.

Senatorial investigation of industrial dispute in coal fields of West Virginia, whereby peace was restored; the eight-hour day secured; check weighmen provided, and 10 per cent increase in wages gained—right of organization guaranteed and other improved working conditions included.

Postoffice employees—annual promotion maintained, notwithstanding the postmaster general's effort to substitute biennial for annual promotions.

Eight-hour law for postoffice clerks and carriers retained, notwithstanding the effort of the postmaster general to change radically.

Letter carriers' salaries restored, notwithstanding the effort of the postmaster general to reduce the pay of letter carriers, known as collectors, from \$1,200 to \$1,000 per year.

Locomotive boiler inspection act extended to cover locomotive engines and tenders.

Leave of absence with pay to employes of government printing office extended from twenty-six to thirty days per year.

Impeachment proceedings of Judge Wright responsible for his resignation.

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—Measures of Interest to Labor Which Failed of Enactment—

Immigration law with literacy test failed of passage over President's veto by four votes.

Convict labor regulations for domestic and foreign commerce, failed in Senate.

Child labor bill failed in Senate.

Employers' liability and workmen's compensation for government and railroad employes failed in the House and Senate.

Bureau of Labor safety bill failed in Senate.

Conservation bill with eight-hour proviso failed in Senate.

Hours of service law with minimum penalty provision failed in Senate.

Eight-hour law for telegraphers on railroads failed in House.

Old age pension, superannuation and retirement bills not advanced.

Employment bureau measure reported too late for action.

Safer building operations for the District of Columbia failed in Senate.

Safety appliance on railroads bill not advanced.

Proceedings for impeachment of Judge Dayton dismissed in House.

A. F. OF L. EXHIBIT AT 'FRISCO FAIR

Visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition should not neglect to visit the handsome exhibit of the American Federation of Labor which is located in the Palace of Education and Social Economy. The general public will find there much to interest it, especially all who care to study the great movement of the workers on the American continent. But it is to the bona-fide union man that this exhibit will appeal with the greatest force, for there he will receive in a unique way the inspiration that must come from the tangible proofs of the great successes that the trade union movement has won since the organization of the A. F. of L.

At the request of President Gompers all the leading national and international unions were invited to co-operate in making this a notable exhibit of their history, work and achievement and the manner in which they responded was very gratifying.

The exhibit is housed in a strikingly artistic booth, the facade of which is of beautiful design, there being four Corinthian columns, surmounted by an ornate cornice. An archway in the center forms a wide portal entrance. On each side of the main archway, just above the columns in panels are the inscriptions, "American Federation of Labor." At

the outer ends of the panels are placed the union label of our U. B. and of the Brotherhood of Painters both of appropriate size. The supports for both arches bear the seal of the A. F. of L. worked out in relief.

The interior of the booth has an air of simple dignity that is striking. Lavishness is absent but there is an appropriateness and harmonious correlation of adornment, charts, pictures and furnishings, the effect of which is most artistic. A frieze adorns the side and end of the interior which represents, by human figures and symbols, the various industrial pursuits, as well as the arts and sciences and interwoven in the symmetry and combination of figures is outlined the workers in iron and wood, the agricultural and unskilled laborer. To indicate the universality of all forms of labor the centerpiece consists of a globe, on which a replica of the western hemisphere stands out surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings.

Beneath the frieze is grouped the charts and pictures furnished by the A. F. of L. and the national and international organizations. The centerpiece around which is grouped the entire exhibit is Edwin Markham's celebrated poem, "The Man With the Hoe," illustrated by Millet's striking picture. On

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either side of the centerpiece there are two pictures, one the "Modern Worker—and a Man," and the other, "The Driller." Surmounting them is a composite creation entitled the "Bridge Builder."

Of especial interest to the members of the U. B. who will visit the exhibit are the three charts contributed by our or-

sums which have been paid out in benefits.

Very interesting also are the numerous charts denoting the progress made by other national and international organizations, especially those exhibited by the A. F. of L., which show the aims, purposes, methods and achievements of



A. F. OF L. BOOTH AT EXPOSITION.

ganization. These strikingly illustrate the growth and progress of the Brotherhood. One gives the time and place of our conventions since the year 1881, the number of delegates present and the unions and membership represented; another the increase in wages and the shorter workday secured since 1881; while the third chart shows the large

the organized labor movement as a whole. No union man visiting the exhibition grounds should fail to visit the A. F. of L. booth. He can pass a very instructive and interesting half hour there and thus gain a more vivid impression of the importance and extent of the great work that the labor movement is doing.

More Trade Unionists Needed

One of the greatest needs of the world of labor, says C. D. H. Cole, is for more trade unionists. If the unions are to bear any important part in the control of industry they must stand not for a section, but for all the workers. At the same time it is clear that this end can be reached only by sectional action; they will come to include all workers in all

industries only by first getting into their ranks all workers in some industries. As, in any industry, the number of workers organized becomes really representative of the industry as a whole, it is possible to begin agitation against the continuance of non-union workers. Refusal to work with non-unionists should be an integral of every union strong enough to
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Out to Old Aunt Mary's

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

Wasn't it pleasant, O, brother mine,
In those old days of the lost sunshine
Of youth—when the Saturday's chores were
 through,
And the "Sunday's wood" in the kitchen, too,
And we went visiting, "me and you,"
 Out to old Aunt Mary's?

It all comes back so clear today!
Though I am as bald as you are gray—
Out by the barn-lot, and down the lane
We patter along in the dust again,
As light as the tips of the drops of rain,
 Out to old Aunt Mary's.

We cross the pasture and through the wood,
Where the old gray snag of the poplar stood,
Where the hammering "red-heads" hopped awry,
And the buzzard "raised" in the "clearing" sky,
And lolled and circled, as we went by
 Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And then the dust of the road again,
And the teams we met, and the countrymen;
And the long highway, with sunshine spread
As thick as butter on country bread,
Our cares behind, and our hearts ahead
 Out to old Aunt Mary's.

And the romps we took, in our glad unrest!
Was it the lawn we loved the best,
With its sweeping swing in the locust trees,
Or was it the grove, with its leafy breeze,
Or the dim hay-mow with its fragrances—
 Out to old Aunt Mary's?

Why, I see her now, in the open door
Where the little gourds grew up the sides and o'er
The clapboard roof! And her face—ah, me!
Wasn't it good for a boy to see—
And wasn't it good for a boy to be
 Out to old Aunt Mary's?

For, O, my brother, so far away,
This is to tell you—she waits today
To welcome us. Aunt Mary fell
Asleep this morning, whispering, "Tell
The boys to come." And all is well
 Out to old Aunt Mary's.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America**

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1915

Propositions Submitted for Referendum Vote

A very important circular was mailed to the officers and members of all local unions on May 12, submitting two propositions to a referendum vote of our entire membership in accordance with the action and instructions of our eighteenth General Convention held in Indianapolis last year.

The first proposition to be voted on deals with a slight amendment which is made necessary in section 44, first paragraph of our general laws, in order to comply with section 13 of same. The latter section, adopted by the last General Convention, requires that a copy of our official monthly Journal be sent to the home address of each member. In making arrangements for this new de-

parture, difficulty was experienced with the postal authorities, who pointed out that the laws governing second-class matter, forwarded direct to the individual, must be observed and complied with. This meant that the terms of the new section could not be met, and The Carpenter forwarded individually to each member, unless it could be shown that each member actually subscribed for it, as this is an important requirement of the postal regulations on second-class matter.

In order, therefore, to show somewhere in our laws that each member pays for The Journal through his monthly dues, it was decided that section 44 of our constitution and laws must be amended, setting apart a certain amount of each member's monthly dues as his subscription.

The proposed amendment to section 44, submitted for the approval of the membership in accordance with this decision, is as follows:

Amend Section 44, first paragraph, of our General Laws as follows:

"Beneficial members entitled to donations shall pay not less than seventy-five cents (\$.75) per month dues, and semi-beneficial members entitled to donations not less than fifty cents per month dues, five cents (\$.05) of which shall be paid by each of such members as subscription to the official monthly journal, 'The Carpenter,' and shall be so applied. No officer or member shall be exempt from paying dues or assessments, nor shall the same be remitted or cancelled in any manner."

The membership should bear in mind, of course, that this slight change in the wording of the section is purely formal. It does not make monthly dues any more or less than at present, and it does not increase the per capita tax to the General Office. Its sole *raison d'être* is

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simply to enable us to comply with the postal laws on second-class matter so as to be able to send the monthly journal direct to the home of each member when the new printing plant, which is being installed at Headquarters, is in operation.

It is, of course, to be distinctly understood that a strict accounting must be kept at the General Office of the subscribers to the Journal and the amount of their subscriptions; similarly, a detailed account will be kept of the cost and maintenance of the printing plant.

The second proposition submitted for referendum vote deals with the general form of apprentice indenture, agreement papers and instructions, drafted by the General Executive Board in accordance with a resolution adopted at the last General Convention. These proposed general indenture forms were published in full as part of the proceedings of the second quarterly session of the General Executive Board, which appeared in the May issue of The Carpenter. It is now for the membership to say whether these shall go into general effect or not.

* * *

Our New Mailing List

Another important communication was addressed to the recording secretaries of all locals last month, also in connection with Section 13 of our constitution and laws which requires that The Carpenter shall be mailed direct to each member. To do this properly, the circular states, it will be necessary for the General Secretary to have the full name and correct address of each and every member at the General Office. Accordingly, address lists were enclosed with instructions that they be filled out correctly by the financial secretary of each local and returned to headquarters without delay.

This is a very important matter and it is to be hoped that recording and financial secretaries will give it their prompt attention, for on it, to a great extent, will hinge the success or failure of the new plan of mailing the journal direct. When it is considered that our membership is now within appreciable

distance of the quarter of a million mark it will be realized that the compilation of a correct mailing list of such proportions is no small task. It will be necessary, of course, to have this list complete by the time the printing plant is in operation at the General Office. The urgency of the request and the necessity of complying immediately with the instructions contained in the circular are therefore very plain. See to it that the list from your local has been carefully filled out and returned to headquarters.

* * *

"Whom the Gods Would Destroy," Etc.

The astounding conviction of John R. Lawson, executive board member of the United Mine Workers, at Trinidad, Colo., on a charge of complicity in the killing of John Nimmo, a deputy sheriff, is a fair sample of the kind of justice a labor leader may expect to get in a stronghold of the western mine barons. In the first place, there was no direct evidence to connect him with the killing of Nimmo which occurred in a pitched battle on October 25, 1913, when an attack was made on the strikers' colony by the private army of the corporations in the guise of state militiamen and deputy sheriffs.

To quote an associated press dispatch, it was "the theory of the prosecution that he was in charge of the tent colony and in command of the strikers during the battle," and this "theory" proved sufficient grounds for a jury picked by the subservient sheriff of Las Animas county to condemn Lawson to a life term in the Colorado penitentiary. Such a verdict seems nothing less than a travesty of justice and we are confident it will not be allowed to stand.

In the trial all the power and influence of the coal companies were directed toward securing a conviction, the prosecution basing its case almost entirely on the testimony of hirelings and henchmen of the operators who, themselves, were primarily responsible for the blood that was spilled and the hate and turmoil engendered during the weary months of this bitter strike. The

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fact that the killing of this man (whose standing as a deputy sheriff was open to doubt as he was not a resident of either the county or State) occurred in a raid made by the same men who a few months later swooped down upon the Ludlow tent colony in the guise of state militiamen, and brought death and destruction to the miners and their families, did not appear to have had any effect upon the minds of the jurors. The evidence plainly showed that he was killed in an attack on the tent homes of the strikers.

Notwithstanding all this, however, Lawson was found guilty, not because he had any connection with the death of this man but purely on the theoretical ground that he was the commander of the men, some of whom fought with the deputies.

It is plainly evident that the local authorities and the coal operators left no stone unturned to secure a conviction. They so strongly provided against failure that it would seem that in their desire for revenge they went to lengths which will ultimately be of assistance to the defense in having the trial set aside. Already the Colorado Federation of Labor has petitioned the Commission on Industrial Relations to investigate the procedure of the Colorado courts before which John R. Lawson and Louis Zancanelli were convicted. In the latter case when eight jurors out of twelve voted to acquit Zancanelli the coal operators, in their desire for a conviction resorted to the open venire system of choosing jurors for a new trial and coal company employes and men who had fought with the striking miners were selected to serve upon it. The verdict which these men brought in was naturally a foregone conclusion.

Commenting on the Lawson case the United Mine Workers' Journal remarks:

In the case of John R. Lawson we see one more step toward the elevation of the corporation's army above the government of State or nation. If the verdict of the jury picked by one creature of the corporations, the sheriff of Las Animas county, who attained his office only by the votes counted

for him in the closed camps of the mine owners, and forced upon the intended victim by a special judge whose office was created at the instance of another well-known creature, an employe of the mine owners, and which judge supposedly left the employ of the mine owners to accept this especially created office, we say, if this verdict is allowed to stand, it will mean that the American worker is forbidden, under fear of the law as it can be manipulated, to defend himself, his home or family from the murderous attacks of this force—the hireling army, that is not responsible to anyone but those who can purchase their services.

It might just as truly be said that if such a verdict should be allowed to stand and a leader of the miners be convicted for crimes alleged to have been committed by the strikers then it also stands to reason that the mine operators and the Rockefellers should be held responsible for the illegalities and depredations of their thugs and gunmen and held to strict account for the ruthless killing of men, women and children at Ludlow and elsewhere.

The truth of the whole matter is that the so-called trial of John R. Lawson, Louis Zancanelli and others were just as much a part of the warfare against the miners as were the employment of mine guards and strike-breakers. Little can be gained today by victimizing a labor official of the type of John R. Lawson. The only effect it can possibly have will be to intensify the sense of injustice in the hearts of the thinking people of Colorado and nerve them to do their utmost to overthrow for all time the unjust and arbitrary power which the corporations have gained.

* * *

Anent Invitations

Almost every morning's mail at the General Office contains one or more invitations from the membership in various parts of the United States and Canada requesting the presence of the General President, General Secretary or one of the other General Officers at special gatherings which have been arranged. These include state council conventions, banquets, anniversary celebrations, organization meetings, picnics and so forth.

It should be borne in mind, however,

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that it is absolutely impossible for the General Officers to fill anything like all of these invitations so kindly sent them. To attempt to do so would seriously hamper the transaction of the business affairs of the U. B., which, with the increasing growth of the organization, constantly make greater demands on the time and the attention of the officers.

Whenever it is possible General President Kirby does his utmost to see that a representative of the General Office appears in response to invitations sent in, but a General Officer or member of the General Executive Board is not always available for the purpose because of other and more pressing duties. Often it occurs, too, that the General President has only one such representative to send out although three or more engagements may be required to be filled on the same day. Under such circumstances he sends a representative where he believes he will be of the greatest service. He would not be likely, for instance, to ignore an important state convention and send the only General Officer or G. E. B. member available to a less important event.

Officers of local unions, district councils, and even state councils, should not be disappointed when a General Officer fails to put in an appearance in response to an invitation and should not allow themselves to feel that they have been slighted in any way. If it were possible the General President, General Secretary or some of the other General Officers would personally feel much pleasure in accepting all such hospitalities. To mingle with the rank and file, revive old friendships and draw closer the bonds which unite the membership in a fraternal way is always a source of joy; but the great expansion of the U. B. in recent years renders it a difficult thing to keep up the satisfying sense of personal contact which was such a charm in past days. Our wider sphere of action has increased responsibilities ten-fold and routine official duties become more pressing each year, rendering it increasingly difficult for any of the General

Officers to be away from headquarters more than they can possibly help.

We do not intend any one to infer from this that we desire to discourage the practice of sending such invitations to the General Office. It is always a source of great pleasure to the General Officers to receive them and to appreciate the spirit in which they are sent. We mention it merely to show that it is not through any fault of the General President or any of the General Officers that such invitations are not accepted in all instances.

* * *

Industrial Commission Obtaining Results

It may not occur to those who have followed the newspaper accounts of the proceedings of the Industrial Commission that the storm which arose when Chairman Walsh subjected John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to a searching cross-examination regarding his connection with the Colorado strike situation is in no sense a proof that the commission has been shipwrecked on the shoals of radicalism whither it had been piloted by Mr. Walsh. Yet that is the impression which many of our rock-ribbed, conservative newspapers would like to convey and even many more which have, when it suited them, proclaimed themselves "friends of labor."

Far from being indicative of such a condition, it appears to us that the abuse which Mr. Walsh has been subjected to and the disposition to place the halo of martyrdom over young Rockefeller's head is a very fair indication that the commission is achieving, by slow degrees, to be sure, those desirable results expected of it. Is it not evident from the impotent fury and ceaseless tail lashings of the money interests that the nation is being aroused to a sense of the causes underlying our social unrest and that public opinion is being focused on the evils of our industrial system?

We believe that no one realizes this more thoroughly than Mr. Walsh himself and we are equally sure that he was conscious of it during his masterly exami-

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nation of young John D. He sought to draw from that young multimillionaire plain, unequivocal facts bearing on his connection with the Colorado strike in substantiation of the now famous "Rockefeller letters." To get definite answers to definite questions out of the maze of quibbling and evasion which usually marks the attitude of the favorite sons of "big business" toward industrial issues was his aim. How far he succeeded is now generally known and the results obtained, it seems to us, furnish a material contribution toward the end for which the commission was created, that of seeking "to discover the underlying causes of dissatisfaction in the industrial situation."

In a statement given out in Kansas City on May 31, Chairman Walsh declared that the commission had proved the responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself for everything that had happened in Colorado.

"The record of the Washington hearing of the commission," said he, "is remarkable to my mind, chiefly because every major indictment brought against the Rockefellers, father and son, as well as other coal operators working with them in Colorado by the bitterest of agitators has been proved out of the lips of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., or the men whom he hires to carry out the joint wills of his father and himself; in most instances backed up by the letters over the signatures of these men.

"Political domination, intimidation of the Governor, contempt for government and the American people as a whole, the prostitution of the State to private interests, an utter contempt and disregard for the State and Federal constitutions, as well as for statute laws; the horror of the Ludlow massacre, the exploitation of helpless miners by economic pressure, and the viler forms of larceny, the attempt to make it appear that the coal companies had met in conference representatives of the strikers when such was not the case; the carefully organized and extensive campaign undertaken to deceive the people—all of these have been

established beyond all doubt from the testimony of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his personal lieutenants.

"But above all, the commission has proved the absolute responsibility of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., himself, for everything that happened in Colorado."

The Industrial Commission, and especially Chairman Walsh, have done a great public service in bringing clearly before the public "indisputable facts" showing the relation between "big business" and the Colorado strike. It is an indictment of the greed and rapacity of monopolistic property interest the like of which has never been revealed before and we have no doubt that in the near future it will stir us all to action so that the evils and misuse of power which it has uncovered will no longer be possible. With this record of the Colorado investigation before them, we merely echo the words of Mr. Walsh, and say that the American people will be blind, indeed, if they fail to see the folly of trusting to the good intentions and the philanthropic impulses of men like the Messrs. Rockefeller. If we are to survive as a democratic nation some drastic steps must be taken to curb or supervise the colossal power placed in the hands of such men and which has been used with such a ruthless disregard of all legal or moral considerations.

Only Joking

A negro was lying down during the noon hour, sleeping in the hot sun. The clock struck one, the time to pick up his hod again. He rose, stretched, and grumbled: "I wish I wuz daid. 'Tain' nothin' but wuk, wuk from mornin' tell night."

Another man, a story above, heard the complaint and dropped a brick on the grumbler's head.

Dazed, he looked up and said:

"Da Lawd can stan' no jokes. He jes' takes ev'ything in yearnist."—Kansas City Star.

Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS
OF
The UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
OF AMERICA**

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President.
JAMES KIRBY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

Second Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 109 N. Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

General Executive Board,
First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

**Report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson for Quarter
Ending March 31, 1915**

April 19, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America, General Office,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother—The following
is my report for the quarter ending
March 31, 1915:

During this period there were 135
Local Unions and District Councils that
submitted by-laws, working rules and
amendments for consideration. There
were also granted twenty-one labels for
use in mills that heretofore were not
using the same on their products.

Aside from the work performed in the
General Office, I made several trips in
the interest of our organization. I visited
Chicago several times and met the
officials of the B. B. C. Co. in conjunction
with a committee from the Muskegon
District Council relative to the renewal
of an agreement. Although we held several
conferences with the officials of that
company, we were unable to reach a satisfactory
and equitable agreement.

I also visited Bay City, Mich., relative
to the ready-cut houses, a large number
of which are being made in that city at
the present time. The situation regarding
this work is rather peculiar and, in my
opinion, would require further investigation
before a plan could be outlined to
properly handle same.

I visited Toledo, Ohio, in reference to
granting the label of our Brotherhood to
a firm which was doing work in competition
with a firm using our label and
paying far better wages than was the
company that desired to use our label.
After making an investigation I made a
recommendation to our Local Union in
reference to handling the same, which

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was received by them and complied with.

In my former report I mentioned the fact of having had lead pencils manufactured bearing the label of our Brotherhood for distribution among our Local Unions to further advertise our label. In this respect, I would state that our Local Unions have responded heartily to our request for co-operation in this matter and we have received many orders for these pencils; in fact they have been coming in to such an extent that we are unable to fill same owing to the fact that we are unable to receive the stock from the manufacturer fast enough. These orders are filed in rotation and will be given attention as soon as possible.

In closing my report I desire to extend to you and the general membership of the Brotherhood my very best wishes.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,

First General Vice-President.

Report of Second General Vice-President Quinn for Quarter Ending March 31, 1915

Indianapolis, Ind., April 20, 1915.

Mr. James Kirby, General President
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America, General Office.

Dear Sir and Brother—I hereby submit my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1915:

During the first week in January I was engaged in Hudson County and Newark, N. J., in a conference with the Compensation Commission.

I also transferred the Amalgamated Branch of Newark, No. 2520, to the United Brotherhood. President Thorburg and Secretary Atkinson of the American Branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters were also present. The transfer of this Local met with the approval of the above named brothers.

I also endeavored during this week to get a conference with the Hudson county park commissioners relative to the employment of union men on the improvements being made at that time in the Hudson county park system. The law

relative to working men eight hours per day was being violated and it was the desire of the Hudson County D. C. to have the commission not only comply with the law, but also employ union men and pay union wages. Brothers Burgess, Cosgrove, Herman, Larkins and myself called on the commission, but were unable to meet them, the result being that the Hudson County D. C. instituted legal proceedings against the commission, thereby compelling the commission, as far as applied to hours and wages, to comply with the law, but up to the present time we have been unable to get the commission to recognize our organization.

On January 11, I visited Washington, D. C., and with Brothers Murray and Proske, representing the U. B., and Brother Phofi, representing the St. Louis D. C., met Brothers Bryson, Fessner and Sullivan of the brewery workers relative to a controversy existing between the U. B. and the brewery workers as to the repairing of boxes. The merits of the question at issue were gone over thoroughly and in detail, and after conferring several hours we adjourned the conference, the result of which we submitted to you in a special report on the 13th.

We also attended a conference with the car workers on the 13th, President Ryan of that organization and Brother Wharton, president of the railroad department of the A. F. of L., being present. The result of this conference was also submitted to you in a special report.

The balance of the month I was engaged in auditing the books of L. U. 454 of Philadelphia and conferring with the committees relative to desired changes in the workmen's compensation law of New Jersey.

On February 1, I was at the General Office to attend the installation of General Officers for the coming term.

Upon my return to New Jersey I attended several meetings of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor relative to pending labor legislation.

I also visited Roosevelt, N. J., in the

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interest of the laborers of that town, who were being exploited by the American Chemical Agricultural Co., who had reduced the wages of their laborers from \$2.00 to \$1.60 per day. These laborers, finding that they could not subsist upon such wages, went out on a strike for the purpose of having their old rate of \$2.00 per day restored. The company refused to grant this request and brought in a number of armed men, with the result that nineteen of the laborers were wounded and two killed. This outrage aroused the entire state, with the result that twenty-five of the deputies who were armed are now under indictment for murder. The legislature of the state appointed a committee to investigate the causes that led up to the strike, and also to investigate the conditions of the men engaged in the plants controlled by this company. The labor unions of the state have taken an active part to see that this outrage against law is not repeated and that justice shall be done to the families of the men killed and wounded in this industrial conflict.

With the General President of the U. B., I attended a conference in New York February 8, with Brothers Gompers and Frayne, representing the A. F. of L., Brother Brindell, representing the independent dock builders, and also representatives of the New York C. L. U., and representatives of the municipal dock builders. At this conference it was decided that a charter of the U. B. be granted to the independent dock builders under terms of a proposition agreed to by the New York D. C. executive board and representatives of the Hudson County D. C. and the Newark D. C., said conference being presided over at the time the proposition was made by Board Member Guerin of the U. B.

On the 17th I instituted the Local in New York, it being known as L. U. 1452, Dock and Bridge Builders. The balance of the month was spent in transferring their membership, which consisted of 1,731 members.

I also made several visits to the Hud-

son County D. C. and Newark relative to the dock builder question.

During the month of March I was engaged in practically the same work as the preceding month. At this time I also completed the audit of L. U. 454 of Philadelphia.

I regret to say that the dock builder question, as far as it applies to the New York D. C., still remains unsettled, but I believe that within a short time the executive board of the D. C. will see the wisdom and necessity of complying with the terms of the agreement made with the dock builders heretofore mentioned.

With best wishes, I am

Fraternally yours,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Second General Vice-President.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Abilene, Tex.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Akron, O.	Calgary, Can.
Albany, N. Y.	Canton, O.
Alton, Ill.	Carneys Point, N. J.
Amherst, N. S., Can.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Arcadia, Fla.	Central City, Ky.
Asheville, N. C.	Charleston, S. C.
Ashland, Ky.	Charleston, W. Va.
Athens, Tex.	Charlotte, N. C.
Atlanta, Ga.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Chicago, Ill.
Augusta, Ga.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Aurora, Ill.	Cleveland, O.
Austin, Tex.	Clinton, Ia.
Baltimore, Md.	Cincinnati, O.
Barre, Vt.	Columbia, S. C.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Columbus, O.
Bay City, Tex.	Concord, N. H.
Beacon, N. Y.	Concordia, Kan.
Beaver Valley, Pa.	Conway, Ark.
Berlin, Ont., Can.	Commerce, Tex.
Billings, Mont.	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Corsicana, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.	Cullman, Ala.
Bisbee, Ariz.	Danville, Ill.
Bismarck, N. D.	Dayton, O.
Blackwell, Okla.	Decatur, Ill.
Bloomington, Ill.	Denison, Tex.
Boise, Idaho.	Detroit, Mich.
Boone, Ia.	Dixon, Ill.
Boston, Mass.	Dubuque, Ia.
Brainerd, Minn.	Duluth, Minn.
Brenham, Tex.	Eau Claire, Wis.
Brownwood, Tex.	E. Palestine, O.

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Edmonton, Can. Los Angeles, Cal.
El Centro, Cal. Louisville, Ky.
Electra, Tex. Macon, Ga.
Elmira, N. Y. Marietta, O.
E. St. Louis, Ill. Marinette, Wis.
El Paso, Tex. Marquette, Mich.
Escanaba, Mich. Marshalltown, Ia.
Evansville, Ind. Maryville, Tenn.
Fargo, N. D. Mason City, Ia.
Fond du Lac, Wis. Medicine Hat, Can.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Medina, N. Y.
Fort Myers, Fla. Memphis, Tenn.
Fort Wayne, Ind. Mendota, Ill.
Framingham, Mass. Miami, Ariz.
Fremont, Neb. Milwaukee, Wis.
French Lick, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn.
Fresno, Cal. Minot, N. D.
Fulton, N. Y. Mobile, Ala.
Galesburg, Ill. Montreal, Can.
Galveston, Tex. Morris, Ill.
Gardner, Mass. Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Gary, Ind. Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
Goldfield, Nev. Mount Carmel, Ill.
Grand Forks, N. D. Mowbridge, S. D.
Granite City, Ill. Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Great Falls, Mont. Newark, N. J.
Greeley, Colo. Newark, O.
Greenwich, Conn. New Bedford, Mass.
Halifax, N. S. Newburgh, N. Y.
Hamilton, O. New Castle, Pa.
Hammond, Ind. New Canaan, Conn.
Hannibal, Mo. New Orleans, La.
Hazleton, Pa. Newport, News, Va.
Hillsboro, Tex. Newport, R. I.
Holyoke, Mass. New York City.
Hot Springs, Ark. Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Houston, Tex. Norfolk, Va.
Huntington, L. I., N. Y. Northampton, Mass.
Hutchinson, Kan. North Bend, Ore.
Indianapolis, Ind. Norwalk, Conn.
Idaho Falls, Idaho. Norwood, O.
Ilion, N. Y. Oakland, Cal.
Ithaca, N. Y. O'Fallon, Ill.
Jacksonville, Fla. Oklahoma City, Okla.
Jacksonville, Tex. Omaha, Neb.
Jamestown, N. Y. Orilla, Ont., Can.
Jasonville, Ind. Ossining, N. Y.
Jefferson City, Mo. Oswego, N. Y.
Joliet, Ill. Ottawa, Can.
Joplin, Mo. Palestine, Tex.
Kansas City, Mo. Paragould, Ark.
Kenosha, Wis. Parkersburg, W. Va.
Kincaid, Ill. Parsons, Kan.
Kissimmee, Fla. Passaic, N. J.
Klamath Falls, Ore. Paterson, N. J.
Kokomo, Ind. Peekskill, N. Y.
Laconia, N. H. Peoria, Ill.
Lansing, Mich. Philadelphia, Pa.
Lakeland, Fla. Phoenix, Ariz.
Leadville, Colo. Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lewiston, Idaho. Pittsfield, Mass.
Lewiston, Mont. Palm Beach, Fla.
Lexington, Ky. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Little Rock, Ark. Portland, Me.
London, Ont., Can. Portland, Ore.
Long Beach, Cal. Pottsville, Pa.

Pueblo, Colo.
 Quincy, Ill.
 Racine, Wis.
 Reno, Nev.
 Red Banks, N. J.
 Regina, Can.
 Richmond, Cal.
 Richmond, Va.
 Robstown, Tex.
 Roachdale, Tex.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Rockford, Ill.
 Rock Springs, Wyo.
 Roundup, Mont.
 Salem, Ore.
 San Antonio, Tex.
 San Diego, Cal.
 Salt Lake City, Utah.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Schenectady, N. Y.
 Shreveport, La.
 Sioux City, Ia.
 St. Augustine, Fla.
 St. Catharines, Ont.
 St. Cloud, Minn.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 St. Petersburg, Fla.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle, Wash.
 Sellersville, Pa.
 Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
 Savannah, Ga.
 Scranton, Pa.
 Sioux City, Ia.
 Smithtown, L. I.
 Souderton, Pa.
 South Omaha, Neb.
 South Bend, Ind.
 Spokane, Wash.
 Springfield, Ill.
 Springfield, Mass.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

San Francisco, Cal.	Penn's Grove, N. J.
Rumford, Maine.	Thrall, Texas.
Cayey, Porto Rico.	Cushing, Okla.
Total, 6 Local Unions.	

Expulsions

J. F. McCarthy, former treasurer of L. U. 231, Rochester, N. Y., has been expelled from that local on a charge of embezzlement of funds. E. C. Ocair, who accompanied McCarthy to the bank and then took a train for Chicago with him, McCarthy paying both fares, was also expelled.

C. F. Barnes, former financial secretary of L. U. 731, has been expelled from the U. B. on a charge of shortage in his accounts as financial secretary.

Correspondence



Indorsement of Tailors' Label Withdrawn by A. F. of L.

(The following official communication from President Gompers and the executive council of the A. F. of L., has been sent to the officers and members of the local unions of the journeymen tailors, the United Garment Workers of America, and to officers and members of the national and international unions, state and city central bodies.)

Washington, D. C., April 28, 1915.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—At the meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, held at headquarters April 19-24, the representatives of the United Garment Workers of America entered a complaint against the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America for using the union label of the tailors upon ready-made clothing and clothing made by the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers of America. Secretary Tracy of the union label trades' department of the American Federation of Labor also entered a complaint against the journeymen tailors' union for violation of trade union principles in permitting such an unwarranted use of the union label of that organization.

It was called to the attention of the executive council that the official journal of the journeymen tailors officially confirms such improper and illegitimate use of their label by the seceding faction of the garment workers, which is contrary to the laws of the journeymen tailors' union, which forbids the use of that label by any person not a member of that organization.

This being the case where the tailors' label has been granted by the journeymen tailors' union and used by the seceders from the United Garment Workers of America in flagrant violation of the declaration and the mandates of the

Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor hereby cancels and withdraws the indorsement of the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

President Gompers was directed to notify the general secretary of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America and all central bodies, national and international unions, that the indorsement heretofore given to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America is canceled and withdrawn and shall so stand until the journeymen tailors' union complies fully with the decisions of the Philadelphia convention, to-wit, resume by referendum vote their former title, "The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America," and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union in the clothing industry. Upon proper compliance by the journeymen tailors' union the president of American Federation of Labor is directed to restore the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor to the label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America.

Secretary Morrison was directed to continue to hold in his possession any money forwarded by the journeymen tailors' union and not to credit the same upon the books of the American Federation of Labor until the tailors comply with the direction of the Philadelphia convention to resume by referendum vote their former and proper title, the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, and cease to trespass on the jurisdiction of any other union, and stop all moral and financial support of, or affiliation with the seceding faction of the United Garment Workers of America, and that upon proper compliance by the journeymen tailors' union all monies be placed to the credit of the journeymen tailors' union without prejudice of any kind whatever.

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President Gompers was directed to publish in the Weekly News Letter a copy of the several actions taken by the executive council of the conditions existing in the tailors' union, also in circular to be sent to each national and international union, state and city central body connected with the American Federation of Labor, and also to each local union of the journeymen tailors' union and the United Garment Workers of America.

President Gompers was directed to confer and to meet with the United Hebrew Trades of New York for the purpose of having that body cease its harboring and supporting seceding garment workers located in New York City, and upon failure of that body to comply with the laws of the American Federation of Labor, the decisions and declarations of the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, all international unions having locals in New York represented in the United Hebrew Trades be required to direct such local unions to withdraw from the United Hebrew Trades.

The above is communicated to you as official and authoritative action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in regard to the course to be pursued by organized labor in the unfortunate condition in which the tailoring and garment working trades have been plunged by a willful perversion of trade union principles to the great detriment of the workers in the trade.

The executive council aims to be of practical and efficient service to all the toilers of America, and, in this instance, to the workers in the tailoring and garment working industry, and holds itself in readiness to do any and every honorable thing to help the organization disentangle itself from the present intolerable situation.

The officers of the central labor unions will please bring this matter to the attention of their respective unions at the next regular meeting.

Trusting that I may hear from you in

regard to the above matter at your convenience, I am, Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,

Secretary, American Federation of Labor.

Edmonston Advises Against Hasty Action

Washington, D. C., May 20, 1915.

Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters of America.

Dear Sir and Brother — To realize and feel in my old age that I have won the love and respect of my fellow craftsmen is an honor that anyone can wear with the utmost pride. No decoration awarded a soldier for duty well performed can compare with it, for I know from experience that it requires less nerve to face a withering fire in the excitement of battle than to frame a consistent course of loyalty and devotion to an unpopular cause (such as ours was in 1881) from a sense of duty, day after day until time creeps into months and months into years.

It has always been my ardent wish to die a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Now, I know I may without the haunting fear that while helpless from incapacity to labor I might be compelled to accept charity from any source.

When L. U. No. 132 indorsed the boycott of the brewers and beer drivers, I became indignant at the idea of dragging one of the noblest skilled trades into their petty quarrel where no vital principle was involved. To my mind strikes and the boycott are crude and obsolete weapons comparable with the stone axe of the neolithic age and should never be resorted to until all other methods have failed. We have passed the foolish age. Next August we will be thirty-four years old. Is it not time for us to stop courting after the pattern set by our grandmothers' love letters? We emphatically assert the position of our trade. If the carpenters are going to play the game, let us play it upon the highest level. To be absolutely fair we must be clearly

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right, and then any appeal we may make to the public will have its weight.

When our local indorsed the brewers and beer drivers' boycott they committed themselves to that side, right or wrong, and risked our reputation thereby. If the brewery officials had been invited to present their side before rendering a verdict we would have saved our honor at least. The hasty, ill-advised action of L. U. No. 132 created dissatisfaction and a new union was suggested to me. This I advised against on the ground that it would create an aristocracy in our trade if a property qualification for membership was required. And it would result in two emasculated unions where one strong and vigorous was needed. Again, the weaker brother and the newly-fledged journeyman needed the advice and experience of the old guard. The new recruit is always ready for a fight to establish his unionism, but after he has gone through one or two strikes and felt the punishment he and his comrades have had to bear he will seek some better weapon than his grandfather's gun. The curse of unionism is hasty, ill-advised action. I have often thought that a referendum vote by mail in the locals on all important questions would prevent a mere handful, at the close of a meeting, committing the majority to any undesirable course. I am confident that in many cases of surrendered charters strong unions would have resulted if reason and common sense had ruled. It is commendable in any member of force of character to seek leadership, but when he has gained his point of vantage let him remember that he will be judged by results. If he gains a bloodless victory by using something akin to diplomacy he will establish his reputation as a true leader of men. Christ himself was a reformer, a striker if you choose, but He discarded the bloody flag of revolution that had preceded His advent and became the "Prince of Peace."

Very respectfully,

GABRIEL EDMONSTON,
(First General President of the U. B.)

Vocational Training and the Carpentry Trade

(The following letter was written by Brother Ed. Thulin, business agent of L. U. 1824, cabinet makers and mill men, of Boston, Mass., to Mr. A. Roswall, director of the woodworking department of the Boston Industrial School for Boys, and expresses the writer's opinion on the much-discussed subject of "the boy and the trade.")

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of March 8, 1915, and in accordance with previous opinions stated by me, will say that I do not as yet believe it possible to make tradesmen in schools. I believe a law should be made whereby every manufacturer should be obliged to train boys to become mechanics. My belief is that a boy should be trained to work alongside of a practical mechanic in order to become a skilled mechanic. However, we have to modify our opinions, because with the improvement of machinery and immigration our manufacturers are at all times able to secure a sufficient number of workmen to carry on their business.

Training schools serve the purpose (at least under the present system) of giving boys a slight knowledge of mechanical appliances, etc., but do not fit them by any means to earn their own living. They must first serve an apprenticeship as I have indicated above. The apprenticeship will be made less difficult by the training schools.

The next thing is, will our manufacturers be satisfied with the training of the boys in schools? My ideas on this question may be gathered from the sense of the foregoing paragraph. We, as carpenter unions, have on several occasions asked builders and manufacturers to co-operate with us on the apprenticeship system, but without results. Failing in all our efforts, I think that as labor unions we are in duty bound to co-operate with the industrial schools established in our state, in order to save the industry.

In reply to the questions you have

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asked, I would say that there are boys who will never learn the woodworking trade in order to be expert mechanics, because our trade is like any other profession. It is more of a gift than anything else. There are all degrees of proficiency among men who have been working for a number of years.

In reply to your question as to whether or not woodworking is a trade which requires skill and technique, or only skill or technique, I would say that I certainly do consider that the trade requires both skill and technique, and that a large amount of training is very necessary to become a very skillful workman in the woodworking trade, because we have men working in the trade for a number of years and they still need practice.

I consider it above all other trades. It is a profession and it is an art. A man's life is too short to study out all the details. This can be substantiated by men who have worked at it all their lives, by architects and by manufacturers.

In conclusion I would say that the woodworking trade requires just as much (or more) preparation, in my opinion, as do the electrical business, machine work or any other trades.

If I can be of any more assistance to you, I would be very pleased to confer with you and explain to you any matter you may wish to know about.

Yours very truly,

ED. THULIN,

Business Agent L. U. 1824.

Boston, Mass.

Conditions in Denver

Editor The Carpenter:

Some months ago I put Denver on the stay-away list and gave my reasons for doing so, but the brothers do not seem to pay any attention to the "stay-away" list, so you may as well take Denver off it. Carpenters are coming in here fast and furious. We have over 25 per cent of our members idle, and yet the papers are coming out stating that there is not an idle man in Denver. It is well known that there are over 5,000 men here who

will take a job at any wages at all, and I would say to the carpenters of the country that Denver is not booming by any means. Traveling brothers should not think that they are better mechanics than the brothers who are already here and that they can pick up a job where others fail. We have speed kings here to a finish, some who claim they can fit and hang twenty-two doors a day. I will say again, look before you leap.

Fraternally,

R. CURRIE, F. S. L. U. 55.

Pleased With Journal

Editor The Carpenter:

I read with interest our official publication, The Carpenter, and believe it to be one of the best if not the best magazine published by any craft of organized labor. I read with interest the articles on the different important topics of the day, and in the February issue the article by Brother R. A. Hooker, L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y. (my local) is interesting, knowing "Bob" as well as I do. In the same issue an article by Alexander Law, L. U. 326, New York City, shows much study and thought; in fact, one would hardly know who to commend the most. The articles on the industrial relations commission are excellent and should be studied by all members.

When the Rockefeller Foundation was being extolled by so many the few who protested were denounced as anarchists and demagogues opposed to education, etc. To-day many seem to feel the real power of such a "trust." As Dr. B. J. Palmer, president of the Palmer Chiropractic School, says of the American Medical Association: "The medical trust spends so much time and so much money teaching doctors so much that isn't so and so little that is so about the human body that by limiting the number of the common people who can take up the study of medicine they can and do control and dictate as to who shall and shall not treat our sick, all the while clamoring that it is to protect the dear people." Thank God there are always sufficient

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men and women who spur others on to use their think-box, and The Carpenter is doing its share of the work.

Any of our brothers who are out of employment, who wish to better their situation and who can and will interest themselves in a movement tending toward the uplift of humanity, may address me as below and I shall try to assist them all I can.

Fraternally yours,

J. N. BODOT,

Member L. U. 192, Syracuse, N. Y.
Present address 828 Brady St., Davenport, Iowa.

Conditions in Michigan

(The following letter is a report to the affiliated membership of the Michigan State Council of a business trip made to the various locals in that state by J. E. Whittaker, the secretary-treasurer of the council.)

To the Members and Officers of All Affiliated Local Unions:

At this season of the year the thoughts of all members of organized labor should turn to the betterment of the conditions under which we labor and under which we live. With this end in view we should always urge the membership to exert every effort to prepare for the future. To achieve the high purpose desired by our Brotherhood, we must of necessity employ such methods as are best adapted to the conditions existing in our locality, and I desire to urge consideration of the following suggestions:

Keep your present organization in one solid phalanx by seeing that every member, if possible, is in good standing. One who is in arrears is apt not only to lose interest but to become soon a mere hanger-on, ready to drop out at the first sign of adversity.

Put forth an added endeavor this season to build up your local. Leave no stone unturned to bring in every non-union man in your locality. Bury personalities and petty jealousies and give free reign alone to such thoughts and actions as will redound to the credit of our

great Brotherhood in general and the local union to which we belong in particular. It is only by having a solid and harmonious organization that we can ever hope to attain complete results.

Recently this office has made an endeavor to get in closer touch with some of the locals in the southern part of the State and in accordance with that plan on Monday, April 19, I visited the city of Niles, but after spending several hours could not get in touch with any of our members. I found very little work in progress and what I did find was being done by non-union men, with the exception of one job, which was by an outside contractor employing members of the South Bend local. These informed me that they had been unable to get in touch with any union men in the city. In the afternoon of the same day I went to St. Joseph and Benton Harbor and in company with Brother Diemer, secretary and business agent of No. 898, made a tour of the two cities. I found conditions all that I had expected and was greatly pleased with the enthusiasm manifested by all whom I met. I found them 98 per cent. organized, scale of 42½ cents, nine-hour day with Saturday half-holiday. This spring they have succeeded in organizing the ship carpenters, which will be of material advantage to them during the winter months.

I feel that I cannot too highly compliment the members of No. 898 on what they have accomplished in the last four years. At night I attended their meeting and on being accorded the privilege of the floor, spoke for a few moments on the work of the council. I also found quite a little work going on. Tuesday morning I went to South Haven, where everything in the building line was very quiet, but our members are alive and have kept their local in good condition during the winter.

I also spoke at their meeting in the evening urging their affiliation with the council, and I have no doubt that after their next meeting they will affiliate. They have conditions in their city well in hand and after hearing an explanation

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of the workings of the council, expressed a willingness to join us, admitting that they had misunderstood the situation. Wednesday morning I stopped at Kalamazoo for a short time but could not get in touch with any of our members. I then went to Battle Creek, and while I could not find any of the union carpenters, I talked with several non-union members of our craft, learning of their dissatisfaction with the conditions existing in that city. Several stated that they would assist in building up our organization. I have since taken the matter up with the local and hope to be able not only to secure their affiliation, but to put the local in a better condition numerically.

Thursday evening at the request of L. U. 512 of Ann Arbor, Rev. Bastian Smits and myself attended an open meeting in that city. The meeting was well attended, nearly one hundred being present. Several non-union carpenters were present and either signed applications or promised to do so the next day. There is plenty of work in Ann Arbor with a nine-hour day and a scale of 40 cents. The local has taken in about twenty-five members this spring and, everything considered, is in good condition.

Fraternally yours,
J. E. WHITTAKER, Sec.-Treas.

U. B. Has Jurisdiction over Box-making

To the Secretaries of Central Bodies
Affiliated With the American Federation of Labor.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—I have received a letter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, stating that there appears to be some misunderstanding among the members of local unions with reference to the union label on boxes of various kinds. The Brotherhood of Carpenters claims that this misunderstanding is brought about through the efforts of an independent organization, known as the United Order of Box Makers and Sawyers, of Chicago, Ill., endeavoring to secure the assistance of organized labor

to further the interests of their organization.

This is to inform the delegates to your central body that the only label recognized on boxes is that of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, which is the organization recognized as having jurisdiction over boxmaking. Yours fraternally,

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.
Washington, D. C., April 28, 1915.

Personal Standards Unreliable

Those superior beings who measure every one and every thing by their own petty conventional standards of life are given a severe jolt by President Wilson in one of his books, a passage from which we quote:

"Look to it," says the President, "that your communities, your great cities, do not impose too arbitrary standards upon the men whom you wish to use. Do not reduce men to standards. Let them be free. Do not compel them by conventions. Let them wear any clothes they please and look like anything they choose; let them do anything that a decent and honest man may do without criticism; do not laugh at them because they do not look like you, or talk like you, or think like you. They are freer for that circumstance, because, as an English writer has said: 'You may talk of the tyranny of Nero and Tiberius, but the real tyranny is the tyranny of your next door neighbor. There is no tyranny like the tyranny of being obliged to be like him,'—of being considered a very singular person if you are not; of having men shrug their shoulders and say, 'Singular young man, sir, singular young man; very gifted, but not to be trusted.' Not to be trusted because unlike their own trustworthy self! You must take your leaders, in every time of difficulty, from among absolutely free men who are not standardized and conventionalized, who are at liberty to do what they think right and say what they think true; that is the only kind of leadership you can afford to have."

Casual Comment



The "list of localities to be avoided" is still a formidable one.

* * *

A policy of "watchful waiting" doesn't seem to help it any.

* * *

It does really look as though some locals were using it as a means of advertising their home town.

* * *

How about getting injunctive relief to prevent towns from being on the list more than three months at a time?

* * *

These are noisy days around the General Office—the printing plant is being installed. It will be in operation about September 1.

* * *

And that reminds us. Have all financial secretaries returned the address lists which were sent them, carefully filled out?

* * *

Chairman Frank Walsh of the Industrial Commission is the original Mr. "I-should worry." He doesn't care a rap what the corporation-controlled newspapers say about him.

* * *

If the latter had their way, Walsh would now be indicted, tried and summarily executed on a charge of *lese majeste* for having the hardihood to treat John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as an ordinary mortal on the witness chair.

* * *

The "old guard" of the National Association of Manufacturers is being thinned out considerably of late. David M. Parry was one of the last to go.

* * *

It looks as though Professor Bill Taft bids fair to become a second Professor

Eliot of Harvard in his old age. Too bad about poor old Bill.

* * *

That good-natured and heavy-weighted political "has-been" took a wallop at labor in New York recently at a little love feast with his friends of the National Association of Manufacturers. Our old friend Bill always would have his little joke. Bless his tolerant old heart!

* * *

"Lawson, a convict—Rockefeller, a saint?" is the title of a pungent article in the June issue of the American Federationist. It handles the Colorado situation without gloves. There's no need to tell you who the author is. Just read it.

* * *

"The silly season," as some of the metropolitan newspapers call it, opened in New York a short time ago. It was rather a coincidence that the annual three-ring circus of the National Association of Manufacturers opened there about the same time.

* * *

The irrepressible Col. Pope was there as usual in all his glory and gave a star performance. This time he was taken with a peculiar spasm and "went after" Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Commission.

* * *

We recently received the annual labor review edition of the Labor Journal of Zanesville, Ohio. The Journal is one of the live and up-to-date labor weeklies of the Buckeye state and the edition to which we refer is really a credit to it.

* * *

While it was hardly necessary to bring before the attention of organized labor the fact that the U. B. has full jurisdiction over boxmaking, nevertheless the letter from Secretary Morrison of the A. F. of L., which we publish in our official

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section, will help in clearing away any misunderstanding that may prevail regarding the rights of the U. B. in that branch of the woodworking trade.

* * *

We were inclined to think that Professor Taft was pretty well recovered from the acute attack of dementia anti-labor-itis which he suffered from in the days when he was known as "the injunction judge." But can the elephant—no, can the leopard—change his spots?

* * *

An east side gangster with a lurid reputation charges that a few New York labor officials in the clothing trade hired him to pull off several jobs for them. Of course, a large section of the New York press are glad to be able to charge anything like that to labor men.

* * *

They conveniently forget, of course, that it is the big employing interests who have reduced the hiring of thugs and mercenaries to a science—but they get their supply through legitimate detective agencies. When an individual labor official is charged with or blunders into doing so it is a heinous crime.

* * *

"Dopey Benney" is the dignified name of the gunman referred to who has involved a few New York labor officials by his rather highly colored revelations. Benney says he doesn't know where he got the nickname "Dopey," as he doesn't use dope. Well, perhaps it is because he indulges too much in "gas pipe" dreams.

* * *

A valued labor official who "saws wood," but never says over much, is Frank Morrison, the genial secretary of the A. F. of L. Someone should pry him loose from his desk at Washington and send him on the road lecturing on the trials and tribulations of an A. F. of L. secretary. Bet he could tell some things!

* * *

P. Rivera Martinez, president of the cigarmakers' union of Porto Rico, and

Santiago Iglesias, organizer of the A. F. of L. on the Island and a member of our organization, testified last month before the Industrial Commission and presented affidavits showing that Porto Rico labor conditions are in a very unsatisfactory condition.

* * *

Daily labor newspapers are becoming very numerous in Australia. The workers there have dailies in Hobart, Brisbane, Sydney, Adelaide and Broken Hill. There are also no less than seventeen weekly labor papers in various parts of the commonwealth. It wouldn't be a bad thing if there were a daily labor paper in every industrial center in this country.

* * *

At their convention in New York city last month the United Hatters considered the ultimatum issued by Messrs. D. E. Loewe & Co., and after deliberation decided to allow that concern to do its worst—confiscate the bank accounts of the hatters and sell their homes to satisfy the judgment of nearly \$300,000 awarded against them. With a fitting sense of its own dignity the union asserted that it would make an effort to assist those members who have suffered as a result of the Loewe case.

* * *

The federal arbitration board formed to adjust the wage controversy between ninety-eight western railroads and their engineers, firemen and hostlers, has published its decision. The 65,000 men concerned had made demands estimated to be equivalent to an aggregate increase of \$41,000,000 in wages. The board's awards amount to an increase of less than \$5,000,000 in wages.

* * *

After all, the New York legislature adjourned without enacting into law the barbarous amendment to the cannery bill, permitting women and minors to work more than sixty hours a week. The measure passed both houses—incredible as that may seem—but Governor Whitman refused to sign it because of the

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state-wide protests of trade unionists and others.

* * *

We deeply regret to note the passing of D. Douglas Wilson, the editor of the *Machinists' Journal*, whose death occurred a short time ago. He held his editorial post for twenty years and was a very remarkable man. Eleven years ago he was stricken with blindness and locomotor ataxia, which rendered him a pathetic figure, but nevertheless he continued his editorial duties to the end with the assistance of his devoted wife.

* * *

What a farce the trial of John R. Lawson was! Granby C. Hillyer, the presiding judge, was formerly corporation attorney for the coal interests. Jesse Northcutt, universally known as attorney for the coal operators, acted as prosecuting attorney. As for the jury—that was hand-picked with extreme care by the sheriff of Las Animas county, a subservient servitor of the Colorado coal barons.

* * *

The death of Daniel Harris, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, marks the passing of a good and faithful advocate of labor's rights. He held many offices as a member of the cigarmakers' union and was held in high esteem by his brother unionists. Though sixty-eight years old, he was active to the last and was "in harness" during the recent New York legislature, trying to stem the tide of anti-labor legislation in that assembly.

* * *

On May 24 Governor Whitman announced the make-up of the New York state industrial commission, which replaces the workmen's compensation commission and the state labor department. John Mitchell is chairman and former Labor Commissioner James M. Lynch is a member. The others are William H. H. Rogers, a manufacturer of Rochester; E. P. Lyon, an attorney of Brooklyn, and Louis Wiard, a manufacturer, of Batavia.

The *United Mine Workers' Journal* recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. Its career has been one of great usefulness, for it can be truthfully said that it has played a great part in educating the present generation of miners. Thousands have learned from its pages the broad significance of the labor movement and it has helped them to gain a true conception of the progress that is being made in the struggle for social justice. In its recent improved and enlarged dress the U. M. W. of A. has reason to be proud of its journal.

* * *

It is almost impossible to believe that children of six and seven years of age could be allowed to work in the Southern cotton mills, and yet Lewis W. Hine, connected with the National Child Labor committee, testifies to it. Hine found two little girls of that age spinning in North Carolina mills and any number of ten and eleven-year-old children working an eleven-hour day during the school term at tasks involving eye and muscle strain. While such conditions exist in our southern states, we should not boast too much of our superior civilization as compared with war-ridden Europe.

* * *

The receipt of a new labor paper from Rochester, N. Y., named the *Labor Herald*, has caused us to revise our opinion of that eastern city in its attitude toward the labor press. The *Rochester Labor Herald* is crisp and newsy and we bespeak a successful future for it. It seems that the retirement of the *Rochester Labor Journal*, to which we referred in the April issue, was primarily because it lost the endorsement of the Central Trades and Labor Council, which was transferred to the new paper. The latter is under control of the council, whose decisions on the question of policy are final.

News Notes from Local Unions



Lewiston, Idaho, L. U. 398.—Conditions in Lewiston are not yet as bright as they might be, and traveling brothers will do well to avoid this locality until further notice. E. A. Rowby.

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Abilene, Tex., L. U. 1281.—Depression exists in the building trade in Abilene and vicinity and traveling brothers hoping to find work here will be disappointed. Ed. Williamson, R. S.

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Roundup, Mont., L. U. 1783.—Traveling brothers are requested to stay away from the vicinity of Roundup until further notice. There is little or nothing doing here in the building line. W. R. Evans, Sec.

* * *

Laconia, N. H., L. U. 1247.—We are asking that Laconia be placed upon the stay-away list, as there is no work available for carpenters at present. Traveling brothers are requested to stay away until further notice. T. F. Ford, F. S.

* * *

Superior, Wis., L. U. 755.—Conditions in the Superior district are dull at present and a number of the members of L. U. 755 are idle. Traveling brothers are asked to stay away until further notice. J. W. Hatch, R. S.

* * *

Aurora, Ill., L. U. 916.—As was previously mentioned in our Journal, Aurora is at present overrun with idle carpenters and a great many are coming in from Chicago from time to time. There is absolutely nothing for traveling brothers to do here. R. P. Hughes, R. S.

* * *

Newark, O., L. U. 136.—Dull trade conditions in Newark render it imperative that a notice be issued to traveling brothers urging them to stay away until

things get better. There is very little work even for our own members. Howard Wilson, R. S.

* * *

Mendota, Ill., L. U. 1296.—Conditions are at a very low ebb in this locality and our local is having a very hard time to keep on its feet. Traveling brothers are urged to stay away until further notice. Emil Newman, F. S.

* * *

Oswego, N. Y., L. U. 747.—At a recent meeting it was decided to have Oswego placed upon the "stay-away" list in The Carpenter as a result of severe trade depression. There is scarcely any work in sight here at present. J. R. Bonner, R. S.

* * *

Houston, Tex., L. U. 213.—Conditions in the trade are in a very bad way at Houston at the present time and the outlook renders it necessary to urge all traveling brothers to keep away. There is a great scarcity of work and our home men are being hit hard as a result of it. James Cannon, F. S.

* * *

Jefferson City, Mo., L. U. 945.—Traveling brothers are asked to stay away from this place until further notice. The members of the local are making a fight to have the new Capitol a union mill work job. Carpenters will greatly assist them by keeping away until the matter is settled. C. L. Clark, R. S.

* * *

Idaho Falls, Idaho, L. U. 609.—This town is flooded with carpenters who are coming here as a result of an advertising boosting campaign carried on by the local interests. There are very few jobs being done and many of our members have difficulty in securing employment. W. C. Rasmussen.

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Philadelphia, Pa. (District Council)—All traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Philadelphia for the present. Between three and four hundred of our members are out of employment. Conditions in regard to the new wage agreement also render it necessary to ask brothers to stay away. W. T. Allen, Sec.-Treas.

* * *

Canton, O., L. U. 143.—As we are in the thick of a struggle for better conditions, asking a 45-cent minimum wage for an eight-hour day, all traveling brothers are requested to assist us by keeping away from Canton until further notice. For a big industrial center the wages here are very low. A. M. Young, B. Agt.

* * *

Lansing, Mich., L. U. 1449.—A great many traveling brothers and also non-union carpenters have been drawn to Lansing as a result of advertisements issued by the Chamber of Commerce and published in outside papers as to the extent of building operations here. Members are warned that there are more than enough carpenters here now to do all available work. R. P. Smith, R. S.

* * *

Hannibal, Mo., L. U. 607.—About two-thirds of the members of this local are idle at present, owing to scarcity of work. Any advertisements appearing in outside newspapers regarding bright conditions in the building trade here are untrustworthy. U. B. members will serve their own interests best by staying away until notified to the contrary. W. T. Richardson.

* * *

Ilion, N. Y., L. U. 1261.—We have decided to acquaint the membership with conditions as they exist in the trade here and urge traveling brothers to stay away. There is only one job of any size being done and most of the work is in the hands of non-union contractors. Traveling brothers are constantly coming in. They work for a few days and are then laid off. N. C. Rowell, R. S.

Salem, Ore., L. U. 1065.—Notwithstanding the advertising and city boosting methods of the Salem Commercial club, conditions in the carpentry trade are bad. Our membership of seventy are suffering as a result of the scarcity of work, there being less than one-fourth of the members employed. Little work of any kind is available and all traveling brothers are asked to stay away. John Nicholson, R. S.

* * *

Oakland, Cal., L. U. 1187.—Union men coming west this year should remember that the attitude of the Southern Pacific Railway company toward organized labor has been most antagonistic, and by persisting in its opposition to unionism it is estimated that the road has lost over one hundred and ninety million dollars. Trade unionists coming to the Panama-Pacific exposition this year would do well to remember this. F. G. McCann, R. S.

Musical Mount Kisco

On the evening of April 23, after a short business session, the members of L. U. 1134 of Mount Kisco, N. Y., gave a delightful "smoker" and entertainment. About seventy-five members and friends were present and each was presented with a union made clay pipe, filled with union made tobacco, and matches, as a souvenir. The committee in charge consisted of Brothers J. R. Rice, Stanley Johnson, George Owens, W. M. Robertson and G. W. Moore. Plenty of coffee, sandwiches and cigars were served to all present, after which the following program was offered: Music by union orchestra consisting of four pieces. Brothers Birk at the piano and Brugger with guitar. Brothers James Gladdin of the Painters' Union with banjo, and Ford violinist. Brothers Thos. Dowd and Birk rendered piano solos. Brother J. W. Smith then sang "The Bells in the Lighthouse" and "In the Garden of My Heart;" Brother J. L. Fishbaugh, "Where the River Shannon Flows;" Brother Dowd, "The Wearing of the Green;" "Silver Threads Among the Gold" was sung by all mem-

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bers of L. U. 1134. Brother T. J. Hall then made a speech, after which instrumental numbers were rendered by Brothers Gladdin and Brugger. "My Old Kentucky Home" was sung in chorus and Alex. Williamson sang "Sunnybrook Farm." A rare treat during the evening was the dancing of Brothers Mathews, Owens, Brown, Chamberlain, Fishbaugh, Russell, Waterbury and Bowbon.

Present during the evening as guests were members of the Painters' Union and Plumbers. A vote of thanks was passed to the committee for the evening's entertainment, which was declared a big success.

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Information Wanted

Mrs. William Main, P. O. Box 200, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada, is anxious to obtain information as to the whereabouts of her brother, Walter Corser, a carpenter. He is thirty-one years old and is about five feet eight inches tall. Corser left Vancouver for Mission City in 1910 and is supposed to have returned to Vancouver in the fall. The only communication received from him was a post card, mailed from San Francisco in November of that year.

Information is wanted as to the present whereabouts of Mrs. Margaret Cline, whose last known address was 339 Jenners street, Nashville, Tenn., and of Howard Miner, formerly of 1815 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill. Anyone furnishing particulars regarding them will confer a favor on L. U. 1582. Send information to George W. Davis (R. S. L. U. 1582), 3107 Anton avenue, Pleasant Ridge, O.

Information is wanted concerning a carpenter named Clem M. Carr, who was last heard from in Des Moines, Ia., about August 1 of last year. It is believed Carr became a member of the U. B. in Houston, Tex. His relatives are anxious to obtain his present address. Informa-

tion should be sent to William Osborne, contracting carpenter, Rockwell, Ia.

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Abused Hospitality

Recording Secretary George W. Keesee, of L. U. 1445, Topeka, Kas., is anxious to find the present whereabouts of a man representing himself to be Charley Herman, who some time ago came to Topeka. Herman had an expired card in a St. Louis local and had been in Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., and Wichita, Kas. He came to Topeka "broke" and was taken in and befriended for about two weeks by a member of L. U. 1445, but left that brother's home hurriedly one night, taking with him wearing apparel, including a suit of clothes, a heavy gray overcoat and a pair of tan shoes. Herman is about 24 years old and five feet four inches in height. He is dark-haired, brown-eyed and sharp featured, with a dimple in chin and a small scar over left eye.

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Embezzler Wanted

L. U. 331 is still on the lookout for J. W. Lawder, its former treasurer, who was expelled for having misappropriated funds. A good photo of Lawder appeared in the April issue of The Carpenter. Information concerning him should be sent to E. O. Pearce, the recording secretary of L. U. 331.

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Absconds With Funds

L. U. 962 of Marblehead, Mass., notifies the membership that E. Cory Langille, former treasurer of the local, absconded on February 26, taking with him the funds entrusted to him. Any member of the U. B. learning of his whereabouts is requested to communicate with James C. Kimball, the recording secretary of L. U. 962, whose address is 11 Selman street, Marblehead. Charles W. Barclay has been elected treasurer to serve out the unexpired term of Langille.

Trade Notes



Successful Trade Movements

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Ohio Valley D. C. reports a successful outcome of the trade movement entered upon a short time ago. After a strike lasting seven days a three-year agreement was signed with the employers of that locality, which provides for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour from May 1, 1915; 52½ cents per hour from May 1, 1916, and 55 cents per hour from May 1, 1917, no demand for higher wages to be made by the men and no reduction in wages by the employers for a period of three years.

* * *

Jersey City, N. J.—The Hudson County D. C. is congratulating itself on the success of its recent spring trade movement. This year's demand required an increase in wages of 50 cents per day. Some difficulty was experienced in enforcing the demand, but practically all the leading contractors came to terms within two weeks. The present rate of wages is, therefore, \$4.50 per day. No reduction in the working hours was asked, which are eight per day, with Saturday half-holiday.

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Rock Island, Ill.—The Tri-City D. C. reports that the lockout which existed in that district since May 12 was declared off by the Master Builders' Association on May 20, and all the men have returned to work. An agreement was signed for two years at the prevailing scale of wages, which is 55 cents per hour. A Saturday half-holiday the year round and a few minor concessions were gained by the men.

* * *

Pottsville, Pa.—An agreement has been signed between a committee of the

Lower Anthracite D. C. and a committee of the contractors, effective from April 1, 1915, to March 31, 1916. This calls for a minimum wage of 37 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters and millmen and a Saturday half-holiday; working hours to be nine per day. General foremen carpenters to receive not less than 45 cents per hour.

* * *

L. U. 186, Steubenville, O.—Through the efforts of the committee in charge our trade movement this year was adjusted in a satisfactory manner and without the loss of any time. We asked for and received an increase of 40 cents per day, which makes the current wage scale 55 cents per hour for a day of eight hours. New scale started April 5. J. S. Butler, R. S.

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L. U. 912, Richmond, Ind.—A minimum wage of 40 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday were obtained by the Richmond carpenters as a result of their recent demand for better conditions and all the men who were called out on May 4 were back at work within a week.

* * *

Portland, Ore.—The D. C. of Portland and vicinity reports that L. U. 872 has been successful in its movement for an eight-hour day. Practically all the largest contractors agreed to the shorter workday and jobs are now running on an eight-hour basis.

* * *

Ithaca, N. Y. L. U. 603—This local has obtained an increase in wages which has increased the current scale from 43 to 45 cents per hour, as a result of its recent trade movement. The new scale became effective May 1, the contractors readily acquiescing in the demand.

State Council Activities



Georgia State Convention

The Georgia State Council met in convention at Columbus, Ga., April 19 and 20, and disposed of much important business touching upon the welfare and progress of the U. B. in that southern state. The reports presented by the officers showed that efforts had been made during the year to bring about the affiliation of all the Georgia locals, but that there were still a number which had not as yet come in. The need of bringing about a 100 per cent organization was discussed at length during the sessions and the various delegates pledged themselves to do all in their power to better conditions. Expression was also given to the fact that the state had passed through one of the most trying times in its history in so far as the carpentry trade was concerned and the delegates felt inclined to congratulate themselves on being able to hold together so well during the long period of depression.

The election of officers for the ensuing year took place prior to the close of the meeting and resulted in the selection of the following officers: President, F. A. Morton, Waycross; vice-president, J. W. Johnson, Augusta; secretary-treasurer, G. Elmgren, Savannah.

Michigan State Council

The second semi-annual convention of the Michigan State Council was held at Jackson, Mich., March 11, 12 and 13. A large number of delegates, representing the affiliated locals, were present at the opening session in the Macabee hall, where they were welcomed by President J. E. Whittaker, of L. U. 651; City Commissioner O. E. Reaves and the Rev. Bastian Smits of the First Congregational church. The latter, who is a member of the Jackson local, spoke on the relation of the church to labor.

At the opening of the convention proper the credentials committee reported that the following delegates were entitled to be seated:

H. H. Whipple, No. 1551, Three Rivers; J. E. Whittaker, No. 651, Jackson; R. J. Dorow, No. 958, Marquette; Kirby Craw, No. 535, Cadillac; William H. Wenger, No. 335, Grand Rapids; William Olney, No. 512, Ann Arbor; Garritt Verberg, No. 1369, Grand Rapids; George Youmans, No. 1373, Flint; Asa Parks, No. 19, Detroit; R. J. McCollough, No. 19, Detroit; J. C. Milne, No. 334, Saginaw; F. C. Plambeck, No. 334, Saginaw; John Gill, No. 1449, Lansing; E. J. Gates, Tri-District Council, Bay City; Charles Thompson, No. 100, Muskegon; Ray Wanzo, No. 297, Kalamazoo; A. Hahn, Three Rivers, member Executive Board.

General Treasurer Thomas Neale was present at the convention on Friday morning and addressed the delegates on the subject of the amendments to the General Constitution. He dwelt at length on the changes in the beneficiary system and explained the matter clearly to his hearers. Communications regretting inability to be present at the convention were read from General President Kirby, First Vice-President Hutcherson, General Secretary Duffy and the members of the G. E. B.

The convention devoted special attention to the measures affecting labor, pending before the Michigan state legislature.

Secretary Waterman, of the Michigan Federation of Labor, spoke Friday afternoon on the general condition of organized labor in the state and touched upon legislative matters, especially the amendments to the compensation law, the proposed child labor bill and the proposed measure on conciliation and mediation. Deputy Commissioner of Labor Fred Zierleyn was another speaker, and

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also John Scannell, general organizer for the boot and shoe workers.

The delegates condemned the DeBoer child labor bill and the Hillsendenger conciliation and mediation bill, both of which were pending in the legislature, and urged the legislative committee of the Michigan Federation of Labor to use its best endeavors to defeat them.

The reports of the officers of the council showed that the condition of the U. B. in the state was good notwithstanding the recent period of depression. Detroit was selected as the next convention city.

Pennsylvania State Council

The souvenir booklet containing the proceedings of the first annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Council, which was held at Pittsburgh, February 15, 16, 17 and 18, very interestingly reveals the strength and virility of the movement in that great eastern state and furnishes a very happy augury of further progress in the future.

Sixty-two delegates were in attendance representing the five D. C.'s of the state and forty-four Local Unions. There were also present several fraternal delegates from adjoining states and a number of visitors. A hearty welcome was extended all and a number of inspiring addresses, notably from Pittsburghers prominent in the labor movement, marked the opening session.

State President Post, in submitting his first annual report, remarked that though trade had been dull during the year, the membership had not been affected in consequence. The strikes and lockouts during the past year were in every case successful, he said. The lockout of the millmen in Pittsburgh was handled by the General Office. In the strikes at Erie, Ardmore, Ridgeway, Philadelphia, Ashland, Shenandoah, McAdoo, Mahanoy City, Girardville, Tamaqua and Frackville, the State Council took an active part. Other localities were kept fully posted as to conditions, etc., thus preventing an influx of carpenters in answer to the advertisements of the employers.

He also referred to the international agreement with the bricklayers, which had worked out splendidly in the state. At present the two organizations were mutually helpful and the agreement was being carried out to the letter. President Post also made a strong plea for the use of union mill material. With proper encouragement, he felt sure many more contracts would be let to union mills.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer James A. Ryan showed that the State Council was in a very flourishing condition notwithstanding the fact that a number of locals had not seen their way as yet to affiliate. The failure of all locals to affiliate, he said, rested mainly upon the officers of the locals who were not interested enough to investigate the purposes and aims of the State Council. They did not recognize the importance and necessity of joining hands for a progressive movement which would ultimately mean the thorough organization of carpenters in the state.

He said further that: "Until such time as this is accomplished, we may expect nothing else but that the burden of cost to any locality making a trial for better conditions must rest upon those who are willing to pay the penalty of a prolonged fight and much extra expense to obtain results. I would therefore urge upon the delegates, as well as the officials of all Local Unions in the state, the necessity of every local affiliating with the State Council, so as to strengthen our force financially and numerically. There is a wonderful field in this great state, which as yet has not seen the light of trade unionism. There are twenty-three counties in which we have not even a semblance of an organization; in several others we have only one or two Local Unions, hence, you can readily see the hardship of the struggle to obtain better conditions in places where we have an organization. This is peculiarly true of the millmen's situation. Had we militant organizations in every county in the state, we could devote much more of our energy to elevating and equalizing the conditions of the mills. Many of the un-

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organized mills of the state, through the unfair methods and conditions employed, being an absolute menace to fair and progressive employers, as well as being a millstone tied to the neck of organized labor."

The General Office was represented at the convention by General-Treasurer Thomas Neale and G. E. B. Member W. A. Cole. Both made instructive addresses, touching upon the administrative affairs of the organization and were listened to with close interest.

On the afternoon of the third day's session the election of officers occurred and resulted as follows: President, Daniel A. Post, Wilkes-Barre; first vice-president, D. S. Leighty, Monaca; second vice-president, Thomas Hickey, Philadelphia; third vice-president, George S. Roberts, Reading; fourth vice-president, O. C. Fuller, Erie; fifth vice-president, M. E. Sanders, Dorrancetown; sixth vice-president, J. W. Keys, Williamsport; seventh vice-president, Jared Lenker, Harrisburg; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Ryan, Philadelphia. It was decided to hold the next convention at Erie.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included a protest against an increase in the state constabulary and urged the entire elimination of that body; the organization of all the millmen in the state was favored; another resolution requested Governor Brumbaugh that he appoint a representative laboring man as head of the new department of labor and industry. The convention also passed a resolution thanking the Pittsburgh entertainment committee for royally entertaining the delegates.

"Speeding Up" Causes Industrial Accidents

The enactment of laws in various states on workmen's compensation for injuries has aroused increased interest in the statistics and physical and psychic conditions of industrial accidents, says the *Brewery Workers' Journal*. The total number of these accidents is almost appalling. The lowest estimate places the fatal accidents to adult workers in the United

States at 35,000 a year, with an additional 1,250,000 non-fatal accidents. The Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, on the other hand, placed the number of workers killed by accident yearly at 75,000, which apparently includes not only adults, but also workers of all ages, while the number of injured of the same classes was placed by this Massachusetts authority at 3,000,000 or over. An earthquake in a foreign country that kills half this number of persons and maims one-fiftieth of those injured in our United States industries is spoken of as catastrophic.

By far the larger number of accidents occur at about 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. This fact is confirmed by the reports of two state boards, Washington and Massachusetts. The tendency to speed up employment has been incriminated, as the predisposing condition for the occurrence of accidents. This desire comes over the workmen when he is not yet fatigued, but has been employed for several hours. He starts the morning's work "cold," and as he warms to his work, the danger of mischance because of haste becomes greater. Just when the speeding up reaches a climax in the morning hours, most accidents happen. The same thing is true in the afternoon. Workmen feel sluggish after their lunch, but after an hour of work warm up again, and by about 3 o'clock they are doing their most rapid work, and are at the same time more subject to accident.

With regard to accidents among children, however, there is no hour of maximum. Accidents occur at all times, and they are comparatively much more frequent among children than adults. The United States Bureau of Labor reported that "there is clear evidence of great liability to accident on the part of children. Though employed in the less hazardous work, their rates steadily exceed those of the older co-workers, even when in that group are included the occupations of relatively high liability." This was said with regard to the Southern cotton mills, but the same thing is true of practically all industries in which children are employed.

Craft Problems



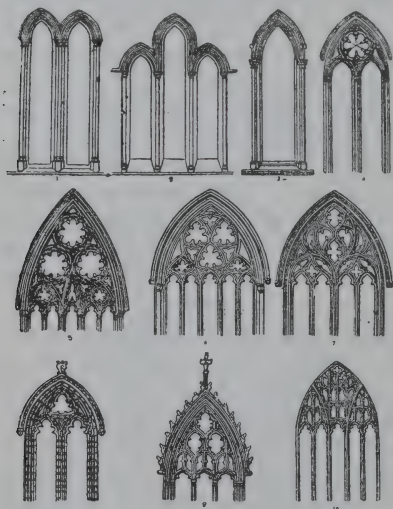
The Carpentry of Gothic Architectural Tracery

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

If it were asked when the art of carpentry, joinery and woodwork attained its acme or highest pinnacle, the writer would not hesitate to answer, "Under the gothic architects." These splendid craftsmen wrought in wood and stone under the spur of religious fervor the most intricate and best geometrical examples in the history of the world. It was not alone the artistic value of their work which counted, but its structure and permanence which exalted the high skill which they possessed, so in this article I will endeavor to show readers of *The Carpenter* what a high pitch their

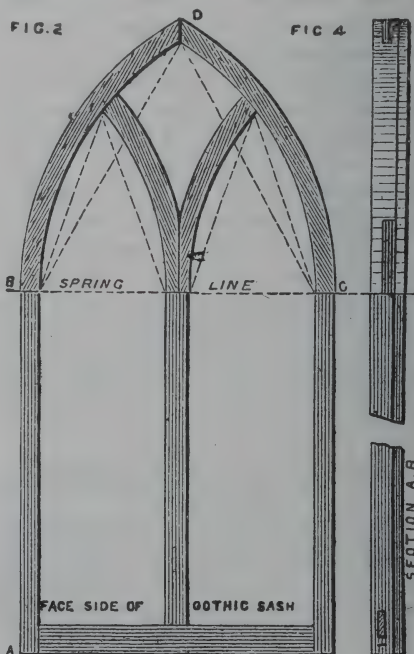
was slow, ranging from the early English to the perpendicular style, but it gradually became more florid, more ornate and geometrically intricate so as to be a source of wonder to modern artisans.

This feature, like all the other prominent ones in architectural styles, did not reach its perfection immediately, but, like the column and entablature in Greek and Roman architecture, was the result of the patient labor of many and succeeding generations of artisans and craftsmen, each individual door, window, screen, reredos, or such like, being an improvement on, or contained some novelty which depended for its basis on the skill and workmanship of those preceding. It was, as it were, deducing by



art attained and how simple their everyday task is nowadays, in comparison with that of these superlative masters of long ago.

At the outset it might be said that tracery was an evolution in craftsmanship, introduced into gothic architecture as far back as the thirteenth century, and the idea probably was borrowed from the Indians or Persians. Its progression

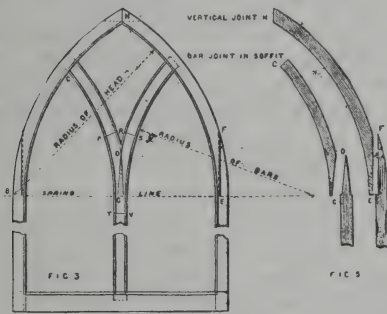


geometrical reasoning the status of construction and producing, mind you, with comparatively unwieldy tools, those beau-

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tiful examples which we of this generation may perhaps copy and reproduce but which it is a question if we can ever improve upon or excel. This evolution or gradual improvement can readily then be comprehended by a study of the Tracery windows, seen in Fig. 1, where the value of geometry, on which the whole art is based, is clearly shown and illustrates how this most useful of sciences is of utmost value to high mechanical principles, which will be further realized as this article progresses.

The earliest and most primitive gothic openings were formed of a simple oblong or rectangular aperture or opening, the vertical sides of which were topped or brought together by curves, the chords of which were the right and left or direction sides of an equilateral triangle, the base line of the triangle acting as



and for the spring line or span of the arch in the manner represented in the top example to the left, No. 1, Fig. 1, where a pair of twin or two windows are delineated.

It was peculiar to these artisans to vary the monotony of their styles, as witnessed in No. 2, Fig. 1. Three, or triple, windows are shown. I use the words artisan and craftsman advisedly because there are no records or authenticity of the architects having planned them. It is safe to infer and I assume that each and every piece of sculpture, etc., was the individual and original effort of him who carried it to completion, which could not possibly be done by another of lesser intelligence. Credit then must be given just as much to each me-

chanic, as we call them nowadays, as well as to the architect, who generally gets it, as when he who executes the work is ignored and forgotten.

The earliest gothic tops or openings contained no mullions, but were as in the Norman, severely plain and simple, and built of one stone, the only joints being those at the spring line and vertex, except in very large passageways, where they could not possibly be built of one stone. Then the joints had their planes on the radius lines of the curves and it must be remembered that each and all were dependent on the properties of the triangle, either acute, equilateral or obtuse. No. 3, Fig. 1, represents a Lancet arch, the two curves of which have for chords the two sides of an isosceles triangle, the base being shorter, similarly with all gothic arches.

Desirous, however, of introducing circles or points of the same into their designs for greater decoration and elaboration, the gothic craftsmen placed the circle in stone or wood, as the most prominent feature with its circumference or periphery tangential to the soffits of the main curves of the head, all having moldings of the same profile intersecting and lapsing into each other in a manner which gave the effect of both symmetry and grace. Again, by subdividing the large openings into units, doubles, triples, quadruples, etc., and topping each individually with a lesser or smaller head, they increased the effect and caused the circles (sometimes many in number) to blend into and be tangential to these; thus they ingeniously and perhaps unconsciously created masterpieces of mechanical skill. By this work they increased the excellence of decoration, encouraged inventiveness and gave scope to all posterity of architects and artisans to either copy or deduce novelties from them.

It is, however, the construction of these in wood, which we in this article, must consider. In the gothic, like the Persian or any other style bordering even on the Arabesque, tracery is mostly reliant on and gained by the exercise of

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the science of geometry. It follows, therefore, that the construction will be dependent likewise on geometrical static or the two assimilated. Take for example the simple window shown in Fig. 2. Here are represented the outer head sweeps, rising from the spring line, B-C, and the joints at the top ends of the jambs B and C are really a curved continuation of the jambs which meet and intersect at the vertex D, the outer and inner curves of the thickness being struck from similar centers B and C. The dotted lines reaching from the joints at the spring line to the joint at the vertex are the aforementioned chords of each arc forming the equilateral triangle. This simple sash contains a mullion, which, being continued upward from the spring line B-C at a radius equal to the radii, equal to those of the right and left outer principal sweeps of the head, divides the interior area into three spaces and produces two lancet arches of graceful contour. The dotted lines, chords of the interior openings, are easy to comprehend.

Many existing examples of this window exhibit show different methods of being put together, so we will here explain one method, as in Fig. 3, where the centerpieces and radii are delineated.

The elevation at Fig. 2 is the outside or street side of the window, and it has a frame of wood two inches thick with square edges in this example, although they are often chamfered, or molded, with a cove or bead. The bottom frame below the spring line consists of two styles, a bottom rail and a mullion, all framed together by mortises and tenons, the mullion into the top edge of the bottom rail, and allowed long enough to reach above the spring line, similarly with the jambs or stiles which are allowed stuff long enough to run up to halve into the sweeps of the gothic head. The stiles are cut out half the thickness from the spring line, and the sweeps have their bottom ends similarly cut out so that they fit together and give a flush front, as shown in the section at A-B, in Fig. 4; the vertical dotted line indicating

this joint in Fig. 3 is the dotted line. The joint at the vertex is held together by a slip tenon let into the center of the stuff from the upper side and, being well glued and carefully nailed, gives a holding which will neither spring nor open.

Concerning the mullion bars of this sash, the upper ends are tenoned into mortises in the soffits of the main head, the shoulder being curved to fit the curvature of the arcs or sweeps, and the bottom ends are halved out on the back side, with a vertical joint above the intersection and nailed on. This does away with the vertical joints and binds the pieces together, as P-R, R-S, I-V in Fig. 3. Figures 3 and 4 show how the rabbet is afterward glued and screwed on in another thickness. The pieces for the head are cut out as represented at Fig. 5, the sweep H-F being screwed on at H-F, in Fig. 3, and joining to the stile piece E, at the joint F-E, and the piece G-C screws on at G-C', in Fig. 3. D-C is the joint of the mullion piece, and this and those of the bars are one inch narrower, as they reach from the outer edge of the stuff.

The pieces are glued and screwed to the frame, the holes being countersunk and plugged, by this means tying all the joints together firmly and insuring a stiff, solid construction.

(To Be Continued.)

Stair Planning

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

The planning of stairs, and the necessity of setting them in the right place in the house, where they may be most conveniently situated, is a good deal more of a job than many realize who have never had anything to do with planning them.

Stairs have been an indispensable feature of house interior in some form or other from time immemorial. Even now, when the big office buildings are supplied with dozens of rapid elevators, they do not entirely take away the use of the stairs. They are there just the same, and although the day may come

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when you can step to some corner of your room, touch a button and go up to the next floor, and thus be able to do away with the stairway entirely, I do not think we shall reach such a state of perfection soon.

Fig. 1 illustrates a stair that I do not think very many American carpenters

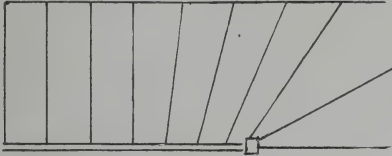


FIG. 1

have ever built, and yet they enjoy a certain degree of popularity.

Fig. 2 is the kind of winding stair that we are more in the habit of building.

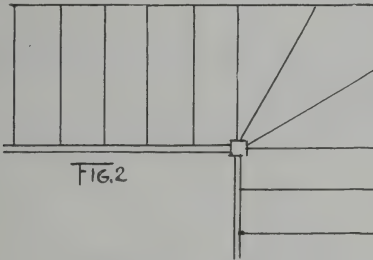


FIG. 2

Fig. 3 is what you might call a "dangerous winder," for the treads are exceedingly narrow, though where room is

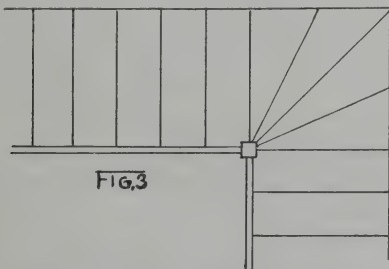


FIG. 3

not well to be had this style is often crowded in.

Fig. 4 is not a style very often built, for it shows two different kinds of winds, as you might say, on the same platform; or, in other words, where a platform ought to be.

Fig. 5 is the same as part of the one just mentioned. It is a better and easier stair than the other winders; yet it is

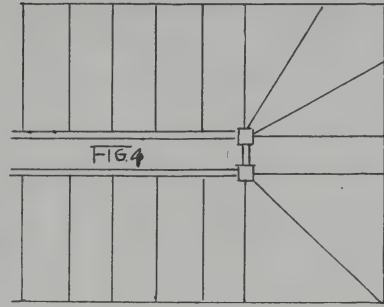


FIG. 4

not near as often built, for it seems where a winder is built the room is so cramped that you do not have room to build these two winder steps.

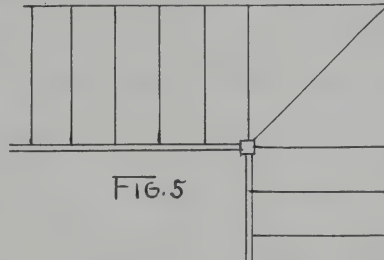


FIG. 5

Fig. 6 is a good stair, just with a square platform in place of the dangerous winders, and the kind that always



FIG. 6

should be constructed whenever and wherever you have sufficient room to do so.

Fig. 7 makes a very good stair with

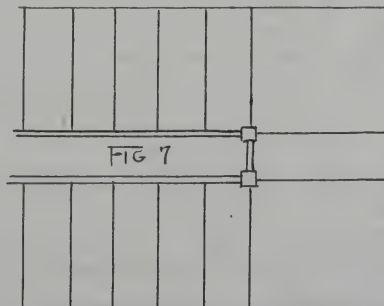
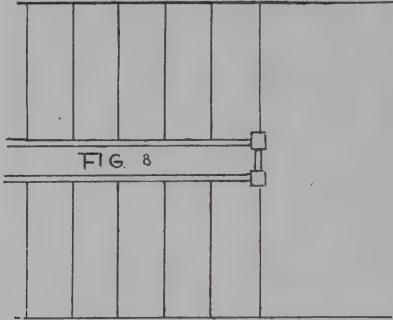


FIG. 7

two platforms and good step between the two.

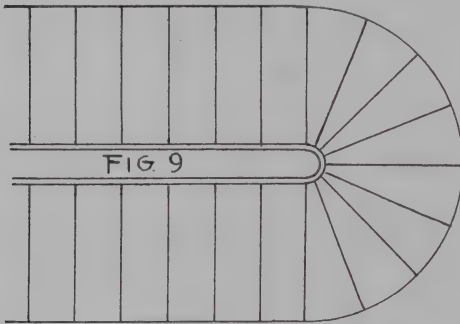
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Fig. 8 is a similar stair, and where you have the room it is a little better, as



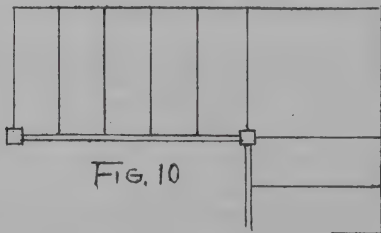
there you have a nice continuous landing or platform.

Fig. 9, as well as many others much like it, have been built many times; but



all those continuous rail stairs are largely of the style of days gone by.

Fig. 10. Note the bottom of the stair, or starting point, and see how it starts



just a plain stair with newel post and rail.

Fig. 11. See the different starting point for the newel and the rounding of the first step.

Fig. 12. Another good style of rounded step to start with.

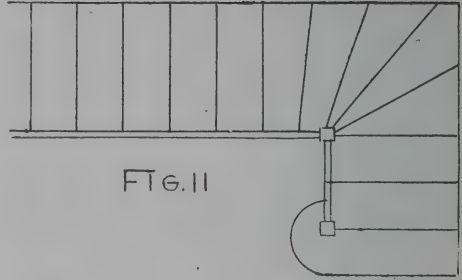
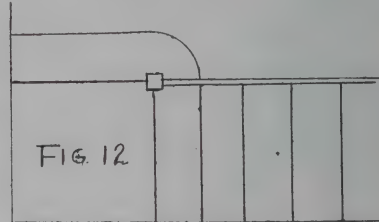


Fig. 13. A very impressive looking stair for a starter, the widening of the starting of the stair and the circle in the



rail making it not only look roomy but elegant as well.

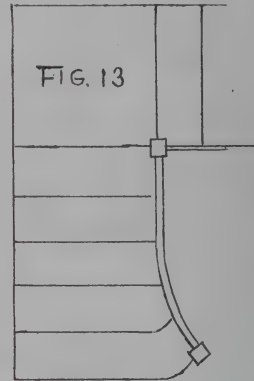
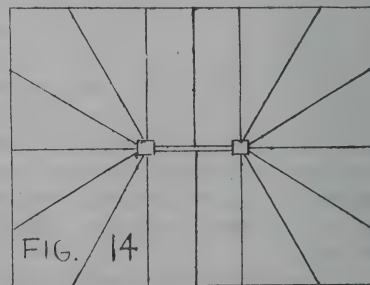


Fig. 14 is a winder, sure enough; we often have them circling around only the



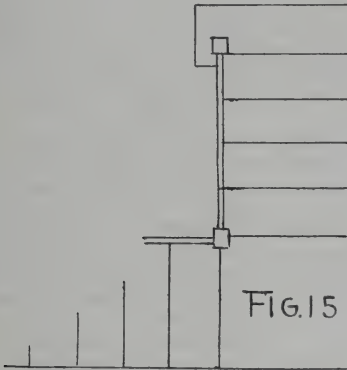
one post. Here I show two which gives us four good steps. In this kind of stair

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one starts directly under where they land.

Fig. 15 makes a good, plain stair; this is an easy, practical stair and suitable for almost any purpose.

There is no end to the varieties of stairs that might be illustrated, but I think this is sufficient to give those that

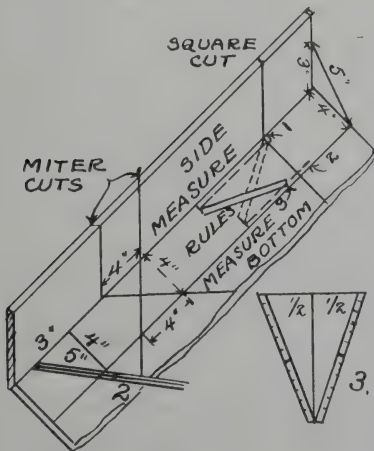


are really interested at least one good thought of some particular part of the construction.

Possibilities of Pocket Rule

(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Many things can be done with a pocket rule. Here are some of them: It happens sometimes that one needs some kind of a miter box to cut something in and



does not have a square with which to lay it out. It can be done with your rule. For a small odd job box take a piece of board for bottom, and if it only has one straight square edge, gauge a line on it as shown. Tack on the side piece and try the square of it as shown on end by measuring three inches on side, four inches on bottom and five inches on angle. Make the sides and bottom come to it by wedging or planing. To get square lines on bottom, establish point 1, where cut is to be, lay rule as shown one side parallel with box side, mark point 2. Then change rule against box side as shown, mark point 3. One-half from 2 to 3 is square to 1. Draw line. Follow the same process for plumb lines on side.

The miter cuts are got by measuring the same distance from square line on parallel lines, then the same distance as parallel lines are apart, like illustration on bottom four inches each way. Lay rule from one point to the other and mark the lines, sight the saw on the lines when sawing. If some pains are taken in laying out, the box will be just as correct as if done with a square. You have only to lay out one square and one plumb line, with the rule to start. All the rest is got by measuring along parallel lines. It requires little practice to do this almost as quick as with a square.

Another way to get right angle when there is a chance to lay rule, like rule 2 on end of box. Have two parallel lines exactly four inches apart, lay rule corner on one line, five inches on the other, mark the two points, then measure on one line from one point three inches and square across. If nicely done, the square line will be correct. All such problems are up to the mechanic. This works the same on two lines three, six, eight, twelve or sixteen inches apart. Results: three, four and five inches; six, eight and ten inches; twelve, sixteen and twenty inches. The larger it can be worked the more likely to be correct on account of close marking. Another right angle, rule 3, mark each corner and in the middle, at

(Continued on Page 50.)

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres- Sitzung 1915, des General- Exekutiv-Board

(Fortsetzung von letzter Nummer.)

8. Februar 1915.

Oglethorpe ist wieder anwesend und der Board ist vollzählig in allen folgenden Sitzungen.

Angebote für den Druck von Postkarten für die General-Offize werden bis auf weiteres zurückgelegt.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur 34ten, in Philadelphia, im November 1914 abgehaltenen Jahres-Konvention der A. F. of L., wird verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Noch Island, Ill. — Teilweiser Ausweis läuft ein vom Tri-City D. C. über ihm im Sommer 1914 zur Unterstützung ausgesperrter Mitglieder bewilligte Gelder. Dem Ausweis ist zu entnehmen, daß sich noch ein Rest von \$30.00 in Händen des D. C. befindet und wird der G. E. instruiert, denselben zu erforschen auch über diesen Betrag Ausweis einzuforschen.

Dieselbe Verfügung wird getroffen bezüglich des eingesandten Ausweises der L. U. 1946 London, Ont., Can., die noch einen Rest von \$54.00 in Händen hat, und dergleichen im Falle der L. U. 1650 Lexington, Ky., die sich über einen Rest von \$12.00 ausweisen soll.

Nachstehender Auszug des Berichtes des Ersten Gen.-Vize-Präsidenten, an die Indianapolis Konvention, wird in Erwägung gezogen:

„Ihr Komite empfiehlt daher, daß unsere Generalbeamten Maßregeln ergreifen wonach die Organisatoren gehalten sind, Shops und Fabriken (mills) zu organisieren wo es nur immer möglich ist.“

Der Board beschließt, daß die Ergreifung spezieller Maßregeln nicht notwendig ist indem der General-Präsident zu jeder Zeit die Organisatoren dahingehend instruiert hat. Dies zu tun ist ihre Pflicht und in vielen Fällen hat der G. E. die Organisatoren angewiesen, ihre Tätigkeit speziell nur der Organisierung der Shops und Fabriken zu widmen.

Resolution Nr. 2 der Indianapolis Konvention, die von letzterer an den G. E. und das G. E. B. verwiesen wurde und in der die Ernennung eines Vertreters der G. O. gewünscht wird, welcher allen Verhandlungen der New Yorker Entschädigungs-Kommission über das Entschädigungsgesetz beiwohnen soll, wird verlesen und den Akten

einverleibt, da der Board der Ansicht ist, daß gegenwärtige Schritte in dieser Beziehung nicht notwendig sind.

Resolution Nr. 42 der letzten Konvention, ebenfalls an das G. E. B. verwiesen, in welcher die Ausarbeitung einer Gewerks-Autonomie-Erklärung befürwortet wird, wird erwoogen und Macmore, Martel und Guerin als Komite ernannt um sich dieser Arbeit zu unterziehen.

Die Mitglieder Potts, Cole und Post werden als Komite eingesetzt um sich mit dem, der Indianapolis unterbreiteten Bericht des Komitees, in der Lehrlingsfrage, zu beschäftigen und an den Board zurück zu berichten.

Omaha, Neb. — Besuch des Tri-City D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung in einer Forderung für einen Minimallohn von 55 Cents per Stunde. Sanktion wird erteilt; die Unterstützungsfrage soll gemäß der einlaufenden Berichte erledigt werden. Die Forderung soll am 1. April 1915 inkraft treten.

9. Februar 1915.

Greensburg, Pa. — Besuch der L. U. 462 um Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Dieser Fall wird dem G. E. zur Untersuchung überwiesen.

Lima, O. — Besuch der L. U. 372 um Sanktion und Unterstützung einer Forderung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. Juni 1915. Wird ebenfalls an den G. E. behufs Untersuchung verwiesen.

Chicago, Ill. — Besuch des D. C. um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für einen neuen Arbeitsvertrag für „outside“ Arbeiter; inkraft zu treten am 15. April 1915. Wird zurückgelegt bis nähere Information eingelaufen ist.

San Francisco, Cal. — Ein Besuch der National Banking Corporation dieser Stadt, einen Teil unserer Gelder auf deren Bank zu deponieren, wird zu den Akten gelegt bis es ratsam ist, unsere Geldern von einer der Banken, auf der dieselben deponiert sind, zurückzuziehen.

Gesuche wie im vorhergehenden Falle der Commercial National Bank in Indianapolis, Ind., der National Commercial Bank in Albany, N. Y., der National Exchange Bank in Augusta, Ga., und der Palmetto National Bank in Columbia, S. C., werden in derselben Weise erledigt.

Derjenige Teil des Berichtes des General-Präsidenten an die Indianapolis Konvention, welcher sich auf die Errichtung eines Akten-

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heims und Alterspension bezieht und an das neuernählte G. C. B. verwiesen wurde, wird ernstlich in Erwägung gezogen und der G. C. angewiesen, alle zu erlangende Information über solche Einrichtungen einzuholen und das Resultat dem Board zu unterbreiten.

Resolution Nr. 33 der Indianapolis Konvention, die Verlegung des Hauptquartiers betreffend, wird erwogen und den Akten einverleibt, da der Board eine solche Verlegung gegenwärtig nicht für ratsam hält.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Die, vom D. C. dieser Stadt beantragte Resolution Nr. 32 der letzten Konvention, die Bewilligung von \$1,000.00 für Organisationszwecke betreffend, wurde bereits im Oktober vom Board und dem G. P. in Erwägung gezogen; dieselbe wird diesmal an das Boardmitglied Blackmore verwiesen, mit der Instruktion, die Gewerkslage in Minneapolis zu untersuchen.

Houston, Tex. — Der G. P. berichtet über den Fall Bruder Pope's, des ehemaligen Finanz-Sekretärs der L. U. 213 und deren Anklagen gegen Pope wegen Verletzung der Sektionen 196 und 198 der Gen.-Konstitution. Der G. P. wird ersucht, eine Revision der Finanzbücher der L. U. 213 vornehmen zu lassen.

Der Board beschließt eine Pause bis zum 10. Februar eintreten zu lassen und an diesem Datum den Bericht des Zusammenstellungskomitees über das Resultat der Abstimmung über die Amendements zur Gen.-Konstitution, sowie den Bericht des Konstitutions-Komitees, entgegen zu nehmen.

10. Februar 1915.

Das Komite, welches eingesetzt wurde um eine Gewerks-Autonomie-Erklärung, wie in Resolution Nr. 42 vorgesehen, zu verfassen, unterbreitet seinen Bericht, welcher jedoch zur weiteren Erwägung in einer späteren Sitzung des G. C. B. zurückgelegt wird.

Das Komite welches ernannt wurde um aufgrund des Berichtes des Komitees in der Lehrlingsfrage an die Indianapolis Konvention eine Vorlage zu unterbreiten, erstattet ebenfalls Bericht und wird diese Angelegenheit als Spezialpunkt auf die Tagesordnung der April-Sitzung des Boards gesetzt.

Boston, Mass. — Appellation des D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Wm. A. Taylor und Michael Maloney gegen den Boston D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten unter dessen Begründung und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Boston, Mass. — Dieselbe Verfügung wird getroffen bezüglich der Appellation desselben D. C.'s im Falle Patrick J. McKenna gegen Appellanten und ebenfalls im Falle Daniel J. McNeil gegen den Boston D. C.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation des Bay Counties D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Jas. J. McDonald gegen Appellanten. Der Board hält die Entschei-

dung des G. P. unter seiner Begründung aufrecht und weist die Appellation ab.

Great Falls, Mont. — Der G. P. unterbreitet ein Telegramm des Organisations-Dowler, in welchem er anfragt ob finanzieller Beistand geleistet werde. Der G. C. wird instruiert, volle Information über die jetzige Situation in Great Falls, über die Zahl der Ausstehenden und wie lange diese schon auf der Straße liegen, einzuholen.

Die Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co. in Indianapolis teilt mit, daß sie bereit sei mit dem Druck des offiziellen Journals solange fortzuführen bis ihr der Kontrakt gekündigt oder die Bruderschaft in der Lage sei das Journal in ihrer eignen Druckerei herzustellen. Anerbieten wird angenommen.

Louisville, Ky. — Eine Zuschrift von L. U. 64 läuft ein betreffs der von der Bloome-Sinet Co., Chicagoer Kontraktoren, gegenwärtig in Louisville verrichteten Arbeiten. Wird an den G. P. verwiesen, da er sich bereits mit der Angelegenheit befaßt.

Der Board tritt in Erwägung der Resolution Nr. 43 der Indianapolis Konvention ein, dahingehend, daß alle Lokal-Unions die in einem lokalen Centralkörper vertreten sind, der dem Baugewerksdepartement der A. F. of L. angehört, angewiesen werden sollen ihre Verbindung mit diesem Körper zu lösen. Der Board findet ein derartiges summarisches Vorgehen, zu gegenwärtiger Zeit, nicht für ratsam, da in vielen Fällen, wo obiges der Fall ist, andere Gewerke mit den Carpenters harmonisch zusammen arbeiten.

Das Gesuch der Women's Trade Union League von Amerika, um finanzielle Unterstützung, wird in Verbindung mit Resolution Nr. 47 der Indianapolis Konvention dahin erledigt, daß diesem Verbands die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt wird und soll dieser Betrag Sam Compers, Präsident der A. F. of L., behufs Uebermittlung zugesandt werden, da das G. C. B. der Ansicht ist, daß derartige Geschäfte von der A. F. of L. besorgt werden sollten. Ausweis über die bewilligte Summe wird später erwartet.

New West, Fla. — Die früher erwähnten Mitteilungen mehrerer Mitglieder der L. U. 1137 dieser Stadt wird wieder aufgenommen und nachdem dem Boardmitglied des 4ten Distrikts Gehör geschenkt war, beschließt der Board von weiterer Maßnahme abzusehen.

Der Board verfügt, daß der G. C. alle Lokal-Unions der B. B., die dem Dual-Centralkörper in Groß New York angehören, benachrichtigen soll, daß sie ihre Verbindung mit diesem Körper, innerhalb dreißig Tage, vom Datum der Benachrichtigung an gerechnet, lösen und die Gen.-Offize hierbon benachrichtigen müssen. Der G. P. wird zugleich angewiesen die Charters aller Lokal-Unions, die sich dieser Anordnung nicht fügen, zurückzufordern und deren Mitglieder-

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schaft nach anderen Lokal-Unions zu transferieren.

Da alle jetzt vorliegende Geschäfte erledigt sind, erklärt der Board, gemäß eines früheren Beschlusses, eine Pause bis zum 23. Februar 1915.

Achtungsvolle unterbreitet,
Frank Duff, Sekretär.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 23. Februar 1915.

Der General-Exekutiv-Board tritt an obigem Datum, gemäß eines früheren Beschlusses, wieder in Sitzung. General-Präsident Kirby führt den Vorsitz und alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Erie, Pa. — Appellation Frau Elizabeth Getchell's gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters, in der er im Falle ihres verstorbenen Gatten und ehemaligen Mitgliedes der L. U. 284, H. S. Getchell, Sterbegeldschenkung verweigerte. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. Sch. unter dessen Begründung an und weist die Appellation ab.

Der Board beschließt den General-Präsidenten mit der Vergebung und Ueberwachung der, zur Errichtung der Druckerei in der General-Offize, erforderlichen Arbeiten zu betrauen und instruiert denselben einen vollständigen Plan hierüber nebst Kosten-Voranschlag in der April-Sitzung dem Board zu unterbreiten.

Der G. S. wird beauftragt von zuverlässigen Bürgerschafts-Compagnien Angebote für die Bürgerschaftsleistung der Lokalbeamten, unter Kontrolle der General-Offize, einzuholen und in der April-Sitzung dem Board vorzulegen.

Der G. P. unterbreitet nachstehenden Bericht des Zusammenstellungs-Komite's über das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die, von der Achtzehnten General-Konvention empfohlenen, Konstitutions-Veränderungen und gemachten Vorschläge:

Indianapolis, Ind., den 17. Februar 1915. Herrn James Kirby, General-Präsident der Vereinigten Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauischreiner von Amerika, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Werter Herr und Bruder — Wir, das Komite welches von der, vom 21. September bis 2. Oktober in Indianapolis abgehaltenen Zweijährigen-Konvention eingesetzt wurde um die Resultate der Urabstimmung über die von derselben empfohlenen Amendements zur General-Konstitution zusammenzustellen, unterbreiten hiermit folgenden Bericht:

Wir finden, daß 1,040 Lokal-Unionen das Resultat ihrer Abstimmung eingesandt haben. Hiervon wurden die Resultate von 85 Lokal-Unionen als ungültig befunden, weil sie nicht gemäß der vom General-Sekretär ergangenen Instruktion und nicht gemäß der General-Konstitution einberichtet wurden.

Lokal-Unionen die es versäumten die Zahl der abgegebenen Stimmen auszugeben:

L. U. 39 Cleveland, O.; 393 Whitney,

Tex.; 399 Phillipsburg, N. J.; 410 Selma, Ala.; 412 Sayville, Long Island, N. Y.; 616 San Francisco, Cal.; 846 Pleasantville, N. J.; 925 Salinas, Cal.; 940 Sandusky, O.; 1246 Marinette, Wis.; 1307 Evanston, Ill.; 484 Visalia, Cal.; 1728 La Baha, Ponce, Porto Rico; 1754 Canton, Mass.; 1769 Bend, Ill.; 1780 Fairbury, Ill.; 1784 Chicago, Ill.; 1914 Stratford, Conn.; 1836 Russellville, Ark.; 1871 Sheffield, Pa.; 2507 Evanston, Ill.

Lokal-Unionen deren Berichtformulare nicht gehörig ausgefüllt oder nicht mit Siegel versehen waren:

L. U. 21 Chicago, Ill.; 31 Trenton, N. J.; 111 Lawrence, Mass.; 156 Staunton, Ill.; 158 Los Angeles, Cal.; 237 Pittsburg, Pa.; 273 Ponters, N. Y.; 277 Philadelphia, Pa.; 303 Detroit, Mich.; 307 Winona, Minn.; 341 Chicago, Ill.; 362 Pueblo, Colo.; 378 Edwardsville, Ill.; 559 Paducah, Ky.; 591 Little Falls, N. Y.; 643 Chicago, Ill.; 661 Ottawa, Ill.; 692 Cincinnati, O.; 572 Hadenfeld, N. J.; 755 Superior, Wis.; 798 Salem, Ill.; 815 Harwards, Cal.; 878 Beverley, Mass.; 844 Los Gatos, Cal.; 1008 Brooklyn, N. Y.; 1034 Oskaloosa, Ia.; 1106 Portland, Ore.; 1107 Gloversville, N. Y.; 1119 Ridgefield, Conn.; 1144 Los Angeles, Cal.; 1214 Walla Walla, Wash.; 1248 Batavia, Ill.; 1268 Johnstown, N. Y.; 1355 Seattle, Wash.; 1546 Baltimore, Md.; 1573 Boston, Mass.; 1588 Sidney, N. S., Can.; 1661 Minneapolis, Minn.; 1701 Centralia, Wash.; 1702 Watertown, S. D.; 1719 Orangeburg, S. C.; 1730 Reedscha, Kan.; 1877 Pawtucket, N. J.

Gesamt-Stimmenzahl für und gegen Fragen und Amendements:

	Für.	Gegen.
Frage Nr. 1.....	37,137	2,499
Frage Nr. 2.....	34,992	5,446
Frage Nr. 3.....	13,654	21,956
Frage Nr. 4.....	10,202	26,724
Frage Nr. 5.....	25,269	11,082
Frage Nr. 6—		
Sekt. 1.....	29,268	6,013
Sekt. 2.....	30,559	4,795
Sekt. 3.....	29,426	5,234
Sekt. 4.....	23,648	5,246
Sekt. 5.....	29,986	4,741
Sekt. 6.....	29,825	4,386
Sekt. 7.....	30,373	4,305
Frage Nr. 7.....	33,832	3,712
Frage Nr. 8—		
Sekt. 1.....	27,817	8,292
Sekt. 2.....	23,507	4,901
Artikel Nr. 1—		
Sekt. 3.....	27,609	7,903
Sekt. 4.....	27,866	8,042
Sekt. 5.....	27,624	7,773
Sekt. 6.....	27,893	7,934
Frage Nr. 8—		
Sekt. 1.....	29,721	5,604
Sekt. 2.....	30,205	4,790

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Artikel Nr. 2—			Frage Nr. 50.....	23,852	3,011
Sekt. 3	28,841	5,403	Frage Nr. 51.....	22,712	3,909
Sekt. 4	31,841	3,249	Frage Nr. 52.....	22,475	4,049
Frage Nr. 9.....	36,956	2,337	Frage Nr. 53.....	19,620	6,452
Frage Nr. 10.....	33,960	3,636	Frage Nr. 54.....	23,976	2,574
Frage Nr. 11.....	32,285	4,954	Frage Nr. 55.....	22,936	3,261
Frage Nr. 12.....	36,060	1,743	Frage Nr. 56.....	24,036	2,274
Frage Nr. 13.....	28,886	8,373	Frage Nr. 57.....	25,664	1,791
Frage Nr. 14.....	32,791	5,266	Frage Nr. 58.....	24,337	2,798
Frage Nr. 15—			Frage Nr. 59.....	25,316	1,225
Antrag Nr. 1.....	30,920	12,023	Frage Nr. 60.....	23,736	2,741
Antrag Nr. 2.....	29,773	12,382	Frage Nr. 61.....	25,427	1,926
Antrag Nr. 3.....	28,656	13,134	Frage Nr. 62.....	23,940	2,665
Antrag Nr. 4.....	29,810	11,850	Frage Nr. 63—		
Antrag Nr. 5.....	28,842	12,596	Sekt. 1	23,864	1,948
Antrag Nr. 6.....	27,955	13,284	Sekt. 2	25,094	1,993
Antrag Nr. 7.....	28,120	12,108	Frage Nr. 64.....	24,555	1,303
Frage Nr. 16.....	30,062	2,696	Frage Nr. 65.....	24,315	1,884
Frage Nr. 17.....	33,035	1,456	Frage Nr. 66—		
Frage Nr. 18.....	33,980	1,191	Sekt. 1	24,223	1,085
Frage Nr. 19.....	29,598	3,218	Sekt. 2	23,757	1,219
Frage Nr. 20.....	29,789	1,465	Sekt. 3	24,059	1,001
Frage Nr. 21.....	30,449	1,095	Frage Nr. 67.....	25,107	1,274
Frage Nr. 22.....	27,781	3,001	Frage Nr. 68.....	24,856	816
Frage Nr. 23.....	30,856	1,105	Frage Nr. 69.....	24,358	1,347
Frage Nr. 24—			Frage Nr. 70.....	25,691	612
Sekt. 1	28,730	2,735	Alle obige Amendements fanden Annahme mit Ausnahme der Fragen Nr. 3 und 4.		
Sekt. 2	26,827	2,983	W. W. McGary, Vorsitzender.		
Sekt. 3	26,381	3,676	Edward C. Feeneh,		
Sekt. 4	21,419	8,045	Reuben Price,		
Sekt. 5	25,904	3,187	D. G. Smock,		
Sekt. 6	26,371	3,105	J. C. Spangler, Sekretär.		
Sekt. 7	22,490	8,045			
Frage Nr. 25.....	27,085	2,821	Von der Ansicht ausgehend, daß es in der Absicht der letzten Konvention lag, daß die Versendung des offiziellen monatlichen Journals, „The Carpenter,“ an die Privat-Adresse eines jeden Mitgliedes unserer Organisation beginnen solle nachdem die Druckerei in der General-Offize eingerichtet ist, beschließt der Board mit der Versendung bis zu diesem Zeitpunkte zu warten.		
Frage Nr. 26—			Die Frage der Gewinnung von Inseraten für das offizielle Journal, „The Carpenter,“ wird sorgfältig erwogen und der G. C. instruiert sich betreffs detaillirter Information über Inserateraten mit Anzeige-Agenturen in Verbindung zu setzen und über das Resultat in der April-Sitzung Bericht zu erstatten.		
Sekt. 1	29,125	1,099	Der Board beschließt, daß die 34 Cents Rate der monatlichen Kopfsteuer, wie solche in Frage Nr. 37, der durch Abstimmung angenommenen Amendements vorgesehen, beginnend mit dem Monat April 1915 und nachher monatlich zahlbar sein soll.		
Sekt. 2	25,472	4,568	Der G. C. B. legt den, von der Indianavolis Konvention in Frage Nr. 49 der Urabstimmung unterbreiteten Vorschlag, dahin aus, daß Distrikts-, Staats- und Provinzial-Councils mit einem Charter versehen sein müssen.		
Sekt. 3	27,930	2,076	Es wird beschlossen, daß, beginnend mit dem 1. März, die Gehälter der Generalbeamten in der Rubrik, „Salary and Clerk Hire“ im monatlichen Finanzbericht mit eingeschlossen werden sollen.		
Frage Nr. 27.....	28,209	1,495			
Frage Nr. 28.....	28,407	886			
Frage Nr. 29—					
Sekt. 1	26,194	2,619			
Sekt. 2	26,690	1,865			
Sekt. 3	24,896	3,950			
Sekt. 4	25,941	2,843			
Sekt. 5	26,202	2,450			
Frage Nr. 30.....	26,548	1,707			
Frage Nr. 31.....	27,395	1,751			
Frage Nr. 32.....	27,851	1,644			
Frage Nr. 33.....	21,892	8,120			
Frage Nr. 34.....	23,803	5,309			
Frage Nr. 35.....	28,177	987			
Frage Nr. 36.....	27,497	1,943			
Frage Nr. 37.....	22,148	7,977			
Frage Nr. 38.....	24,923	3,718			
Frage Nr. 39.....	29,219	1,531			
Frage Nr. 40.....	28,133	781			
Frage Nr. 41.....	27,045	2,515			
Frage Nr. 42.....	28,346	754			
Frage Nr. 43.....	26,500	2,398			
Frage Nr. 44.....	22,447	5,840			
Frage Nr. 45.....	26,838	845			
Frage Nr. 46.....	24,473	2,799			
Frage Nr. 47.....	26,158	1,412			
Frage Nr. 48.....	25,089	1,950			
Frage Nr. 49.....	23,500	2,942			

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New Orleans, La. — Das Spezial-Komitee welches am 27ten Januar eingelezt wurde um die Klage der L. U. 1312 und 1846 gegen L. U. 76, alle von New Orleans, wegen Verletzung der Sect. 131 der Gen.-Konstitution in deren Gesamtheit, zu untersuchen, erstattet Bericht. Der Bericht erhält die Zustimmung des Board und soll die Entziehung des Charters der L. U. 76 am 1. März vollzogen werden.

24. Februar 1915.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Ottawa, Ont., Can. — Besuch des D. C. um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für Erhöhung des Lohnes um 5 Cents per Stunde am 1. Mai 1915. Wird bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgestellt und soll der G. P. unterdessen eine Untersuchung in diesem Falle vornehmen.

Tipton, Ind. — Besuch der L. U. 358 um Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Erringung einer Lohn-erhöhung für Shop und outside Arbeiter am 1. April 1915. Genehmigung wird gewährt jedoch der L. U. empfohlen bei nächster Gelegenheit einen Vorstoß zur Erringung des Achtstundentages zu machen.

South Bend, Ind. — Da, laut der am 1. März 1915 inkrafttretenden arendierten Gen.-Konstitution, es der Zustimmung von 55 Prozent der Mitgliedschaft eines Ortes bei Stellung einer Forderung bedarf ehe der Board deren Genehmigung in Erwägung ziehen kann, kann ein Besuch der L. U. 413 um Unterstützung einer Gewerksbewegung die diese Zustimmung nicht erhielt, nicht berücksichtigt werden.

Phoenixville, Pa. — Vorausgesetzt, daß der Montgomey County D. C. die Forderung indossirt, wird ein Besuch der L. U. 1444, um Sanction ihrer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde am 1. Mai 1915, sowie finanzieller Beistand, gewährt. Auch hier werden die Besuchsteller ermahnt, ihre nächste Bewegung der Erringung des Achtstundentages zu widmen.

Chicago, Ill. — Eine Zuschrift des D. C. bezüglich der beabsichtigten Frühjahrsbewegung wird entgegengenommen und als Information zu den Akten gelegt.

Mason, Nev. — Ein Schreiben des ehemaligen Präsidenten der eingegangenen L. U. 697 betreffs einer, auf einem der L. U. gehörenden Hause lastenden Schuld, wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung des Falles verwiesen.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Ein Besuch der Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, um einen jährlichen Geldbeitrag zur Unterstützung ihrer Bestrebungen, kann nicht gewährt werden, weil der Board nicht die Macht hat, derartige Bewilligung zu machen.

Franklin, Pa. — Nachdem der Board am 2. Februar das Besuch der L. U. 682 um

Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für einen Tagelohn von \$3.60, zurückgelegt hatte, liegt nun die gewünschte weitere Information vor und das Gesuch wird gewährt. Finanzielle Unterstützung soll, gemäß einlaufender Berichte, ebenfalls erfolgen.

Rt. Smith, Ark. — L. U. 1755 fragt in einem Schreiben an ob der Board ihnen rate, im Interesse der Finisiers, die sich im Auslande befinden, an den Sympathiestreif zu gehen. Der G. C. wird angewiesen der L. U. mitzuteilen, daß sie sich nicht eher an diesem Auslande beteiligen solle bis sie die Gen.-Offize dahingehend instruiert.

Great Falls, Mont. — Von L. U. 286 ist Bericht über den Stand der Aussperrung eingelaufen, welcher erörtert wird und bewilligt der Board die Summe von \$1,000.00 zur Unterstützung der beteiligten Mitglieder.

Baltimore, Md. — Besuch der L. U. 1546 um Erlassung der Kopfsteuer für zwei Monate. Wird abgewiesen. Angesichts der gegenwärtigen Situation unter den Lokal-Unionen in Baltimore, befürwortet der Board eine Verschmelzung derselben, die ihnen sicherlich zum Vorteil gereichen werde.

Boston, Mass. — Vollständige Abrechnung des D. C.'s liegt vor über ihm, im Dezember, zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligte Gelder, welche den Akten einverleibt wird.

Greensburg, Pa. — Besuch der L. U. 462 um offizielle Sanction und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Bewegung für einen Minimallohn von 50 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Das Gesuch wurde bereits am 9. Februar in Erwägung gezogen und dem G. P. zur Untersuchung der Gewerkslage überwiesen. Das Gesuch wird gewährt und soll finanzielle Hilfe geleistet werden sobald Streikberichte der G. D. zu gehen.

Seattle, Wash. — Der D. C. unterbreitet dem Board eine Zuschrift des Präsidenten der International Union of Timber Workers bezüglich Anschluß dieser Organisation an die I. W. Diese Angelegenheit wird an den G. P. zwecks Untersuchung verwiesen und soll derselbe in der April-Sitzung Bericht erstatten.

Possibilities of Pocket Rule

(Continued from Page 45.)

center joint, draw a line corner to corner. Measure half way, draw a line to center joint mark, forms a T square. Use this to get square line on board or timber. Draw center line for rule joint, swing ends to each edge of board, mark and draw line across for square. All this goes to show that the pocket rule has various possibilities.

Département Français



Salaire Minimum et un Jour de Travail de Huit Heures

Monsieur Frank P. Walsh, Chairman du Comité des Relations Industrielles parlait à New York à une audience qui remplissait la salle. Sa discussion était sur l'ouvrage de la commission et son but étendu. En touchant sur le pouvoir et les ressources financiers des grandes industries et leur domination et menace où il y avait question des salaires et des vivres, il recommandait que le gouvernement établisse un certain minimum de salaires et heures de travail. Il dit:

"Pour commencer, je propose que le gouvernement établisse un salaire minimum de \$2.00 au moins par jour pour un jour de huit heures, pour les hommes de section sur les chemins de fer. Le gouvernement a le pouvoir de faire ceci comme il a le pouvoir de faire ceci comme il a le pouvoir de régler les chemins de fer. De même, il pourrait établir un minimum salaire de \$10.00 par semaine pour les filles de téléphone, comme il contrôle ces lignes de communication. Nous aurions dû avoir ces mesures depuis longtemps si nous avions les moyens de donner expression à nos sentiments et si nous avions une presse libre et sans entraves.

"Il est curieux, mais j'ai fait ces recommandations à quatre ou cinq comités où j'ai parlé, chaque fois dans la présence des membres de la presse, mais le jour après, à juger des nouvelles dans les journaux, ce serait impossible pour moi de voir que j'ai fait aucune mention de l'affaire."

Monsieur Walsh a la situation exacte. Un minimum de \$2.00 devrait être la moindre somme qu'un homme devrait recevoir pour un jour de travail à cause du service dur et les différentes saisons de l'année et un jour de travail de huit heures est un jour très long.

La Presse est silencieuse sur ce sujet vital, mais si un millionnaire sans esprit

s'enfuit d'une maison d'aliénés ou une "belle" du beau monde apparaît dans quelque robe d'une invention nouvelle, la nouvelle est donnée au monde dans des inscriptions criantes en tête d'un article. En vîrité, le pouvoir de la Presse est tristement mal placé lorsque la publicité et la censure des conditions pourraient régler bien des choses en rendant la classe ouvrière plus contente et plus heureuse.

L'Unionisme Obtient-T-Elle Des Resultats?

C'est un fait bien connu que dans les industries où les ouvriers ne sont pas organisés, des salaires minimes et des conditions peu satisfaisantes sont la chose générale. Dans des métiers ou professions où les ouvriers sont mal payés, on trouve les employés mal organisés ou pas du tout. On trouve aussi que les salaires que ces hommes reçoivent sont très bas. Ceci est un des meilleurs arguments que les unions peuvent avancer. C'est un argument qui ne peut pas être réfuté.

En vue de cela, c'est une chose étrange qu'il n'est pas généralement accepté et suivi par les ouvriers qui ne sont pas organisés. Il est raisonnable d'attendre qu'un homme accepte une proposition qui améliorerait sa position en matière de finances et autrement, mais ceci n'est pas le cas. Des milliers d'hommes sont ignorants ou indifférents à ces faits.

De manière ou d'autre, il semble à plusieurs un trop grand effort de réfléchir sérieusement sur ces choses et encore bien plus d'un effort d'y agir conformément. Ils réalisent dans quelque manière que la pitance qu'ils reçoivent pour leurs heures longues de travail et l'ouvrage dur, n'est pas suffisant, mais lorsqu'il y a question où les hommes prennent un part actif d'améliorer ces conditions, ils restent

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où ils sont, satisfaits que quelqu'un d'autre s'en occupe.

Ils semblent vraiment que rien peu du tonnerre de Mont Sinai réussirait à les éveiller à une réalisation de leur condition. Travaillant pour le strict nécessaire de tenir ensemble leurs corps et leurs âmes, la vie n'a aucune promesse ou espoir pour eux. Leur sort est de travailler avec difficulté et de souffrir, émoussant leurs sensibilités et les rendant chétifs. Mais, il ne sera pas toujours ainsi.

Les efforts et les admonitions des unionistes et d'autres intéressés dans le bien-être des ouvriers commencent à porter du fruit. Les unions des ouvriers sont à présent le plus grand facteur pour l'avancement et l'amélioration des conditions que les métiers organisés jouissent. Quand le jour arrive que les ouvriers comprendront que la co-opération et l'organisation apporteront les résultats désirés, pas seulement quelques métiers et vocations recueilleront les bienfaits, mais ils recevront ce qu'ils ont justement gagnés.

L'organisation et la coopération des ouvriers remporteront la victoire.

Etes-vous désireux d'être sur la ligne de bataille et de mettre votre organisation aux premiers rangs? Etes-vous prêts de faire de votre part d'améliorer votre condition? Alors, il faut propager la vérité de manière que d'autres comprennent comme vous que l'amélioration et l'émancipation des ouvriers restent dans leurs mains. Si vous faites cela, vous recevrez des résultats substantiels.

Rapport du President General Kirby pour le Trimestre Finissant le 31 Mars, 1915

Aux Membres du Conseil Général Exécutif:

Chers Freres—Quoique pendant le trimestre passé, les conditions des affaires du bâtiment ont été bien au-dessous de la moyenne, nous avons été très actifs en ce qui concerne le travail de notre organisation.

Comme il a été dit dans mon précédent rapport, Président Gompers, Président

Williams, Président Hynes et moi-même avons commencé l'enquête sur la fabrication et l'installation des ornements métalliques. Nous avons visité Chicago, Cleveland, Jamestown, Buffalo et New York. Dans plusieurs de ces villes nous avons visité des fabriques et dans d'autres nous avons assisté à l'installation des ornements. Quoique le comité n'ait pas été autorisé à rendre une décision, je me sens parfaitement justifié en disant que je crois que les droits des charpentiers ont été clairement établis, mais par l'action même de la convention de la Fédération Américaine du Travail, le comité a été seulement autorisé à faire un rapport du travail accompli et à continuer ses efforts jusqu'à un temps où une solution satisfaisante sera atteinte.

Je dois dire que l'installation des ornements métalliques est en train de s'ajuster, dans tout le pays, à la satisfaction des charpentiers. Nous préférons travailler en harmonie avec toutes les organisations et nous pensons que si nous n'étions pas retardés par des disputes concernant notre travail, nous pourrions matériellement renforcer plusieurs corps dans l'industrie du bâtiment, mais, tant qu'ils continuent à disputer nos droits, nous devons procéder de façon à protéger les intérêts de l'union fraternelle.

Pendant le mois de Janvier, j'ai visité Kenosha, Wis. Il y a quelque temps, plusieurs membres de Milwaukee ont été mis à l'amende à Kenosha.

Ces membres s'étant pourvus en appel un convention a décidé en leur faveur.

L'union locale de Kenosha a pris dans cette circonstance une attitude très défiante, mais je suis heureux d'annoncer que depuis la dernière reunion du conseil cette union a promis d'ajuster cette affaire aussitôt que les circonstances le permettront.

Probablement une des plus grandes campagnes qui ait jamais été entreprise par notre organisation, a eu bien à Philadelphie, Pa., pendant le mois de mars. Il est difficile d'estimer, à présent le nombre de charpentiers, qui ont joint notre organisation pendant ce mois,

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grâce au travail de propagande fait par les officiers et organisateurs de notre union.

Le 5 mars, en compagnie avec le Président Gompers et plusieurs autres personnes, j'ai en l'honneur de faire un discours devant la plus grande assemblée de Charpentiers à laquelle j'ai eu la bonne fortune d'assister.

Le discours du President Gompers a été un chef d'oeuvre et a touché le coeur de tous les assistants qui l'ont entendu.

Le resultat de cette campagne a aussi été la signature d'un agrément avec les Maitres constructeurs de Philadelphie et une organisation semblable à Germantown concernant la reconnaissance de l'union.

Je pense que ce serait faire une injustice que de ne pas nommer les hommes qui je pense sont responsable pour le commencement de ce mouvement.

Membre Post avec les officiers de la locale de Philadelphie doivent recevoir nos félicitations sur la façon admirable dont ils ont conduit cette affaire. Je puis vous assurer que maintenant Philadelphie peut prendre soin d'elle même.

Nous venons de commencer un mouvement semblable à Baltimore et je pense que nos efforts seront couronnés de succes comme à Philadelphie, et même d'avantage car nous ne serons pas retardés par l'opposition de l'union locale comme nous l'avons été dans cette dernière ville.

Nous allons essayer de faire de Baltimore une ville entièrement unioniste et nous pensons réussir dans l'accomplissement de notre projet avant qu'une autre année se soit écoulée.

Je dois dire en passant que l'union internationale des Maçons, briquetiers et plâtriers ont rendu notre succes possible à Philadelphie et que nous avons l'assurance de leur aide à Baltimore.

Une correspondance volumineuse a été échangée et beaucoup d'efforts ont été faits pour essayer d'amener une entente entre les ouvriers de l'union internationale des Brasseries et l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amérique. Nous pensions que

nous devions avoir la fabrique et le reparage de toutes boîtes et autre travail semblable dans les Brasseries. Les ouvriers des brasseries pensaient avoir droit au reparage des boîtes et autre travail semblable dans les brasseries.

Cette dispute avait atteint de telles proportions que les brasseurs réalisant qu'ils ne pouvaient pas entrer en lutte avec l'une ou l'autre de ces organisations chercherent un moyen de sortir de cette difficulté. A cet effet ils introduisirent des boîtes en métal et il devint apparent que si ces deux unions ne pouvaient arriver à un arrangement, les charpentiers perdraient non seulement le reparage des boîtes, mais aussi leur manufacture ainsi que tout le travail qui se fait dans les brasseries. En conséquence un arrangement a été signé, donnant aux charpentiers le droit de construire et de reparer tous les bâtiments, cafés la manufacture des comptoirs et boites pour la bière en bouteilles, conteneurs ascenseurs, machines de transmission et tout autre travail qui se fait dans les brasseries et autres établissements contrôlés par les brasseries.

Aux ouvriers des brasseries fut donné le droit de faire toutes réparations courantes des boites à bière dans les brasseries et établissements où l'on met la bière en bouteilles. Nous pensons que cette arrangement va nous donner beaucoup plus de travail que si nous avions insisté sur le reparage et que la dispute ait continué, nous aurions perdu le reparage et aussi la manufacture des boîtes.

Pendant les trois derniers mois nous avons dépensé beaucoup de temps à estimer le coût de l'installation de notre imprimerie. Nous allons aussi vite que possible et avons fait beaucoup de progres et nous pensons que c'est seulement une question de quatre ou cinq mois avant que notre journal soit imprimé par nos propres presses.

Esperant que mon travail du trimestre passé sera reçu avec satisfaction, Je restons, Fraternellement,

JAMES KIRBY, Président Général.

Death Roll



BEEDLE, C. C., of L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.
BENEFIELD, J. M., of L. U. 316, San
Jose, Cal.

CRAFT, W. C., of L. U. 1217, Elm Grove,
W. Va.

COX, EMORY, of L. U. 916, Aurora, Ill.

RHAME, F. E., of L. U. 52, Charleston,
S. C.

ROTH, THOMAS J., of L. U. 1069, Mus-
catine, Ia.

FRY, BELLE, of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 1,
Dallas, Tex.

The Limitation of Strike-Breaking

It is interesting to notice, says Walter Lippmann in a recent issue of the Metropolitan Magazine, that when the federal troops went into Colorado the first thing they did was to forbid the importing of any more strike breakers. They showed by this that they understood their task. They seized the real issue with which the statesmanship of labor will have to grapple, for in various ways our state governments have recognized already that strike breaking is not unreservedly justifiable. Many state employment bureaus, for example, are compelled to tell men that a strike is in progress before they offer them strike-breaking jobs.

It is ideas like this which will have to be developed if the state is to use any better weapon than the club to deal with labor violence. The time may come, not so far off, when the state will refuse to allow strike breaking until after there has been a public hearing of the causes which made the strike. Such a hearing would give the strikers their chance to appeal to public opinion, and public opinion whenever it is aroused is decisive. If opinion goes against the men the police will have comparatively little trouble in preserving order; if opinion is with the men strike breaking is exceedingly difficult.

This is the direction to be taken as regards public policy. But public opinion cannot rest there. It must insist and insist that refusal to deal with unions is arbitrary and barbarous. It must encourage every step by employers which

tends to give the men collectively a greater share in the management of industry, for that "recognition," if it is genuine, is the only real substitute for violence, the only method by which the workers can make themselves heard in a civilized fashion.

Overshadows Them All

The labor movement—that awkward but expressive phrase whereby we signify the progress of the workers toward the goal of complete social justice—is undoubtedly the greatest subject before the world today. It completely overshadows, aye, even embraces, every problem, social and economic, touching the betterment and progress of the human family. Practically all of the profound thinkers and students of our time recognize that fact.

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CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
24186	Mrs. Bertha J. Bumgarner	16	Springfield, Ill.	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
24187	Louis F. Phillips	78	Troy, N. Y.	15	Acute indigestion	300.00
24188	C. G. Nyborg	181	Chicago, Ill.	10	Heart disease	125.00
24189	Henry Raedeke	419	Chicago, Ill.	29	Acute cardiac dilatation	300.00
24190	Mrs. Emily J. Dussau	420	Memphis, Tenn.	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
24191	W. D. Talaferro (dis.)	1028	Ardmore, Okla.	10	Accidental injuries	400.00
24192	Andrew Nelson	1635	Providence, R. I.	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
24193	Wm. E. Hyde	1014	Warren, Pa.	13	Bright's disease	300.00
24194	Mrs. Emma Bangstad	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
24195	Thomas C. Stockdale	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
24196	Alexander Davis	163	Peekskill, N. Y.	17	Drowning	300.00
24197	Chas. E. Davis	215	Lafayette, Ind.	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
24198	Mrs. Mary Eichlinger	231	Rochester, N. Y.	6	Accidental injuries	400.00
24199	Peter Morch (dis.)	258	Brooklyn, N. Y.	28	Intestinal obstruction	100.00
24200	Odon Nagy	309	New York, N. Y.	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
24201	Henry A. Strohm	440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1	Suicide	300.00
24202	Joseph Harnet	1784	Chicago, Ill.	8	Heart trouble	50.00
24203	Mrs. Mary G. Snyder	9	Buffalo, N. Y.	4	Valvular heart disease	300.00
24204	Louis Cheifetz	43	Hartford, Conn.	7	Apoplexy	75.00
24205	Michael Bagge	141	Chicago, Ill.	7	Diabetes	300.00
24206	Wm. Kirkland	141	Chicago, Ill.	6	Bullet wound	200.00
24207	Henry Hein	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	4	Cancer	200.00
24208	Martin J. Kaiser	263	Berwick, Pa.	9	Pneumonia	75.00
24209	Benjamin H. Davis	593	New York, N. Y.	15	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
24210	Mrs. Ottilia Weltzel	806	Pacific Grove, Cal.	12	Uræmia	125.00
24211	James Erbebeck	1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	9	Nephritis	300.00
24212	James Williams	1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	10	Nephritis	300.00
24213	Charles F. Sargent	1784	Chicago, Ill.	30	Pistolshot wound of head	300.00
24214	Ludwig Steuder	1824	Boston, Mass.	12	Pulmonary congestion	75.00
24215	Charles W. Coatsware	29	Baltimore, Md.	26	Nephritis	75.00
24216	James Shortt	99	Collores, Md.	9	Carcinoma	75.00
24217	Mrs. Rose Durocher	131	Seattle, Wash.	8	Carcinoma	400.00
24218	Peter Leenhouts	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	17	Accidental injuries	300.00
24219	Mrs. Louisa Schmidt	1021	New Bedford, Mass.	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
24220	J. B. Turcotte (dis.)	1021	New Bedford, Mass.	5	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
24221	Edward Poirier	1447	Milwaukee, Wis.	5	Myocarditis	200.00
24222	John C. Scheder	1747	New York, N. Y.	2	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
24223	John D. Mulroy	1940	Toledo, Ohio	24	Asphyxiation	100.00
24224	Adam Waryznjak	416	Chicago, Ill.	15	Peritonitis	75.00
24225	R. H. Leecompte (hal)	15	Chicago, Ill.	15	Accidental injuries	400.00
24226	Mrs. Hannah Stiepen	242	St. Louis, Mo.	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
24227	Leonard Keldel (dis.)	47	Youngstown, Ohio	13	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
24228	Geo. F. Quinn	171	Cincinnati, Ohio	7	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
24229	Mrs. Rose Berndsen	1602	Cincinnati, Ohio	2	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
24230	Mike Babyak	1786	Chicago, Ill.	6	Peritonitis	75.00
24231	Mrs. Bertha A. Olenius	58	Chicago, Ill.	1	Peritonitis	75.00

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CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
24232	Ben F. Walters	73	St. Louis, Mo.	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
24233	Mrs. Johanna M. Johnson	100	Muskegon, Mich.	15	Old age	75.00
24234	Henry J. Webb	100	Muskegon, Mich.	15	Senility	200.00
24235	J. H. Kilgore	198	Dallas, Texas	15	Meningitis	300.00
24236	John Rist (dis)	513	New York, N. Y.	22	Accidental injuries	400.00
24237	Frederick W. Lavine	633	Burlington, Vt.	31	Apoplexy	125.00
24238	C. C. Beedle	916	Aurora, Ill.	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
24239	T. J. Morris	1049	Poplar Bluffs, Mo.	12	Dropsy	300.00
24240	Mrs. Sarah A. Lucia	257	St. Louis, Mo.	12	Mitral insufficiency	75.00
24241	John Altritt (dis)	387	New York, N. Y.	24	Accidental injuries	400.00
24242	C. E. Hanell	1	Chicago, Ill.	8	Diabetes mellitus	200.00
24243	Mrs. Albertina Walquist	7	Minneapolis, Pa.	4	Cerebral embolism	75.00
24244	Thomas H. Murray	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	13	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
24245	George F. Mero	22	San Francisco, Cal.	2	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
24246	Herbert A. Hall (dis)	22	San Francisco, Cal.	1	Accidental injuries	100.00
24247	Mrs. Fannie Pomeranz	56	New York, N. Y.	1	Nephritis	50.00
24248	Mrs. Frances A. Grim	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	2	Dilatation of heart	300.00
24249	Thomas Fournier	97	New Britain, Conn.	7	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
24250	Newton C. Coles	107	Pensacola, Fla.	15	Apoplexy	300.00
24251	Mrs. Harriet B. Hamberger	125	Utica, N. Y.	8	Myocarditis	75.00
24252	Geo. H. Jones	125	Utica, N. Y.	9	pneuro pneumonia	300.00
24253	Mrs. Martha M. Booth	127	Derby, Conn.	11	pulmonary congestion	75.00
24254	Wm. Stare	132	Washington, D. C.	1	Paralysis	300.00
24255	Geo. Hawkins	141	Chicago, Ill.	13	Asphyxiation	125.00
24256	Mrs. Agnes Lina	182	Cleveland, Ohio	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
24257	J. M. Hott	184	Salt Lake City, Utah	5	Traumatic convulsions	75.00
24258	Mrs. Mary E. LaMirande	192	Syracuse, N. Y.	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
24259	Henry Hesse	284	Erie, Pa.	1	Valvular heart disease	50.00
24260	Edgar Bell	302	Huntington, W. Va.	2	Nephritis	300.00
24261	Mrs. Augusta Scharfberg	303	Detroit, Mich.	15	Cancer of right lung	75.00
24262	George Hagelock	309	New York, N. Y.	10	Endocarditis	300.00
24263	H. E. Wagner	333	New Kensington, Pa.	18	Cardioma of liver	125.00
24264	Mrs. Zephirina Brillon	342	Pawtucket, R. I.	8	Fracture of skull	300.00
24265	Mrs. Victoria Morin	351	Northampton, Mass.	9	Endocarditis	75.00
24266	Mrs. Clara Duval	360	Galesburg, Ill.	15	Dilatation of heart	75.00
24267	Abraham Applebaum	595	Lynn, Mass.	3	Septicæmia	75.00
24268	Wm. E. James	595	Lynn, Mass.	4	Septicæmia	200.00
24269	Theodore C. Greene	639	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11	Tricuspid insufficiency	300.00
24270	Knute Olsen	643	Brooklyn, Ill.	5	Fracture of skull	300.00
24271	C. F. Edle	772	Clinton, Iowa	3	Apoplexy	50.00
24272	Mrs. Clara A. Baurrose	1286	El Centro, Cal.	15	Growth in lower bowels	75.00
24273	Asmund Nelson	1347	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5	Pericarditis	300.00
24274	Wm. H. Weaver	1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	4	Pulmonary phthisis	200.00
24275	Louis R. Walker	1484	Visalia, Cal.	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
24276	Harry F. Harmon	1667	Oakland, Cal.	9	Tuberculosis	300.00
24277				10	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00

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24278	Charles H. Spencer	1685	Palatka, Fla.	11	Heart failure	200.00
24279	Mrs. Elizabeth Schlachta	1786	Chicago, Ill.	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
24280	John Lundberg	62	Chicago, Ill.	12	Railroad accident	300.00
24281	Arend Janssen	183	Peoria, Ill.	11	Valvular lesion of heart	300.00
24282	Peter Grote	483	San Francisco, Cal.	8	Asphyxiation	300.00
24283	Oscar H. Kohn	239	Easton, Pa.	1	Apoplexy	50.00
24284	Sam Jacobson	331	Norfolk, Va.	5 ¹	Hemorrhage	200.00
24285	Frank E. Hansell	474	Norfolk, Va.	2	Septicaemia	200.00
24286	Wm. G. Furman	331	Norfolk, Va.	9 ¹	Septicaemia	125.00
24287	John Kingsland	490	Norfolk, Va.	2	Septicaemia	300.00
24288	Hans Amundson	1143	Passaic, N. Y.	26	Pneumonia	75.00
24289	W. E. Phillips	1059	La Crosse, Wis.	9	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
24290	Frans A. Anderson	65	Bartlesville, Okla.	4	Dilatation of heart	300.00
24291	Henry Harter	80	Perth Amboy, N. J.	9	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
24292	Mrs. Anna Maushaupt	186	Chicago, Ill.	15	Diabetes	50.00
24293	John J. Leppin	209	Chicago, Ill.	10	Suicide	300.00
24294	Henry Spellbrink	795	Steuenville, Ohio	13	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24295	Bailey Fertig	937	Cincinnati, Ohio	23	Nephritis	300.00
24296	Ely Norack	1082	St. Louis, Mo.	11	Tuberculosis	300.00
24297	James G. Johnson	1082	Cheslea, Mass.	15	Gangrene of lung	300.00
24298	Wm. L. Schlegel	1860	San Francisco, Cal.	2	Heart trouble	300.00
24299	Mrs. Rose E. Randall	1824	San Francisco, Cal.	15	Appendicitis	200.00
24300	Michael L. Beckler	1943	Warsaw, Ind.	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
24301	Mrs. Olive Owens	33	Hennetta, Okla.	7	Acute dilatation of heart	50.00
24302	Wm. F. Dalton	104	Boston, Mass.	12	Septicaemia	50.00
24303	Mrs. Clara G. Shank	316	Dayton, Ohio	10	Carcinoma	300.00
24304	James M. Benefield	1108	San Jose, Cal.	11	Nephritis	50.00
24305	Harvey Bundy	1217	Cleveland, Ohio	2	Gunshot wound	300.00
24306	W. C. Croft	1382	Elm Grove, W. Va.	11	Nephritis	50.00
24307	Edward Miner	1584	Cincinnati, Ohio	5	Nephritis	50.00
24308	Joseph Claude (bal)	17	St. Anne de Bellevue, Can.	2	Bright's disease	100.00
24309	Chas. W. Satterfield	39	Belair, Ohio	10	Dementia paralytica	173 35
24310	John Lisy	53	Cleveland, Ohio	11	Cancer	175.00
24311	Mrs. Juliet Foster	59	White Plains, N. Y.	9	Paralysis	50.00
24312	Amos H. Bassler	61	Kansas City, Mo.	3	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
24313	B. N. Norford	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	4	Myocarditis	75.00
24314	Henry Keeley	110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5	Bullet wound in head	300.00
24315	Mrs. Pina B. Frizell	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
24316	Christ H. Pertholl	493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	2	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24317	Hans C. Jensen	985	Gary, Ind.	8	Fracture of skull	75.00
24318	Edward Neff	1550	Chicagoo, Ill.	2	Renal asthma	300.00
24319	Mrs. Joanna Beedle	13	Seattle, Wash.	7	Caranama larynx	75.00
24320	A. B. Lefebure	131	Quebec, Que. Can.	2	Diabetes mellitus	200.00
24321	Albert Arnold (dis)	730	Seattle, Wash.	3	Nephritis	75.00
24322	Mrs. Eva Ampleman	1335	Schenectady, N. Y.	10	Apoplexy	400.00
24323	Mrs. Ella Iverson	1513	Tetereauville, Que., Can.	7	Accidental injuries	25.00
24324	Clark Richtmeyer	1558	Minneapolis, Minn.	11	Pneumonia	75.00
24325	Ernest Pilotte	7	Chicago, Ill.	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
24326	James Kelly	10	Chicago, Ill.	5 ¹	Cancer	300.00
24327	Mrs. Catherine Butler	28	Missoula, Mont.	3	Meningitis	300.00
24328	C. H. Grant	41	Nashville, Tenn.	6	Apoplexy	75.00
24329	Mrs. Rosa McBride	62	Chicago, Ill.	11	Nephritis	125.00
24330	Chas. Gustafson	109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	7	Arterio-sclerosis	25.00
24331	F. M. Dennis	296	Brooklyn, N. Y.	10	Suicide	300.00
24332	Geo. F. Berryhill	296	Winsley, Ala.	8	Carcinoma	300.00
24333	W. J. Hart	477	Wilmington, N. C.	15	Diabetes mellitus	300.00
				6	Pneumonia	300.00
				5	Nephritis	300.00

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CLAIMS PAID DURING MAY, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability	Amount Paid.
24334	I. Van Cleaf Martin	750	Asbury Park, N. J.	18	Rheumatic endocarditis	300.00
24335	Frank Pelletier (dis)	1239	Fitchburg, Mass.	3	Accidental injuries	400.00
24336	James Fisher	1712	Bicknell, Ind.	3	Cardiac dilatation	100.00
24337	John M. Scott	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	14	Apoplexy	124.25
24338	Wedelin, Bollweber	387	New York, N. Y.	15	Fracture of skull	200.00
24339	John E. Hartz	924	Manchester, Mass.	13	Apoplexy	125.00
24340	Mrs. Emily E. Denont	443	Chelsea, Mass.	14	Scalitis	75.00
24341	Mrs. Mary E. Hanc	61	Kansas City, Mo.	18	Heart disease	75.00
24342	Mrs. Mary Ziegler	120	Newark, N. J.	10	Tuberculosis	75.00
24343	Wm. H. Sandel	492	Reading, Pa.	15	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
24344	Chas. Bubltz	522	Milwaukee, Wis.	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
24345	Henry Anderson (dis)	1	Chicago, Ill.	23	Tuberculosis	400.00
24346	John Chalmers	15	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	Accidental injuries	300.00
24347	C. J. Johnson	124	Bradford, Pa.	11	Locomotor ataxia	300.00
24348	Knud Rothe	181	Chicago, Ill.	5	Heart trouble	75.00
24349	Hugh McKinnon	386	Dorchester, Mass.	11	Septicopyemia	300.00
24350	Casimierz Thos. Sobkowiak	879	Elmira, N. Y.	9	Ulcer of stomach	300.00
24351	Mrs. Inga B. Anderson	1456	New York, N. Y.	16	Tuberculosis	300.00
24352	T. W. McBryant (dis)	1847	Savannah, Ga.	4	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
24353	Gust Quilling	68	Menomonee, Wis.	14	Accidental injuries	300.00
24354	Mrs. Mary R. Salnave	1	Chicago, Ill.	2	Diabetes	75.00
24355	Mrs. Anna Kolb	22	Chicago, Ill.	10	Oedema of the lungs	75.00
24356	Mrs. Mary A. Doyle	12	San Francisco, Cal.	11	Diabetes mellitus	75.00
24357	Geo. Agnew	22	San Francisco, Cal.	31	Carcinoma of rectum	75.00
24358	Geo. A. Thompson	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
24359	G. P. Alderson	42	Chicago, Ill.	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
24360	J. S. Alderson	171	Youngstown, Ohio	13	Peritonitis	300.00
24361	Wm. Taylor	188	Milwaukee, Wis.	19	Angina pectoris	125.00
24362	Rennet McFarlin	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	10	Railroad accident	200.00
24363	Mrs. Tillie Link	242	Chicago, Ill.	5	Dilatation of heart	300.00
24364	Mrs. Mary F. Klaege	271	Chicago, Ill.	5	Hemorrhage	75.00
24365	Joseph Stolha	324	Woodside, N. Y.	7	Tuberculosis	200.00
24366	Theodore Reitze	375	New York, N. Y.	6	Nephritis	75.00
24367	Robert Kitterer	413	South Bend, Ind.	4	Fracture of skull	200.00
24368	Wm. H. Russell	465	Ardmore, Pa.	11	Nephritis	300.00
24369	A. C. Kern	515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1	Heart trouble	50.00
24370	Wm. Malone	591	Little Falls, N. Y.	15	Pneumonia	300.00
24371	James H. Fisher	599	Hammond, Ind.	19	Cerebral hemorrhage	125.00
24372	James W. Coulter	624	Brooklyn, Mass.	15	Enlargement of liver	300.00
24373	Mrs. Anna Pomsel	664	Cincinnati, Ohio	6	Valvular heart disease	300.00
24374	Anthony Willenbrink	703	Lockland, Ohio	8	Tuberculosis	75.00
24375	Frank Filipkiewicz	723	Newark, N. J.	5	Aneurism of the aorta	75.00
24376	Wm. Barry	759	San Francisco, Cal.	3	Tuberculosis	300.00
24377	Chas. A. Carr	789	Marissa, Ill.	11	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
24378	Dosithe Mongeau	1093	Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y.	9	Heart failure	75.00
24379	Geo. O. Perkins	1324	Nahant, Mass.	2	Apoplexy	300.00
				10	Dilatation of heart	125.00

24380	Charles Inauchy	1367	Chicago, Ill.	4	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
24381	Mrs. Leah Sandler	1367	Chicago, Ill.	4	6	Pulmonary oedema	75.00
24382	Mrs. Ida Leno	1367	Chicago, Ill.	3	14	Tuberculosis	75.00
24383	Joseph Campbell	1367	Chicago, Ill.	3	8	Tuberculosis	200.00
24384	Emil Klewer	1367	Chicago, Ill.	7	9	Nephritis	75.00
24385	Augustin Denis	1639	Manchester, N. H.	6	6	Pulmonary phthisis	300.00
24386	Mrs. Lydia A. Adams	1704	Atlantic City, N. J.	6	5	Suicide	50.00
24387	Bert Burquist	131	Seattle, Wash.	3	10	Endocarditis	200.00
24388	Guy Phelps	11	Cleveland, Ohio	1	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
24389	Thomas Barrowclough	223	Fall River, Mass.	9	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
24390	Albert C. Foltz (dis)	340	Hagerstown, Md.	4		Accidental injuries	300.00
24391	Emil Carlson	757	S. Manchester, Conn.	14	2	Sugar diabetes	200.00
24392	Alonzo D. Long	936	Wilmerding, Pa.	14		Nephritis	300.00
24393	Wesley E. Cross	1095	Orange, Texas	1	5½	Bright's disease	50.00
							\$39,522.60

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Disapproval.	Amount Claimed.
2700	John Doolling (dis).....	1945	Westport, Conn.	1	Three months' arrears	\$100.00
2701	Mrs. Ida Sellman	58	Chicago, Ill.	8	Sick when admitted	75.00
2702	Tony M. Ostrot	1795	Mishawaka, Ind.	9	Three months' arrears	75.00
2703	Wm. Dikover	1443	Englewood, N. J.	3	Suspended 6 months' arrears	50.00
2704	Chas. Alderman	268	Sharon, Pa.	15	Suspended 6 months' arrears	300.00
2705	E. J. Donohue	247	Brooklyn, N. Y.	5	Three months' arrears	50.00
2706	Sabina Kuttel	309	New York, N. Y.	1	Sick when admitted	50.00
2707	Gert. Hartman	277	Philadelphia, Pa.	7	Sick when admitted	25.00
2708	Lillie Simpson	483	San Francisco, Cal.	1	Alcoholism	50.00
2709	Allen Smith	261	Scranton, Pa.	13	Three months' arrears	300.00
2710	Jac. Jacobson	570	Gardner, Mass.	8	Three months' arrears	300.00
2711	Rob. Terhune (dis)	338	W. Roxbury, Mass.	12	Not result of accident	400.00
2713	Herman Peterson	917	Astoria, Ore.	6	Three months' arrears	300.00
2714	Sam Rocheleau	494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	2	Three months' arrears	200.00

Directory of Business Agents



- Aberdeen, Wash.—R. B. Ellis, 512 Burleigh av.
Akron, O.—R. F. Booth, 32 N. Main st.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Allentown, Pa.—Clarence Seaman, 21 N. Madison st.
Alliance, Neb.—Roy Wells.
Alton, Ill.—Roland Adams, 202 Pioneer Bldg.
Anadarko, Okla.—J. E. Wilson.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, Okla.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—David F. Gant, Bradley Beach, N. J.
Asheville, N. C.—A. L. Henry, R. F. D. 3.
Atlanta, Ga.—E. L. Ficken, 220 Brown and Randolph Bldg.
Atlantic City, N. J.—Frederick Scheideman, 307 N. Massachusetts ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Augusta, Ga.—J. W. Johnson, 1906 Greene st.
Augusta, Me., Waterville and Vicinity—T. M. Rollins, 18 Cushman st., Augusta, Me.
Aurora, Ill.—Edward F. Ream, 77-79 Fox st.
Ausable Forks, N. Y.—Hiram Jacques.
Bakersfield, Cal.—J. C. Harter, Labor Temple.
Baltimore, Md.—L. U. 329, Eugene Sullivan, 15 E. Haywood ave., Pimlico, Md.; L. U. 29, Frank G. Simmons, Border State Bank Bldg., Park ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—C. R. Hall.
Bartlesville, Okla.—S. F. Wray.
Batavia, N. Y.—Frank Roberts, 1 Holland ave.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Wm. Cartridge, 316 Kale-zoo st.
Bay City, Mich.—Wm. B. Gust, 303 Fillmore pl.
Beardstown, Ill.—Hy Thornsby, 801 E. 4th st.
Beaver, Pa.—D. S. Leighty.
Belmar, N. J.—Harry Redmond, Box 245.
Bergen County, N. J.—John D. Carlock, 388 Ridgewood ave., Ridgewood, N. J.
Billings, Mont.—C. S. Buck, Labor Union Hall.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jerry Ryan, 77 State st.
Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. L. Connolly, Room 455, Hood Bldg.
Boston, Mass.—D. C.—A. J. Howlett, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. T. White, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1096, John McNeill, 1 Hopkins Pl., Mattapan, Mass.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf and Bridge), John Morgan, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1410 (Shop and Mill), Simpson Booth, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers and Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 272, Bowden st., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, John M. Devine, 16 Woodville Pk., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, Chas. Noel, 86 Grove st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 957 (Hebrew), Chelsea, Kalman Disler, 66 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U. 441 and 1653, Cambridge and 629, Somerville, P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st., Cambridge, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.; L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—P. W. Bidwell, 616 Oak st.
Branford, Conn.—John Knopwood, Short Beach.
Bridgeport, Conn.—M. L. Kane, 1484 Park ave.
Bristol, Conn.—J. W. Greno, 84 Grove st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 308 Marston Bldg., 2S Main st.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Vincent Roth, 12-14 Eagle st.; Frank J. Fischer, 12-14 Eagle st.
Calgary, Alta., Can.—James Rae, Box 2231.
Cambridge, Mass.—P. J. Slowe, 90 Norfolk st.
Canton, Ill.—E. P. Sherman, 45 E. Vine st.
Canton, Ohio—A. M. Young, 934 Marion ave., S. W.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—D. A. Leonard, 19 Jim Bk.
Central City, Ky.—C. L. Craig.
Charlotte, N. C.—C. W. Brown, P. O. Box 28.
Chicago, Ill.—John A. Metz, president; Daniel Galvin, sec.-treas.; Wm. T. White, J. C. Johnson, F. C. Bromley, business agents of the district; No. 1, Albert F. Schultz; No. 10 W. S. Deuel; No. 13, Thos. F. Flynn; No. 54, Peter Mraz; No. 58, Simon Charles Grassi; No. 62, P. J. Granberg; No. 80, W. Brims; No. 141, A. Anderson; No. 181, Thos. F. Church; No. 199, J. C. Grantham; No. 242, George Proskaski; No. 272 (Chicago Heights), James Goodman; No. 416, F. C. Lemke; No. 434, John H. De Young; No. 521 (stairs), W. J. Mahoney; Nos. 448, 461, 250, 1727, North Shore Local Unions, M. L. Baade; No. 504, Wm. Watson; No. 643 (ship carpenters), E. Leubke; No. 1128, H. Brok-hope; No. 1307, R. E. Huffman; No. 1698 (millwrights), John Oliver, Millmen; No. 341, Adam Kurowski, 2034 N. Wood st.; No. 1367, Jos. Dusek; No. 1784, Gustave Stange; No. 1922, Geo. Orris. Address of all officers and business agents: Carpenters' Hall, 73 W. Randolph st.
Cincinnati, O.—W. E. Brown, 1228-30 Walnut st.; Frank Imwalle, 1223 Walnut st.; Wm. Reinke, sec. D. C., 1228-30 Walnut st.
Clarksville, Ark.—J. H. Cline.
Cleveland, O.—Walter J. Mapes, secretary; Thos. Payne, Harry Hamilton and Gustav Schroeder. Address of all officers and business agents: Carpenters' Hall, 73 W. Randolph st.
Clinton, Ia.—Clause Rief, 331 14th ave.
Columbia, Mo.—J. McKenzie, 1121 Miner Bldg.
Columbus, Ind.—R. L. Wheate, 333 Kinman st. (Columbus, East).
Columbus, O.—C. B. Rader, Room 126, 261 S. High st.
Corsicana, Tex.—W. B. Conner, Box 447.
Coshocton, O.—Wm. Schumacher, 1145 E. Main street.
Council Bluffs, Ia.—A. A. Whitlock, 201 S. First st.
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Dallas, Tex.—D. C.—R. M. Means, Box 372.
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Dayton, O.—L. E. Nysewander, Room 1, 25 N. Main st.
Decatur, Ill.—Geo. Doolen.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 55, W. H. Marker, 1947 Stout st.; No. 1874, W. L. Fowler, 4441 Utica street.
Derby, Conn.—Wm. Casey, 133 Atwater ave.
Des Moines, Ia.—J. F. Gray, Trades Assembly Hall, 8th and Locust.
Detroit, Mich.—G. R. Alexander, 162 Randolph street.
Dodge City, Kan.—J. G. Sidlow.
Dorchester, Mass.—Jas. E. Eaton, 274 Beach st., Wollaston, Mass.
Duluth, Minn.—N. Olson, 1905 W. 4th st.
Dyersburg, Tenn.—J. W. Todd.
East Palestine, O.—George H. Alcorn.
East St. Louis, Ill.—Geo. Tuthill, 418 Collins-ville ave.
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City _____ State _____

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 Galveston, Texas.—Chas. O. Wallace, 2216 Ave. E.
 Gary, Ind.—Walter Good, 2560 Washington st.
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 Granite City, Madison and Venice—Adolph Boulanger, 2100 C st., Granite City, Ill.
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 Grayville, Ill.—J. W. Badisbaugh, Box 503.
 Great Falls, Mont.—James Scrivner, P. O. Box 372.
 Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.—Joseph W. Grady.
 Greensburg and Mt. Pleasant, N. Y.—M. Touhoy, Box 78, Irvington-on-Hudson.
 Greenfield, Mass.—D. E. Campbell.
 Grove City, Pa.—W. E. Double.
 Hamilton, O.—S. B. Corson, Station A.
 Hamilton, Ont., Can.—John Briggs, Hamilton.
 Hammond, Ind.—Wm. Newton, 160 Plummer avenue.
 Hartford, Conn.—A. L. McAllister, 16 Stedman street.
 Hartford, Ark.—J. H. Moore, Gwyn Postoffice.
 Haverhill, Mass.—C. R. McGuire, 2 Gilman Place.
 Hazleton, Pa.—Albert Walck, 703 N. Laurel.
 Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.—Wm. H. Guptill, 267 Front st.
 Herkimer, N. Y.—Frank W. Scanlan, 215 Henry st.
 Holyoke and Westfield, Mass.—John Cronnen, Carpenters' Hall, 437 High st.
 Houston, Texas.—Campbell Overstreet, 515 W. 14th st.
 Hudson, N. Y.—Adam Schaible, 342 State st.
 Hutchinson, Kan.—G. T. Bronleeve, 120 W. 14th st.
 Iilon, N. Y.—Hugh Smithson, 276 E. Clark st.
 Indianapolis, Ind.—S. P. Meadows, Geo. B. Kenney, Room 30, Cosmos Castle.
 Iola, Kan.—Trot Williamson.
 Ithaca, N. Y.—F. C. Thompson, L. U. 603.
 Jackson, Mich.—C. W. Davis, 320 Bush st.
 Jacksonville, Fla.—Charles Barry, 464 W. Bay street.
 Jamestown, N. Y.—John K. Gustafson, Box 14.
 Jersey City, N. J.—Fred Herman, 452 Hoboken ave., James G. Larkin, 452 Hoboken ave.
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 Kingston, N. Y.—Harry F. Gerhardt, 161 E. Chester st.
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 Krebs, Okla.—E. D. Miller.
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 Lansing, Mich.—Geo. Mattoon, 1117 Ballard st.
 LaSalle, Ill.—J. W. Singer, 1155 W. Marquette street.
 Lawrence, Mass.—A. B. Grady, 10 Butler st.
 Lawton, Okla.—H. F. Rugh, 811 A ave.
 Lethbridge, Alta., Can.—Stanley L. Chappell, Box 172.
 Lewiston, Me.—J. A. Reng, 249 Park st.
 Lincoln, Neb.—Fred Eissler, Labor Temple.
 Little Falls, N. Y.—M. E. Murphy, 58 Jackson street.
 Little Rock, Ark.—C. A. Grant, 3424 W. 13th street.
 Lockport, N. Y.—Albert Nott, 237 Prospect st.
 Louisville, Ky.—E. J. Borders, 300 Commercial Bldg., S. E. Cor. 4th and Main sts.
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 Lynn, Mass.—A. W. Clark, 62 Monroe st.
 Madison, Ill.—Adolph Boulanger, 2100 C st., Granite City, Ill.
 Madison, Wis.—H. A. Derleth, 21 W. Main st.
 Mahanoy City, Pa.—R. C. Fowler, 222 W. Pine street.
 Manchester, N. H.—Charles G. Metivier, 209 Spruce st.
 Mayaguez, Porto Rico—Louis Perocler, Box 101.
 Marissa, Ill.—Barney Elliott, St. Clair Court.
 McAlester, Okla.—R. A. Bradley, 508 S. 18th st.
 McKinney, Texas.—D. P. Wilmeth.
 Memphis, Tenn.—C. M. Dayton, 95 S. Second street.
 Meriden, Conn.—A. A. Lancennette, 332½ Cods avenue.
 Middlesex, Mass.—John G. Cogill, 3 Glen Court, Malden, Mass.
 Milwaukee, Wis.—Adolph Hinkforth, Emil Brodde, Room 305, Brisbane Hall, 528 Chestnut st.
 Minneapolis, Minn.—Andrew Leaf, 26 Washington ave., S.; Charles Fischer, 26 Washington ave., S.
 Moberly, Mo.—Jess Mathier, 123 Thompson st.
 Moline, Davenport and Rock Island, Ill.—(Tricities)—Harry Strom, Box 203, E. Moline, Ill.
 Monmouth, Ill.—John M. Hurst, 212 S. 11th st.
 Monongahela, Pa.—Chas. E. Walters, Box 66, W. Brownsville, Pa.
 Montclair, Bloomfield and Orange, N. J.—A. J. Bartruff, 98 Eaton Place, E. Orange, N. J.; E. E. Hill, Pompton ave., Cedar Grove, N. J.
 Montgomery County, Pa.—Fredrik G. Trunk, 212 Kettnering ave., Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Coder, 810 Forest st., Conshohocken, Pa.
 Montreal, Can.—J. A. Lafamme, secretary District Council; J. E. Vigeant, P. Miron, H. Senecal, L. Bouthilllette. Address, Building Trades Council headquarters, 417 Ontario, East Montreal.
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Henry C. Klenk, office, 51 S. 4th ave.
 Muskegon, Mich.—Joseph Broker, 17 Myrtle st.
 Nashville, Tenn.—J. W. Carlew, 1625 12th ave., N.
 Newark, N. J.—G. G. Adlon, 19 Willow st., Bloomfield, N. J.; S. J. Stoll, 30 Union ave., Irvington, N. J.
 Newton, Mass.—L. H. Johnson, 251 Wash. st.
 New Bedford, Mass.—Wm. Nelson, 384 Acushnet ave.
 New Britain, Conn.—J. F. McGrath, 79 Dwight street.
 New Castle, Pa.—J. W. Patterson, Trade Assembly Hall.
 New Haven, Conn.—John L. Richards, Music Hall Bldg., 117½ Court st.
 New London, Conn.—Geo. Arnold, 557 Bank st.
 New Milford, Conn.—Oscar F. Ross.
 New Philadelphia, O.—Jos. Born, 227 Grimes street.
 Newburyport, Mass.—F. S. Heath, 14 Dalton street.
 New Rochelle, N. Y.—J. H. Cowham, 18 Lawton st.
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The Carpenter

- sher, 142 E. 59th st., Gen. Agt.; Wm. McMillan, D. M. French, M. J. Kavanaugh and S. E. Wilson, address 720 Lexington ave. For Brooklyn. Wm. O'Grady, Dan'l Hancock, Ernest Bradley, address cor. Boerum place and Atlantic ave. For the Bronx: Wallace Anderson, Frank Glew, Daniel O'Connell, address 4215 Third ave., Bronx. For Queens: John Quinn, 54 N. 7th ave., Whitestone, L. I. L. W. Stock, 312 8th ave., Long Island City, L. I., Henry Phillips, 399 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I. For Richmond: James F. Martin, 684 Van Duzer st., Stapleton, S. I.
- Niagara Falls, N. Y.—John Laur, 807 Willow avenue.
- Norfolk County, Mass.—G. N. Brooks, 459 Washington st., Norwood, Mass.
- Norfolk, Va.—C. F. Jones, 305 Greenwood Bldg
- Northampton, Mass.—Michael Jarvey, 223 Prospect st.
- North Bristol, Mass., District—B. S. Bolles, Box 135, Sharon, Mass.
- North Shore D. C.—Michael O'Brien, 71 Washington st., Salem, Mass.
- Northwestern Ohio District—Wm. B. Austin, 332 N. Union ave., Alliance, O.
- North Yakima, Wash.—O. F. Leland.
- Norwalk, Conn.—Frank L. Clark, Comstock ave., R. F. D.
- Norwich, Conn.—Robert McNeeley, Carpenters' Hall, 252 Main st.
- Nyack, N. Y.—James Murrin, 42 Summit st.
- Oakland, Cal.—Dave L. Wilson, 1500 Liese ave., Fruitvale, Cal.
- Ohio Valley D. C.—E. Weekly, 3902 Jacob st., Wheeling, W. Va.
- Omaha, Neb.—A. A. Whitlock, Labor Temple.
- Onelda, N. Y.—Albert Hyde, 46 Phelps st.
- Ottawa, Can.—Jas. Usher, Jr., 207 Turner st.
- Ottumwa, Ia.—Geo. W. Ferguson, 511 Jay st.
- Palm Beach (West) Florida—J. D. Argyle, 502 Hybliscus ave.
- Paris, Tenn.—V. C. Sykes.
- Parkersburg, W. Va.—W. S. Deen, 415 Avery street.
- Pasadena, Cal.—T. J. Johnson, 42 E. Walnut.
- Passiac, N. J.—John Martin, 23 Crescent Pl.
- Paterson, N. J.—Otto Temple, 10 Fennor ave., Albion Place.
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(Continued from Page 13.)

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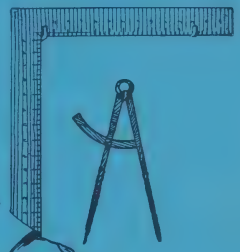
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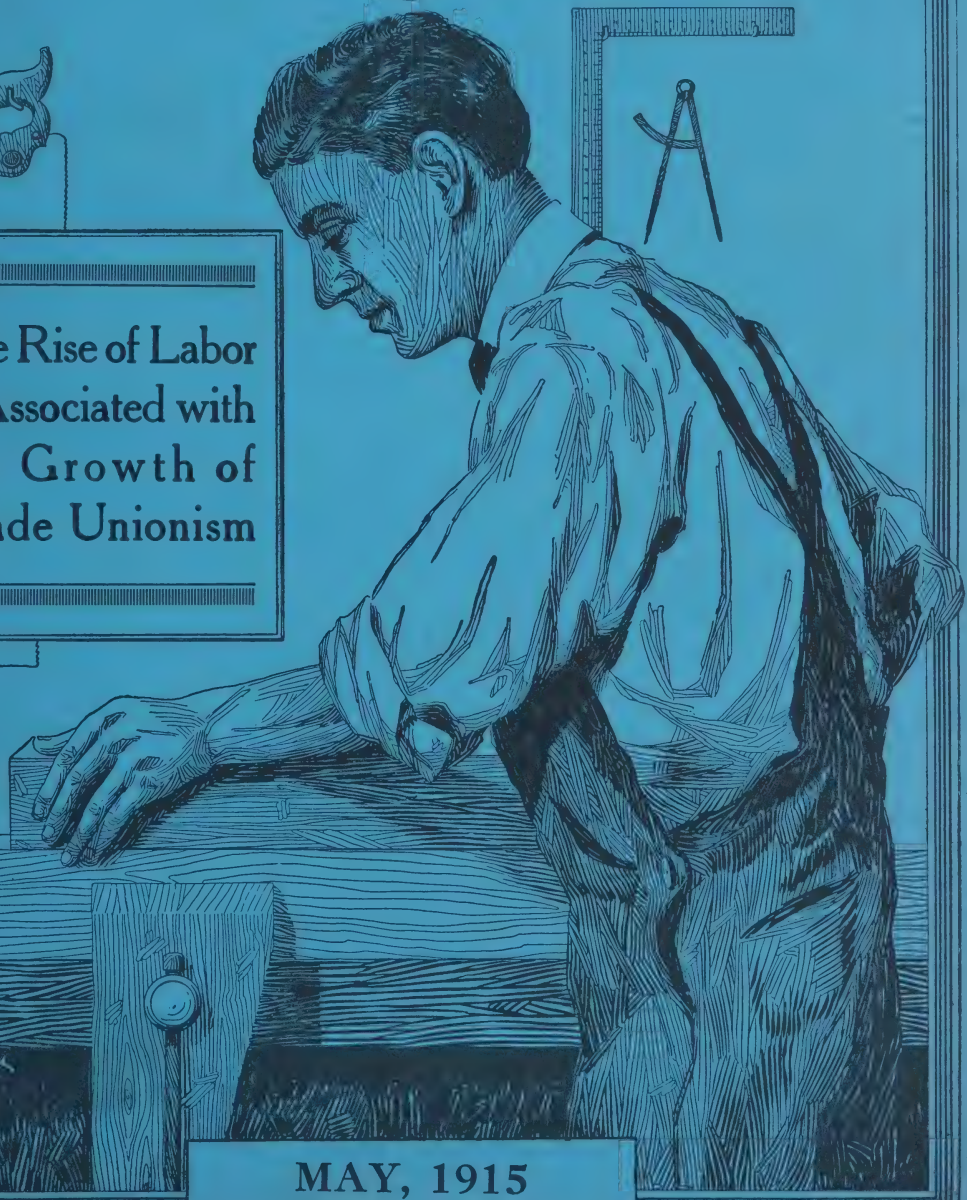
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LOUIS LOMAX

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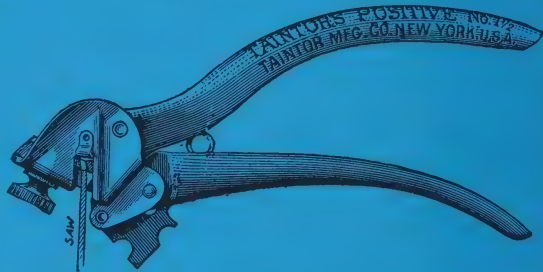
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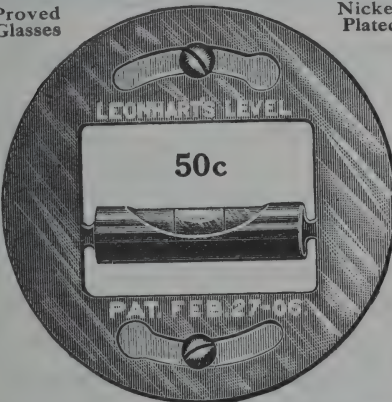
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,
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What Are You Doing Today?

JAMES E. HILKEY



Some day you will pilot a conquering throng
Whose banners shall glint in the sun;
Exalting the right and abasing the wrong,
Until the last battle is won;
With the blare of bugle and roll of the drum,
In unbroken phalanx your army shall come,
And the powers of darkness shall be stricken dumb;
But what are you doing today?

Some day you will start on a mighty crusade,
With love for mankind in your soul;
You will lend to the weary your personal aid
Till burdens from sad lives shall roll;
You will dry all the eyelids that tear drops defile,
On ev'ry wan cheek you will plant a bright smile,
You will prove by your kindness that life is worth
while—

But what are you doing today?

The things of the earth that seem precious today
Grow dim with corrosion and rust;
The flowers, that blush and beckon and sway,
Tomorrow shall lie in the dust;
The summer is camping 'neath banners of blue,
The harvest is mighty, the reapers are few,
There's work to be done that you only can do—
Do something—do something today!

At gloaming of evening when life's shadows fall,
And your eyes seek in vain for the sun,
The works of omission are saddest of all—
The things that we ought to have done!
Then shake off your lethargy! Rouse you from
sleep!

The billows are calling—the sea breezes sweep!
A full tide is flowing—Launch out in the deep!—
Do something—do something today!



The Carpenter

LOOKING AHEAD

(By Richard Hazelton.)



THE most important work in the program of modern trade unionism is that of strengthening the organization. The securing of reforms, the enactment of desired laws, even questions of finance are secondary in importance as long as non-unionists

walk the land in any appreciable number, for organization truly is the very spirit of the labor movement. Without it progress, worthy of the name, can not be made; the most we can expect, under such circumstances, is to simply stand on the defensive, holding on tenaciously to what has been won. Organizations, like human beings, are ever advancing toward maturity or they are trending backward toward decline—nothing can be really static.

No trade union, whether in an industrial center or a backwoods village, should allow organizing activity to slacken until it has secured fully a 100 per cent organization; nor should it rest content with less. It is customary, of course, to hear the remark made that "more can be done with a handful of active, earnest trade unionists than with an unlimited number of lukewarm ones," and it often works out fairly well in achieving immediate results, but who can say that results gained in such a manner have any strong guarantee of permanency? Is it not also largely a fact that it is in maintaining and preserving such dearly won victories that the question of strengthening the facilities for organizing work is often forgotten or overlooked?

It is this failure to realize the full value of organization which has led many trade unionists of our time to place undue reliance upon legislation as a means of redressing the wrongs inflicted upon the workers. Losing faith in the cardinal

principles of unionism, which is, that the workers through force of numbers and organization have it in themselves to effect their own salvation, they would trust the interests of the wage earners to the precarious mercies of legal enactment.

It rarely strikes those who see greater advantages for the workers in legal enactment rather than in solid trade union activity and organization that they are treading upon dangerous ground. The apparent ease with which some remedial legislation is forced upon the statute books appeals to them strongly and they feel that by following the route of political action they are on the most direct road to complete social justice. We wish that it were so, but experience seems to tell another story. It has been found that where the wage earners have handed over the direction and enforcement of industrial regulation to the state they have merely set a limit to their own progress and established a dangerous precedent by delegating to the authority of the state that control of industrial welfare which should rest only in the trade union.

Those who, therefore, lose sight of the basic value of organization lose faith in the immense possibilities of the labor movement and forget that in order to work out its own destiny it must be free and unhampered. Losing sight of labor's goal, they strive for lesser things. Definite progress toward a specific end is sacrificed in the interests of expediency. Looking to legislation as the speediest means of securing and establishing hours of work or minimum wage standards usually results in lowering the initiative of the workers and weakens their fighting strength by permitting them to trust to vicarious state aid for social betterment rather than to their own efforts.

In fact, so far as remedial legislation is concerned, fair wage boards and so forth require the backing of strong unions to be of permanent benefit to

The Carpenter

labor. Canada has had numerous experiments along labor legislative lines, most of which in the long run have proved of doubtful value to the wage earners. A short time ago the Toronto Industrial Banner gave as its opinion that a 100 per cent craft organization in any industrial center is more potent to force concessions of reasonable hours and a living wage and to see that they are lived up to, even during periods of business depression, than the best fair wage clause that was ever enacted by a municipal council.

"While it may be true," said this Toronto labor paper, "that when properly enforced, a fair wage clause may force even unfair contractors to pay the prevailing rate of wages, the said prevailing rate is first fixed and enforced by trade union organizations. Where the labor unions are weak the prevailing rate is bound to be correspondingly low, and even an efficiently enforced fair wage clause cannot secure to the wage earner a higher scale of remuneration than the weak organization existing is able to enforce. * * * No fair wage clause ever seeks to do more than enforce the prevailing rate that organization has already won. Every craft that is in the enjoyment of the eight-hour day has secured the boon, not through the good will of the employers or the party politicians, but because of the trade unions that have compelled its recognition."

Organization, then, is the keystone of the arch with which the labor movement hopes to bridge the chasm of social injustice. Next, but to a great extent secondary, comes the question of financial resources. With both kept well in view great progress can be made, letting political or legislative action take care of itself. In this respect we may wisely hearken to the philosophic words of President Gompers, of the A. F. of L.:

"Let the workers," says 'labor's grand old man,' "keep in their own hands and under their immediate control regulation of matters that vitally affect industrial welfare. Organizations of workers aware of their own interests and alert

to further that which promotes their own welfare are more capable of steadily securing wider opportunities and better things than any outside agents to whom this responsibility can be delegated. The way to industrial betterment and progress and freedom lies in our well tried policy—educate, agitate, organize."

There is a ring of true wisdom about these words. All who are truly conscious of the possibilities of the American labor movement which is, as yet, practically speaking, in its infancy, are also acutely alive to the fact that every wage earning man and woman must be brought into the ranks before trade unionism can measure up to its fullest possibilities. That desirable result can only be achieved by giving unrelenting attention to the question of organization, by placing adequate emphasis upon it, and by seeing that each and every union man and woman are doing their part in spreading the light of unionism.

Bryan Praises Gompers

President Samuel Gompers, of the A. F. of L., recently received a well-merited tribute in the editorial columns of The Commoner, the well-known organ of Secretary of State W. J. Bryan. It said:

"The election of Samuel Gompers for the thirtieth time to the position of president of the American Federation of Labor is a high compliment to a deserving man. The thirty years covered by his official career embrace a long and eventful period in this rapidly moving age, and to meet the exacting requirements of that important position has been no easy matter. Faithful to his associates at all times, Mr. Gompers has striven to secure the reforms needed by the wage earners without unnecessarily antagonizing other elements of society. He has faithfully stood for labor's rights and yet been courageous enough to include all producers in his sympathies. Congratulations and good wishes to him."

We believe that very few trade unionists will be found to disagree with the foregoing estimate of "labor's grand old man."

The Carpenter

INSPIRATION VERSUS PERSPIRATION

(By H. B. Moyer.)

Alas! We make
A ladder of our thoughts where angels
step,

But sleep ourselves at the foot.

—Landon.



WHILE it is perhaps a fact that the young man of today is wise beyond his age, it does not necessarily follow that he cannot learn much that is worth learning from older men. An old instructor of mine, Cruikshanks, could give any of the bright young

men of today cards and spades and then beat them easily in any kind of an argument they elected. "Cruik," as we affectionately called him, always contended that the fellow who advanced most rapidly in any given calling was he who placed emphasis on perspiration in preference to inspiration.

Instead of getting up and doing something, however small it may be, toward furthering the end we have in view, too many of us are prone to lie back and wait for an inspiration. In the spring-time of life we intend accomplishing wonders; in the autumn of life we look back and find that we have accomplished practically nothing. Why? Too much emphasis on the word inspiration.

I am acquainted with a very successful writer of fiction, a man whose stories appear in many of the big magazines and whose income easily runs into five figures. This writer told me that he never waited for the elusive inspiration to put in an appearance. "I devote a certain number of hours a day to my work," he said, "and whether I have a suitable idea for a story or not I sit down to my old machine and hammer away at something. And pretty soon, out of the jumble of words I am setting up, out pops old Inspiration as big as life. He no doubt realizes that I am out after his scalp and

that it is only a matter of time until I get him anyway, so he surrenders to save his dignity."

There are, in the ranks of the carpenters, probably hundreds of young men who aspire to something better than merely doing routine work eight hours a day for the rest of their lives. Some of these aspiring youngsters will become foremen, others will become contractors or be successful in other lines; but many of them will always be of the rank and file. And the pity of it is that among those who get no higher there are certain to be some that are better fitted by nature to occupy lofty positions than those who do get up!

It is of no avail to tell ourselves that we will some day improve our position unless we do something by way of actually attempting to improve ourselves, and to prepare for opportunity when it does come along.

Aspiration and perspiration make a grand team when hitched together, and the fellow who drives a turnout like that is bound to get much further along the road than he would hoofing it along in the rut in the old ding-dong fashion.

Luck does figure sometimes, but it is a mighty unreliable vehicle when it comes to traveling any real distance. At the same time I can cite one instance at least where it figured strongly.

A certain young man—Mr. Duffy will probably recognize him—had been following the building trades in and about Pittsburgh for some seven years, during which time he occasionally wrote and made cartoons for various labor journals. It was Jones'—we'll call him Jones—ambition to some day see his name in print in one of the large daily newspapers, but up to that time he had made no actual step toward the goal he sought. "A ladder of his thoughts where angels step, but slept himself at the foot." And then, presto! Old John Luck stepped into the breach. One of Jones' articles was reproduced from the pages of The Carpen-

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ter in the Pittsburgh Dispatch! Jones was elated, of course, but dreamed on. And then, one fine fall morning, Jones was late for work and the foreman gave him a "call." Old John Luck to the front again! Jones quit his job, found he could get no other in the building line at the time, so was forced into applying for a newspaper job—and got it. Three years of reporting, with cartoon practice at nights, and Jones applied for and landed a good job as cartoonist on a daily paper with a circulation of nearly 100,000. Some day he's going to New York, if he doesn't fall asleep part way up the ladder.

Frank Yahr worked for a Pittsburgh concern for years and dreamed meanwhile of the day when he would become a foreman. Finally one day the head of the concern sent for him and told him that there was room for him higher up if he could successfully undergo a comparatively easy examination. And Yahr failed because he couldn't read blue prints well enough. Right there and then he settled down to business, subscribed for a course in a good correspondence school and learned the whys and wherefores of blue print reading and making. The last I heard of Yahr he was superintendent of construction for his firm.

Among the rank and file of the carpenters today are doubtless the big leaders of the organization tomorrow. But great labor leaders do not spring up in a day. Lying at the foot of the ladder and waiting for inspiration or luck to turn the trick will result only in being stared in the face by the foot of the ladder when one awakens. The labor leaders of today are men who have worked, who have studied the labor situation thoroughly. They are men who have prepared themselves for opportunity, and they must indeed be well prepared, for they have a great work to do. And they have been and are real, ardent workers, else they would never have arisen from the thousands which go to make up the ranks.

Far be it from me to argue that there

is no such thing as superiority in the matter of ability. What I do contend, though, is that the finest unpolished diamond in the world will look like a counterfeit piece of mud alongside of a highly polished stone of inferior quality. You remember the biblical story of the man who buried his talents? Well, go thou, but do not do likewise!

We seldom if ever realize our utmost hopes, but we are bound to get somewhere if we try, and nowhere if we don't. Anyway, there's good sport in just the trying.

Our hopes, like tow'ring falcons, aim
At objects in an aerie height;
The little pleasure of the game
Is from afar to view the flight.

—Prior.

The Open Road

Give to me the life I love,
Let the lave go by me;
Give the jolly heaven above
And the byway nigh me;
Bed in the bush with stars to see,
Bread I dip in the river—
There's the life for a man like me,
There's the life forever.

Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around
And the road before me.
Wealth I seek not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I seek the heaven above
And the road below me.

Or let autumn fall on me
Where afield I linger;
Silencing the bird on tree,
Biting the blue finger;
White as meal the frosty field—
Warm the fireside haven—
Not to autumn will I yield;
Not to winter, even!

Let the blow fall soon or late,
Let what will be o'er me;
Give the face of earth around
And the road before me;
Wealth I ask not, hope nor love,
Nor a friend to know me;
All I ask the heaven above
And the road below me.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

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THEORY AND THEORISTS

(By E. H. Neal.)



MAN who never shouldered a beam or laid it from foundation wall to foundation wall, a man who never wielded a pick or used a shovel, a man who never scooped coal into a white hot retort and had the flames shoot

spitefully back at him, drying the perspiration ere it found vent through half-baked pores, a man who never wielded an ax, nor adz, nor maul, a man who never laid a brick or riveted a beam to a girder, a man who never mixed a pail of mortar or calloused his hands pushing a wheelbarrow—find such a man and you will see him rub his soft palms together and discourse learnedly upon the needs, and rights, and wrongs, and liberties, and restrictions that should be granted, withheld or imposed upon labor.

Such learned discourses, sent far and wide through the medium that caters to him and his kind, reach a public as soft-palmed as he, and the universal verdict regarding their authorship is: "What a brilliant man!" And they immediately enter their subscription to a five-foot shelf of the world's classics for the maid to dust daily and for visitors to exclaim over: "My goodness, how literary you must be, your library is so Harvardenesque!"

I look for a learned treatise upon educational institutions by some eminent hod-carrier in the very near future, and no doubt it will eventually take its place among the world's best books. Why not? Have I not the inalienable right to discourse learnedly upon subjects I know nothing about? Is it not my constitutional right to do as others do? I have in course of preparation an article that will appear under the caption, "The Exuberant Verbosity of Ante-diluvian Theorists." Not that I know what it

means, but look at the possibilities—its scope is as wide as a New Jersey corporation charter, and the opportunity to discuss matters I know nothing of is unlimited.

In the hearings held by the Commission on Industrial Relations a few theorists advanced their views while under examination. Those whose hobbies were recipients of Rockefeller benefactions, those who were under salary to the Rockefeller Foundation pronounced the Rockefeller philanthropy good, and those who were not pronounced it bad. Notice it? That's materialism. It's only when the question of humanity and labor cropped up that the theorists had their innings, but not until all had joined in the soulful chorus: "Praise John, from whom 'oil' blessings flow."

Theory and practice work hand in hand, just like capital and labor (?) What? Theoretically the floors of all new buildings are level and the walls plumb, and it is only when the carpenter or marble worker, or one of our ilk, get in there with our foolish little levels and plumb-bobs that Theory gets the jolt of its innocent young life.

My friend Casey remarked the other day that "some people were so full of theory that there wasn't any room for sense," but then Casey is ignorant, never went to college. But, nevertheless, I asked him when this great dispute between capital and labor would be settled, and he replied: "Just as soon as Father Doran and the devil shtop fight-in'." What a man Casey would have been had his environment been such as to have given him educational opportunities. Casey was sent to the home of Mrs. Pickle and the boss told him this: "The vestibule doors sag and bind on the saddle. I want you to take the screws out of the top hinge where it sets in the jamb, countersink the holes and put in 2½-inch screws so that they catch the studding. This will draw the door up and it will swing clear."

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This was the boss's theory. Casey reported that he had done as requested, but that the scheme didn't work. "Whin I found that didn't work," he said, "I took off the trim and found the studding had rotted away and even the jamb had become contaminated, but not so bad as to prevent my saving it." "Was it very bad?" asked the boss. "Oh," said Casey, "just about as bad as a boss that's stuck too long to anti-boycott societies and such, but it's worth saving." I went away wondering why my mind kept centering upon Boston.

Big John had his theory as to the proper method of caring for circular rip-saws: "You want to give it just enough

set to clear the thickness of the saw, then file straight across so that each tooth strikes even and cuts like a chisel, and believe me, you've got some saw." John picked up a piece of birch and started for the saw table. I turned to my work, then suddenly I heard: "Ugh!" "Bump!" I turned quickly and saw Big John sitting on the floor, both hands upon his commissary department, a look of blank astonishment in his eyes, a birch board ripped half its length lying inanimate across his knees, while the rip-saw was softly singing its satisfaction.

Moral: A theory is a theory, but a circular saw needs watching.

A TALK ON TIMELY TOPICS

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)



REALIZING the fact that industrial fluctuation comes to the best-regulated organizations, the U. B. of C. and J. builds ably for its craft when it strengthens the latter's resources and increases its membership during times of prosperity. When work is dull further development is slow, and therefore the cause advances haltingly toward its cherished ideals.

Through the periods of financial depression that occasionally envelop the country the brotherhood has become so sufficiently familiar with adversity that it is not likely to be easily frightened at a prospect of bad times. Like a soldier of fortune, organized labor girds on its whole armor of defense, and with a heart for any fate goes forth to meet every foe and do or die in the cause of humanity.

Heroism has characterized the development of the labor movement from its earliest stages, and today it goes quietly on toward the fruition of its hopes, assured of its own high purpose and firm,

though modest, it is unassuming in its attitude toward opposing opinions, thus proving to the world beyond a possibility of doubt that the power of good is greater than the power of evil, and that right and justice must at last prevail over the mighty monopoly of wrong.

Organization's progress has been often hindered but never effectually halted. Its advancement, while necessarily slow, has been steady as the march of the planets. Seasons may change, but the sun, moon and stars keep ever upon their course, and the rain falls alike upon the just and the unjust.

The purposes and aims of labor's brotherhood are now more clearly outlined and consequently better understood than formerly. Its power and good intent are recognized and respected the world over, and it is gratifying to members of labor unions and their friends to know that union ideals are at last beginning to materialize. Hopes are realized, and the outlook is fair for continued improvement of conditions through industrial legislation and education.

Organized labor has indeed laid a solid foundation whereon to rear a fortress of refuge for the working people. What its enemies fondly yet vainly hoped might

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prove a castle of dreams, a shining bubble of delusions, a fool's paradise, looms large and substantial of outline in the materialistic present. Organized labor is succeeding in spite of drawbacks. And its path is gradually growing smoother.

Each year as public opinion and public interest, properly directed and informed by facts, have been led to understand labor's true motive, a warm, co-operative sympathy has been called into being. As a result commercial interests have begun to manifest signs of an awakened conscience in the cause of humanity. Organized labor believes that the ends of justice will be served when the needs of the people are recognized, and when that result is accomplished, its own existence will have been amply justified.

"In time of peace prepare for war," says an old adage, and on this theory labor in times of prosperity has, by fortifying the strongholds of organization, prepared for lean years of industrial depression and business stringency. When the country, through political conflicts, methods of graft or the shameless despotism of Mammon, faces a poverty-stricken prospect, labor united meets the situation calmly and courageously.

Unemployment is a great source of misery today affecting thousands of wage earners and their families. Everywhere men and women of moderate earning capacity are "laid off" without explanation. Office men are perhaps given two weeks' notice, but the mechanics are discharged without ceremony. Accustomed to such discrimination, the bookkeeper and the man at the bench go their respective ways—looking for a position and hunting a job, and unemployed they remain indefinitely, unless favored by fortune. Upon all of them we should look with leniency and hold out a helping hand:

"Jolly the fellow who's down today,

Give him a smile for his sorrow;
The world sometimes has a funny way,
And we may be down tomorrow."

After all, enforced idleness and its con-

sequent poverty are vastly removed from professional indigence and beggary—though there are many among the thousands of unemployed people now in the country who hold the hospitality of the breadline preferable any day to a job. In all walks of life human nature is not averse to taking its ease. The colored philosopher spoke the truth when he declared to his brethren that, "Why some ob us doesn't git along is dat we sit down dreaming ob automobiles when we ought to be pushin' our wheelbarrow."

There are indeed many unequipped for the battle of life—many deficient, delinquent ones to be provided for by the burden-bearers of the world. In this cause of humanity organized labor is coming to the rescue with industrial education and industrial legislation. In this new revolution of education men are seeking practical answers to the question of industrial efficiency and development.

Even unsettled as the times are in every field of endeavor, the so-called common man is coming into his own. The working people are in the "forward movement." The "hour of hope" is at hand for them.

Efficiency Expert

The devil opened the furnace door
And heaved in a shovel of coal,
When out there popped on the scorching floor
A truculent, half-naked soul.

"Look here, good devil," it said, "I pray
You will pardon my seeming haste,
I am—you must listen to what I say—
Appalled at your awful waste!"

"Two-thirds of your heat goes up the flue,
Your coal is but half consumed;
If a modern plant should compete with you
This business were surely doomed.
Your times and motions I've studied well
As you hustle the sinners in,
And I find you have here but a third-rate hell,
For the way it is run is a sin!"

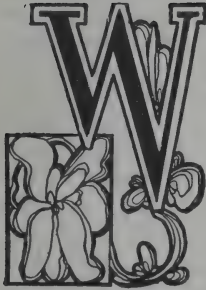
The devil grabbed up that critic then
With an angry shake and a flirt,
And said: "Go back to the world of men,
You efficiency expert!
If you stay down here you will get my job!"
(Here he uttered a dismal groan),
"But if you go" (here he gave a sob),
"You will fix up a hell of your own!"

—Chicago News.

The Carpenter

WHERE WE STAND TO-DAY

(By W. J. Shields.)



WE are continually making progress in directions highly desirable. There is less clash of hostility, of antagonism, and far more of accomplishment, shorter hours of labor, better wages and more liberal adjustments of relation between employers and employed resulting in greater and more efficient production. Public sentiment has approved. The representatives of organized labor find to-day an assured and respected place in the directing of public affairs.

Take the matter of arbitration of industrial disputes in the place of the violent methods of strikes and lockouts. The record shows a continuous improvement. The tendency of the labor movement is strongly toward the promotion of good citizenship; it helps forward the spread of that feeling of responsibility for the common weal, which makes every individual a sovereign in our republic. We do not say that in every detail of the working out of these principles no mistakes have been made; that could not be expected, but the progress has been steady.

The gradual advance of conditions has not only improved the opportunity of men, but it has improved man himself; getting in touch with the problems has broadened his understanding and his sense of justice. We are realizing the prophecy of Brother McGuire that the day would come when men would be organized and through that organization replace that drudgery that makes life dull with a higher degree of intelligent activity. Much of his philosophy is contained in these salient points: that as the average laboring man expends his entire earnings immediately, every dollar added to his wages adds to every market he patronizes; and, therefore, that every

reduction of wages immediately cripples all markets. That a reduction of hours of day's work increases the opportunity and intelligence of the laborer, as well as increasing the demand for labor in price for a day's work, thereby adding to the consuming capacity and furnishing relief to overcrowded markets.

The trade union movement has been tried and not found wanting in its advancement of the interests of the workers. It must be preserved at all hazards, or at least until something better can be found to replace it. Political activity, when associated with the labor movement, has always worked more or less disadvantageously. The workingman's organization is of comparatively recent growth, while the political parties antedate by scores of years this movement. There are large numbers of working men in whom political loyalty seems inborn, and it will require years of effort before the masses of the workers can be got to associate their political views with the trade union movement. Much beneficial legislation is continually being passed. At no time in the history of the country has the workingman wielded the political power that he does at the present time. In fact, it would seem that with very little organization he might with no great difficulty secure all sorts of needed legislation.

Personally I believe the trend of industrial events will render necessary the formation of a new party, embracing the mass of workingmen, the small business man and all others who have been affected by the present capitalistic combinations. I am convinced that Brother McGuire's views on the political situation as it affects the labor movement were of the kind outlined. He was a firm believer in operating within the lines of possible achievement rather than exercising the forcible movement of chance, because he understood that no one could predict what the outcome of a strike may be. At best it is accompanied by keen

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suffering, loss, deprivation and the monetary gain often fails to balance the loss. When beaten, frequently the organization goes down in the wreck, and the last condition of the men, after all their sacrifice and struggle, is sometimes worse than it was before. McGuire, because of this, always insisted that every resource be exhausted in trying to adjust grievances. In this way he impressed the lesson that the labor movement, to be successful, must insist for permanent industrial peace by striving for justice before resorting to strike.

He understood that the trade union was a great democratic training school of the workers, where not only parliamentary procedure is taught, but the method of trade union necessity in its deep, simple sense. Trade unions have done much for humanity, for the betterment of the race. Their faults are human. Some day will come the brotherhood of man. Some day men will work together in harmony and accord. But until that day the trade union must stand as the only safeguard of the workingman,

the only instrument through which his rights can be protected.

In the passing away of Brother McGuire our movement suffered a tremendous loss, but we are reconciled by the fact of knowing that his work bears abundant fruit. The life of a labor leader is not always a bed of roses. He has no place in the niche of fame reserved for almost all other branches of human life. The church canonizes its saints; a grateful country rewards its politicians; the laurel wreath crowns the head of the soldier, and all departments of business life have their full measure of reward. But for the honest and steadfast leader of the labor host, history gives him but scant praise and time forever hides his identity, but thank God his work lives and bears abundant fruit in the shorter working day, in happier homes, in reduced child labor, the ultimate extinction of the sweat shop and in some measure the realization of what the Apostle Paul said: 'That unto the laborer should be given the first fruit of the harvest.'

THE WIT AND WISDOM OF "MR. DOOLEY"

(By Peter Finley Dunne.)

—On Capital and Labor—



IT was different whin I was a young man, Hin nissy. Capital was like a father to labor, givin' it its boord an' login's: In thim golden days a wurrikin man was an honest artysan. That's what he was proud to be called. Th' week before illiction he had his pitcher in th' funny papers. He had his ar'rm ar'round capital—a rosy, binivolent ol' guy with a plug hat an' eyeglasses. They was goin' to th' polls together to vote for simple ol' capital.

"In return f'r fidelity he got a turkey

ivry year. At Christmas time, capital gathered his happy fam'ly around him, an' in th' prisince iv th' ladies iv th' neighborhood, give thim a short oration. 'Me brave lads,' says he, 'we've had a good year. (Cheers.) I have made a millyun dollars. (Sensation.) Ye have done so well that we don't need so many. (Long an' continyous cheerin'.) Those who can do two min's wurruk will remain, an if possible, do four. The other faithful sarvints,' he says, 'can come back in the spring,' he says, 'if alive,' he says. An' the bold artysans tossed their paper caps in th' air an' give three cheers f'r capital. They wurruked till ol' age crept on thim, an' thin retired to live on

(Continued on Page 53.)

Editorial



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Clearance Cards

An important ruling was made at the April meeting of the G. E. B., when the board held that no local union has a right to pass a resolution or to send out official notices to the effect that they will not accept clearance cards. Such a practice, it was held, clearly violates section 46 of the Constitution and Laws in effect March 1, 1915, which says that every member has a constitutional right to present his clearance card to a local union and that he is entitled to a vote on same. If clearance card and due book are found correct he shall be admitted upon receiving a majority vote, except in case of strike or lockout.

The General Office has had a number of inquiries from time to time on this subject and has known that several

locals have taken this arbitrary means of keeping out traveling brothers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that L. U. and D. C. officials will heed this ruling of the G. E. B. and obey the law on the question in future. They should also familiarize themselves with section 46 of the newly revised General Constitution. In the past the section dealing with clearance cards has been a source of much misapprehension, but there is little or no reason why this should be so in the future, as the amended laws on the subject are clear and specific in practically every instance.

It should also be the aim of both officials and members to reduce the abuses and irregularities in connection with clearance cards. This can only be done by adhering to the laws laid down in the General Constitution and by fearlessly and impartially imposing the proper penalties when these laws are violated. The clearance card system is the means whereby we preserve unimpaired the lines of industrial intercourse between our members, and any breakdown in it correspondingly weakens the spirit of fraternity which should exist in our organization.

The action of a local union in serving notice that it will not accept clearance cards is just as reprehensible as is the action of a traveling brother in failing to deposit his clearance card when entering a new locality; indeed, the action of the local union almost places a premium upon the latter practice and forms an inducement to a man to keep his card in his inside pocket. Either practice, it may be said, works an injustice and the temporary benefit gained (if any) is of doubtful value.

The practice of retaining cards still continues to be a prime source of complaint despite the fact that section 46 of the General Constitution clearly states:

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"It is compulsory for the member to report and deposit his clearance card at the office of the District Council or Local Union, where no D. C. exists before securing work, pending a meeting of the Local Union and comply with all local laws. And in no case shall the Financial Secretary accept dues other than to secure clearance cards from a member working in the jurisdiction of any other Local Union or District Council, without the consent of such Local Union or District Council."

The conduct of so-called "union men" in coming into a territory where organization is weak or into the jurisdiction of a Local paying smaller benefits than the one to which they formerly belonged, retaining their cards, and even, on request, refusing to deposit them, almost deserves the name of "scabbing." Sometimes their conduct fully deserves the name when, as it is charged, they work for longer hours and at a lower rate of wages than their brothers in the vicinity. We can hardly believe that men with any conception of the principles of trade unionism would stoop to such a practice and afterward have the hardihood to go back to their own locals and work alongside real union men.

Only concerted and vigilant action on the part of officials and members and a strict adherence to the laws laid down in the General Constitution will stamp out the practice of the retention of clearance cards and similar abuses. Section 46, as we have said, leaves little to be desired on the score of clearness and precision of language. It should also be brought to the attention of the membership that the revised section provides that all clearance cards shall expire one month, or thirty full days from date of issue, thus removing one former source of confusion with regard to the deposition of cards.

+ + +

Walsh vs. Rockefeller

The publication during the last month of correspondence between John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and officials of the Colo-

rado Fuel and Iron Company puts a rather strange complexion on the testimony given earlier in the year by young Mr. Rockefeller before the Industrial Commission when he stated he had but a somewhat vague, generalized knowledge of labor conditions in Colorado and disavowed all responsibility for the strike situation there on the ground that he left all such matters in the hands of trusted associates and officials to deal with as they saw fit.

In fact, so childlike and bland did Mr. Rockefeller seem in relation to his vast interests in Colorado that he hardly knew what returns his investments there had brought him. He also laid emphasis on the fact that it had been some ten years since he had seen his property and that since then his knowledge of conditions in the coal fields had been gleaned largely from reports of executive officers of the company. So glaring was his admission of the extraordinary manner in which he had delegated his great power to others that it caused a great deal of comment on the evils of "absentee directorship;" one astute newspaper man characterizing young Mr. Rockefeller as "a weak despot governed by a private bureaucracy which he was unable to lead."

Now, it transpires that he was not at all as ignorant of conditions as impressions gained from his testimony before the commission would seem to indicate; and these letters, according to Mr. Walsh, reveal that not only were the Rockefellers constantly in touch with every phase of the Colorado strike situation but that they knew that trouble was coming and were prepared for it; and, furthermore, that every step taken by their agents in Colorado in the great strike had the full knowledge and assent of 26 Broadway, New York.

The letters submitted by Mr. Walsh were written by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., J. F. Welborn, president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; L. M. Bowers, chairman of its executive committee; Starr J. Murphy, personal representative of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., and Ivy Lee,

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the Rockefeller publicity agent, and indicate that young Rockefeller, far from being a negligible factor in the affairs of the Colorado coal interests, was the strong directing hand behind the strike policy of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; that he was aware that that company fixed prices and regulated labor conditions, and that he was continually informed in advance of all moves made in the strike zone.

One of the most serious charges made by Chairman Walsh is that the Rockefeller interests wilfully misled an emissary from the Department of Labor who came to New York to see Mr. Rockefeller and try and avert the strike. Starr J. Murphy, acting under instructions, told the government agent they could not interfere, as they knew nothing of the situation in Colorado and that the entire matter was in the hands of mine executives on the scene. The same day Mr. Murphy wrote a full account of the matter to Mr. Bowers at Denver and the latter wrote back highly praising Murphy for his discretion in not giving the government agent any information. It is revealed also that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., even went so far as to draft a letter which, under the signature of the Governor of Colorado, was to be sent to the President of the United States.

The publication of the letters has drawn from Mr. Rockefeller a heated statement in which he maintains that Chairman Walsh drew certain inferences from the correspondence and announced conclusions which were wholly false, to which Mr. Walsh has rejoined that "the published letters which have aroused Mr. Rockefeller's ire are all admitted by him to have been written and correctly quoted, so Mr. Rockefeller's denial is in no sense a denial of anything published by me."

Mr. Walsh regards the revelations contained in the correspondence of so startling a nature as to warrant him recalling Mr. Rockefeller to the witness stand at the public hearings of the commission which have been resumed at Washington. Mr. Rockefeller will thus have a full opportunity to explain matters. We

hardly think, however, that he will be able to weaken the strong case which Mr. Walsh has made, not on hearsay evidence, but on the basis of properly authenticated letters written by the officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and by Mr. Rockefeller himself.



The Hatters' Fine

Owing to the unusual circumstances surrounding the Danbury Hatters' case it seems as though it would be best for all concerned if the move to induce Congress to appropriate the \$290,000 fine from the federal treasury was complied with. If there is a better or more direct way out of this judicial dilemma, we are unaware of it, for we feel that it would be an act of gross injustice to ask the Hatters' Union to pay this fine at a time when Congress by the enactment of the Clayton bill had removed the possibility of the anti-trust law applying to trade unions.

Trade unionists are, of course, aware that the Sherman law, under which the fine was made possible, was not originally intended to apply to trade unions, at least, the framers of the bill disavowed any such intention. Later on, however, the Supreme Court placed an interpretation on the law, holding that it properly applied to trade unions, and because of this the Clayton bill was enacted.

The situation with regard to the Danbury Hatters may therefore be summed up as follows: Labor was guaranteed by those who framed the Sherman law that it could not be made to apply to trade unionists; later on the Supreme Court held that regardless of this guarantee the law did apply, and because of this, Congress passed a measure which in specific terms holds that the construction placed upon the law by the Supreme Court will not be allowed to stand, and that the original guarantee will be carried out. Before this final Congressional guarantee had been secured the Supreme Court, applying its construction of the law, decreed that the members of the Hatters' Union would be forced to pay

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a fine of \$290,000, and as a court decision cannot be set aside by later legislation the Hatters stand to pay this large fine. In other words, the unjust principle on which the case was based has been demolished but the penalty imposed by the Supreme Court stands—plainly a most illogical state of affairs.

Enemies of trade unionism are desirous to see this fine enforced and it would particularly please them to see the American Federation of Labor mulcted for the full amount. The stand taken by the A. F. of L. on the question was set forth fully at the January executive council meeting held at Washington, D. C., when the following conclusion was reached:

"The executive council, while feeling that a great injustice has been done the hatters, finds that, despite that feeling, the American Federation of Labor has neither the means nor the authority to pay the award or the damages, in whole or in part. The suit was brought by the Loewe Company against the hatters; later, when the United Hatters of North America were financially unable to bear the expense of defending the case in the courts up to and including the appeals to the highest courts of our land, the American Federation of Labor pledged itself to financially aid in the legal procedure. This pledge, contained in the resolution adopted by the Denver convention of the A. F. of L., has been fully performed.

"The American Federation of Labor, by its activities growing out of the necessity as developed in the hatters' case, has secured the enactment of the labor provisions of the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law, October 15, 1914. This law precludes the possibility of any similar suit being brought in the federal courts for the exercise of normal activities as performed by the hatters, when such activities have been performed since the enactment of the law, and thus the federation has performed its full duties to the hatters and to all labor in the premises."

So far the fine hangs over the heads

of the hatters, and notice has been served on the individual defendants by D. F. Loewe & Co. that unless arrangements are made at the hatters' convention in May for "a reasonably prompt" adjustment they will be forced to foreclose. It is the prevailing opinion that the Anti-Boycott Association is back of this action and, regardless of the stand the Loewe Company might choose to take, the Anti-Boycott Association would insist on the money being paid.

* * *

A 72-Hour Week for Women

When the Legislature of the Empire state of New York passes a vicious and reactionary measure such as the Rawley-Thompson bill, increasing the hours of labor for women and minors employed in canning factories from sixty-six to seventy-two hours a week, we may well ask ourselves what the world is coming to! Such a barbaric piece of legislation is almost enough to make one lose faith in humanity, or, at least, force us to recoil in astonishment at the callousness displayed by the lawmakers who perpetrated it.

The passing of this bill seems to be the crowning reactionary act of a legislature which showed itself avowedly hostile to the interests of the wage earners and which did all it could to destroy by repeal or amendment the beneficent social legislation enacted in the state in the last few years.

In the debate in the Senate on the bill Senator Brown, the majority floor leader, said that in his opinion twelve hours a day was not too long to work women and children, in consideration of the needs of the cannery business. It is permissible to ask would this state senator like to see his mother, sister or, perhaps, daughter, slaving twelve hours a day in the canneries or at any other kind of labor? Would he be as considerate of the needs and demands of the canneries in the latter case? Hardly likely!

Of course, the old soporific and pet gag of all the upholders of special privilege, our old friend, "freedom of

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contract," was dragged into the debate and the point raised with characteristic effrontery that women and children will not "be forced to work twelve hours a day" unless they so desire.

Touching upon this point, the New York Times remarked editorially:

"As a matter of fact, every senator who voted for that bill knows that the right to contract is a cynical joke when invoked in this sort of controversy. Every senator knows that a law stronger than any man-made law will drive these women and children to the factories to work to the last minute the law permits. Every one knows that if the "right to contract" had been an equal right even the eight-hour law would not have been necessary for the protection of our workmen against themselves and against economic pressure.

"It is like the story of Danglars in the robbers' cave. The bandits did not want to starve him. They gave him the right to contract. They merely required that he contract to pay \$100,000 for a steak and \$10,000 for a loaf of bread. But there was no compulsion. He didn't have to buy if he did not want to eat.

"It is so in the canneries. These women and children need not work the twelve hours if they object. Neither are they compelled to eat. But they must quit both if they quit the one."

The bill is universally condemned by the great mass of the people of the state of New York, who regard the measure as an affront against public decency. At the time of writing it is before Governor Whitman, who is being urged by trade unionists and all conscientious, far-seeing citizens, who have the welfare of the community at heart, to veto the measure. It is to be sincerely hoped he will do so.

* * *

The Right of Self-Protection

A disposition to give a reasonable interpretation to the acts and motives of workingmen when the latter take steps to bring about better industrial condi-

tions was manifested recently in the Bronx county court of New York, when Judge Gibbs declared that a strike could not be held to be a conspiracy and discharged five striking workmen who were arrested on complaint of a paving contractor whose workers had struck because of a violation of union rules. Failing to employ non-unionists, the contractor secured a grand jury indictment against the strikers.

In dismissing the case, the court said: "Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has. This was a legitimate strike, called by a legitimate union, and there was no criminal conspiracy."

Of course, we still have plenty of reactionary legal luminaries whose views always conflict with enlightened modern opinions on the labor question, but it is encouraging to point to others who are in accord with modern conceptions of human rights and take a commonsense view of the rights of employees as well as employers.

* * *

The Sinews of War

Referring to the fact that the trade union of today which has not adequate resources finds itself severely handicapped in the industrial struggle, a recent issue of the American Federationist says: "There is only one way to accumulate organization funds—payment of adequate union dues. Organizations have found it a wise policy to increase low dues as rapidly as possible because increased financial resources at their command give them increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and increased ability to provide against threatened dangers. There is no investment a wage-earner can make that will bring him greater returns than his union dues. If dues to the union are increased proportionally as the union increases wages, the power of the union to promote and

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safeguard the interests of its members becomes increasingly effective.

The financial organization of a trade union must be based on sound business principles. Wildcat finances in trade unions will be no more reliable than wildcat banking investments. Money will not get into the union treasury by miracle or by the wishing process. The protection of a well-filled treasury is possible only for those who are willing to pay the price in dues, management and foresight. The very existence of a sound financial organization constitutes a defense of its members. Power does not always have to be aggressively used in order to be effective—reserve power is often the most potent. Consciousness that they possess power puts moral courage and confidence into the workers, and it puts fear into the hearts of those who would wrong them. When power exists there is hesitancy to deny the possessors their rights or fair demands. The existence of the power of self-defense prevents many industrial struggles while the weak and the helpless are wronged with impunity.

As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the system of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortably.

Labor organizations are constantly preaching the gospel of higher wages. What wages are to the individual, dues are to the organization. The ideal of the American Federation of Labor is to have each organization strong, competent to manage its affairs and to solve its own difficulties. While there is whole-souled sympathy and willingness to help fellow workers in their time of need, yet the best results for all workers can be obtained when each organization is free to protect and promote the rights and interests of its own members and to organize the yet unorganized.

But high dues should not be accompanied by high initiation fee. Indeed the initiation fee should be small, thereby inviting and making it possible for the yet unorganized to join the union and to make common cause with their fellow

workers to secure the common welfare of all. High dues regularly paid will inevitably lead to greater self-reliance, mutual interdependence, unity, solidarity, fraternity and federation.

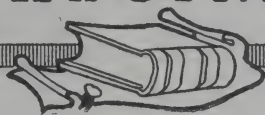
* * *

Making the Best of One's Self

No man can escape his temperament. But he can do better than that; he can transmute it. None of us is better than he should be. But let him look that he is as good as he could be. If he is a busybody, let him distribute alms. If he is a sulky brute, let him have the strength of silence and endurance. If he falls short often and his heart fails, let him aim high, and cheer another on where he cannot go. If the game is lost, even—yet are games ever lost?—let him look on serenely as one that has no further stake in the game. If he is the prey from time to time of something all too like despair, let him have the courage of despair. In brief, we may all have, if we will, the qualities of our defects. Indolence may turn into repose and impatience into wit, gratitude be born of helplessness and noble prudence of ignoble fear, sympathy grow out of weakness and protecting care out of selfishness. Life is like a puzzle; we cannot change the pieces, but we can change them about till the pattern is plain and the colors harmonious.—Harper's Weekly.

We recently received the fifteenth anniversary and Panama Exposition souvenir edition of "Organized Labor," the journalistic organ of the San Francisco building trades. It is in every way a credit to its editor and publishers. There is a great deal of interesting reading matter in the souvenir edition and also important information concerning the spacious World Fair buildings, all of which have been erected by union mechanics. We congratulate "Organized Labor" on the splendid progress it has made during its fifteen years' existence.

Official Information



Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Tampa, Fla.	Rhineland, Wis.
Oilton, Okla.	Sumner, Wash.
Whitehall, N. Y.	Bloomington, Ind.
Hope, Ark.	Bamberg, S. C.
Gardner, Mass. (reed and rattan workers).	
Hartshorne and Halleyville, Okla.	

Total, 10 Local Unions.

Rejections

L. U. 58 of Chicago, Ill., has rejected the application for admission into the local of Charles Funk, 3323 N. Seeley avenue, for the third time. Funk is 22 years old.

Daniel McLane, an applicant for admission into L. U. 624, of Brockton, Mass., has been rejected three times.

Agreement Between the International Union of Brewery Workmen of America and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

In order to adjust the present differences between the above-named organizations, the following conditions shall be observed:

1. The Brewery Workers' International Union to use its best efforts with the employers in the breweries and bottling establishments to have only members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners employed in their buildings for building repairs, saloon repairs (when under control of the brewery) and for the manufacture of bar fixtures and boxes for bottle beer. The erection of all conveyers, both gravity and screw, elevators, all transmission

machinery and all millwright work done in breweries and other establishments controlled by the brewery workers.

2. The United-Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree that all running repairs on bottle boxes in breweries and bottling establishments be done by the bottlers, members of the Brewery Workers' International Union of America.

This agreement is in effect immediately upon having been approved by the members of the General Executive Board of both organizations and may be terminated by either party by giving sixty (60) days' notice.

For the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen:

JOSEPH PROEBSTLE.

ADAM HEUBNER, Sec.-Treas.

JOHN RADER, International Corresponding Secretary.

JOSEPH OBERGFELL, International Recording Secretary.

(Seal.)

(Approved by International Executive Board of the International Union of Brewery Workmen of America March 30, 1915.)

For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

JAMES KIRBY, Gen. President.

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secretary.

(Seal.)

(Approved by General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America April 6, 1915.)

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Report of General President Kirby for Quarter Ending March 31, 1915

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Brothers—While, during the past quarter, building conditions have been far below the average season, yet we have been extremely active in the work connected with the organization.

As per my report of last quarter, President Gompers, President Williams, President Hynes and myself took up the investigation of the manufacture and installation of metal trim. We visited Chicago, Cleveland, Jamestown, Buffalo and New York City.

In several of these cities we witnessed the manufacture and in others the erection. While the committee was not authorized to make any decision, I feel perfectly justified in saying that I believe the rights of the carpenters were clearly established, but owing to the action of the A. F. of L. convention, the committee was only authorized to report its work and continue their efforts until a satisfactory adjustment was reached.

Let me say in this connection that the erection of the metal trim throughout the country is proceeding satisfactory to the carpenter. While we would much prefer to work in harmony with all organizations, and we believe that if we were not deterred by disputes effecting this work, we could materially strengthen several crafts in the building industry, but so long as they continue to dispute our rights we can but proceed along the lines calculated to protect the interests of the Brotherhood.

During the month of January I visited Kenosha, Wis. Some time ago several members from Milwaukee were fined in Kenosha. Several appeals were taken and it was eventually disposed of by the convention unfavorable to Kenosha. Our Kenosha Local Union assumed a very defiant attitude in this respect, but I am pleased to report that since the action of the Board at last meeting they have notified us they will endeavor to adjust this claim just as soon as conditions are such as to enable them to.

Perhaps one of the greatest campaigns that has taken place within the ranks of our organization for some years occurred in Philadelphia, Pa., during the month of March. It is impossible at this time to estimate the number of non-union carpenters who affiliated themselves with our organization owing to the work done by the officers and organizers of our organization.

On the 5th of March, in company with President Gompers and several others, I addressed one of the largest meetings of carpenters that it has ever been my fortune to attend.

President Gompers' address was a masterpiece and touched the hearts of every man within hearing.

The campaign also resulted in the signing of a closed-shop agreement with the Master Builders of Philadelphia, also a like organization situated at Germantown.

I feel that I would be doing an injustice did I not mention the names of the men who I believe were primarily responsible for the movement. Board Member Post, together with the local officers of Philadelphia, are to be congratulated on the magnificent manner in which this affair was handled. I feel safe in making the assertion that Philadelphia is now perfectly able to take care of itself.

We have recently started a similar campaign in Baltimore and I feel that our efforts in that city will be even more successful than in Philadelphia. Certainly we are not handicapped with the local opposition in the beginning that our efforts met with in Philadelphia.

We are going to try and make Baltimore a closed shop town and believe we will be successful before another year passes by in accomplishing our object.

Let me say, in passing, that the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union made our success possible in Philadelphia and we are assured of a like assistance in Baltimore.

Considerable correspondence and a great deal of effort has been put forth to bring about an understanding between

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the International Union of United Brewery Workmen and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Our contention was for the manufacture and repair of all boxes and all similar work done in and around breweries. The brewery workmen's contention was for the repairing of boxes and work of a similar nature in and around breweries.

This contention had reached a stage where the brewery interests realized that they could not afford to enter into a fight with either organization and had turned their attention to doing what many other employers have had to do in the past where trade disputes were involved, seek a substitute to take the place of the disputed work. To that end metal boxes were being introduced, very rapidly, too, so that it became apparent that if some steps were not taken to bring about an adjustment of this affair the carpenters would lose not only the repair but the manufacture as well of an enormous amount of work in and around the breweries. Therefore an agreement was signed giving to the carpenters the erection of all buildings, building repairs, saloon repairs, manufacture of bar fixtures and boxes for bottle beer; the erection of all conveyors, elevators and transmission machinery, and all millwright work done in breweries and other establishments controlled by the brewery workers.

The brewery workers were given all running repairs on bottle boxes in breweries and bottling establishments, and this understanding will bring us a great deal more work than we lose in the repair of these boxes, and certainly if the dispute was continued we would have neither the repair nor the manufacture.

During the past three months considerable time has been spent in securing estimates and selecting the equipment for the printing plant. We are proceeding very rapidly along these lines and believe it is a matter of only four or five months when our Journal will be turned out on our own press.

Trusting that the work for the past

quarter has been satisfactory, and with best wishes, I remain,

Faternally yours,

JAMES KIRBY,
General President.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1915, of the G. E. B.

During the interim between the first and second quarterly sessions, the following matter was acted upon by the General Executive Board through correspondence with the General Secretary:

March 20, 1915.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to maintain wage agreement. The G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the General Office.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 6, 1915.

The second quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date by General President Kirby, all members present.

Montclair, N. J.—Request from the District Council of Montclair and the Oranges for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish the eight-hour day in the mills, beginning April 1, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Vincennes, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 274 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages for the millmen, effective April 1, 1915. The G. S. is instructed to obtain latest information as to the outcome of the movement.

Chicago, Ill.—The General President was instructed to wire President Metz and Secretary Galvin of the Chicago District Council to come to Indianapolis and appear before the Board on Thursday, April 8, relative to conditions as they exist in Chicago at the present time in connection with the pending trade movement.

Baltimore, Md.—On the recommendation of the General President, the G. E. B. appropriates the sum of \$600.00 for organizing purposes in Baltimore, same to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Toledo, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 25 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the Saturday half-holiday, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Kokomo, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 734 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that

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the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

A bill for \$3,500.00, covering expenses incurred in defending the several law suits now in the courts in New York City, presented by Lawyer Beattie, was submitted to the Board by the G. P. and ordered paid.

The G. P. submitted to the Board copy of an agreement entered into between the representatives of the U. B. and the International Union of the United Brewery Workmen, covering the manufacture of bar fixtures and beer boxes and millwright work done in breweries and other establishments controlled by the brewery workers, same having been approved by the Executive Board of the United Brewery Workmen. The G. E. B. approves the agreement and orders same published in The Carpenter.

La Crosse, Wis.—Request of L. U. No. 1143 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Columbus, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 1155 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the eight-hour day and minimum wage of \$3.00 per day, effective July 1, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the General Office.

New Castle, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 206 for an appropriation to assist in a movement against non-union shop conditions. The Board appropriates the sum of \$200.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Bay City, Mich.—Request of L. U. No. 116 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over from the January meeting of the Board. The sum of \$300.00 is appropriated, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Request of L. U. No. 225 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, previously considered by the Board at the January meeting and action deferred until the April session. The request is denied and the matter of organizing in Knoxville referred to the General President.

Harrisburg, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 669 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over from the January meeting. Action is again deferred until such time as the District Council approves of the request.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Request of L. U. No. 782 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, laid over from the February meeting. The request is denied and the General President requested to place an organizer in Fond du Lac.

Stockton, Cal.—A communication from L. U. No. 266 regarding lockout and thanking the

Board for the assistance given was received as information and filed.

Moncton, N. B., Can.—Communication from L. U. No. 1249, requesting permission to negotiate toward the securing of a working agreement with the Intercolonial Railway Company. The matter is referred to the General President for investigation.

Hackensack, N. J.—A communication from the Bergen County District Council, stating that all Local Unions in the District were now affiliated with the D. C. and that all other requirements of the Board in connection with their request for an appropriation had been complied with, was received as information and filed.

The bond of the Chief Clerk in the General Office in the amount of \$2,000.00 in the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., of New York City, was received and filed with the General Secretary.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Bay Counties District Council for a donation to assist in the defense of M. A. Schmidt. The request is denied.

Pocatello, Idaho.—A communication was received from L. U. No. 1258 asking for a ruling as to the admission of shinglers. The General Secretary is instructed to notify L. U. No. 1258 that shinglers are eligible to membership in our organization.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The G. S. submitted to the Board communications from L. U. 1212 complaining against the action of the Board in refusing to allow benefits for men involved in a trade movement not previously sanctioned by the Board. The replies made by the General Secretary to the complaints of the Local Union are concurred in by the G. E. B.

St. Cloud, Minn.—A communication was received from L. U. No. 930 relative to a strike in progress in St. Cloud since April 1 in support of a movement for an increase in wages. The strike being inaugurated without the sanction of the G. E. B., no action can be taken until the provisions of our constitution and laws have been complied with.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—A communication from the president of L. U. No. 617 relative to making an appropriation for organizing purposes in that city was read to the Board, and the reply of the General Secretary concurred in.

New York City, N. Y.—The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from L. U. No. 309 relative to the recent ruling of the G. E. B. in the matter of reporting members three months in arrears. The G. S. is instructed to reply to the inquiry of L. U. No. 309.

Rock Island, Ill.—Full accounting from the Tri-City District Council for appropriations made in 1914 to the D. C. for the relief of men on strike received and filed.

Lowell, Mass.—A communication from L. U. No. 1468, setting forth conditions in that L. U. and requesting the assistance of the

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Board, was read and action deferred pending further investigation by the G. P.

Lynn, Mass.—Application of L. U. No. 1767, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1915, previously considered by the Board on March 2, 1915, and referred to the General President for investigation as to hours and minimum wages. On a further report being submitted by the G. P., the G. E. B. grants the official sanction asked for, financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

April 7, 1915.

All members present.

President Brown, of the International Union of Timber Workers, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the affiliation of that organization with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, if the jurisdiction of the U. B. would allow such an affiliation and a satisfactory arrangement or agreement could be made to that end. He explained the workings of the International Union of Timber Workers, the number of Local Unions, their membership and the benefits paid. He expressed the desire to be admitted to the U. B. as a District or Subordinate body. Further consideration of the matter was laid over for one day pending a proposition of amalgamation from President Brown, together with a copy of the constitution and laws of the timber workers' organization.

Lima, Ohio.—Application of L. U. No. 372 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1915. This request was considered at the February meeting of the Board and action deferred pending further investigation by the General President. On that official submitting the report of a deputy, the Board decides to grant the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the General Office.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Application of the Ohio Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions for both inside and outside men, effective May 1, 1915, same having been previously considered by the Board on March 2 and referred to the General President for investigation. On the strength of the information contained in the report of the deputy sent by the G. P. to investigate conditions, the G. E. B. grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request from the District Council for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for organizing purposes, previously considered by the Board on March 5, 1915, and referred to the General President for investigation. The request made by the D. C. is denied.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of L. U. No. 1896

for financial assistance, previously considered by the Board at the February, 1915, meeting and referred to the General President for investigation. On additional information being submitted by the G. P., the Board appropriates the sum of \$48.50 on account of the strike in which the members of L. U. No. 1896 were involved the previous summer.

The G. P. submitted to the Board a communication from Brother D. J. Farley containing suggestions relative to organizing the carpenters in the smaller towns and scattered districts. Same was received as information and filed.

In accordance with the instructions of the G. E. B. at its last meeting, General President Kirby reported on the approximate costs of installing a printing plant capable of printing our monthly journal, *The Carpenter*. The G. P. is authorized to proceed with the installing of the printing plant as soon as possible.

April 8, 1915.

All members present.

President Brown of the International Union of Timber Workers again appeared before the Board and proposed an amalgamation of the timber workers with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America along the following lines: (1) That the timber workers be taken over in a body to the U. B., subject to the laws of the U. B. (2) That District Councils of timber workers be formed to look after their interests. (3) That organizers be appointed to organize the men of the trade, etc. But as many of these men are laborers, loggers, drivers, packers, flers, engineers, firemen, etc., as well as men working in the sawmills, the matter was referred to the General President to have an investigation made as to the composition of the membership of the timber workers, how well organized, dues paid, benefits allowed and terms under which those eligible can be admitted to the U. B. The G. P. to report to the G. E. B. when the investigation is completed.

The question of better conditions, hours and wages for the carpenters and millwrights employed in the International Paper Company's mills was considered by the Board and the General President was instructed to wire our Organizer to insist on the demands presented by our organization.

Victoria, B. C., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 1848 for financial assistance, previously considered by the Board at the February meeting and referred by the Board to the General President for investigation, was again taken up and considered and the request denied.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Request from the Central Trades and Labor Council of Jacksonville, Fla., for the services of an organizer. The Board refers the matter to the General President, as he has already made arrangements to have an organizer in Jacksonville in the near future.

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President Metz and Secretary Galvin, of the Chicago District Council, appeared before the G. E. B. in accordance with the request of the Board under date of April 6 to explain the situation in Chicago relative to the entering into of new agreements for outside and inside men and the prospects of a settlement with the employers at the present time. It was shown through the reports that a speedy settlement is not in view. Some individual agreements have been signed by employers, while others refuse to sign, thus leaving many men out of work. The Chicago District Council is, however, making arrangements to take care of its members.

It having been reported to the General Office that Local Union No. 1125 of Central Falls, R. I., has incorporated under the laws of the State of Rhode Island and secured a State charter therefrom, the G. E. B. rules that Local Unions of the U. B. cannot be permitted to incorporate, as the parent body—the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—is a voluntary, unincorporated association, composed of skilled workmen banded together for mutual benefit and protection. The G. E. B. instructs all Local Unions to surrender their charter of incorporation on or before June 1, 1915, or forfeit their charter from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Birmingham, Ala.—The G. E. B. appropriates to the District Council the sum of \$300.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

April 9, 1915.

All members present.

Delaware Co., Pa.—The Board again took up for consideration the request of the Delaware County D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes, same having been considered at the January meeting and action deferred until investigation could be made. On the additional information at hand the Board appropriates the sum of \$400.00 for organizing purposes, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Montgomery Co., Pa.—The request made by the Montgomery County D. C. for a further appropriation for organizing purposes is denied, as the General President has already assigned an organizer to that locality.

Complaints from L. U. No. 948, of Sioux City, Iowa; No. 971, of Reno, Nevada; No. 1034, of Oskaloosa, Iowa; No. 398, of Lewiston, Idaho; No. 1434, of Moberly, Mo.; No. 515, of Colorado Springs, Colo.; No. 220, of Wallace, Idaho; No. 973, of Texas City, Texas, and No. 641, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, against other Local Unions passing resolutions and issuing official notices that members on clearance cards would not be accepted until work becomes more plentiful, were placed before the G. E. B. by the G. P. and G. S. After careful consideration of the entire matter, the

Board rules that no Local Union has the right to pass a resolution or to send out official notices that they will not accept clearance cards, that every member has a right to present his clearance card to a Local Union and he is entitled to a vote of the members on same. If he receives a majority vote in favor of his admission, then his clearance card is accepted, otherwise it is rejected, as per Section 46 of the General Constitution.

Dayton, Ohio.—Brother L. E. Nysewander, secretary of the District Council, properly credentialed, appeared before the G. E. B. in support of a request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of \$300.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Muskegon, Mich.—A communication from the D. C. and a report from Organizer Young relative to a proposed agreement with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company was considered and laid over, pending further information.

Macon, Ga.—Request of L. U. No. 144 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, considered and referred to the General President.

New Orleans, La.—Communication from Lawyer Peters, of New Orleans, La., relative to the revocation of the charter of former Local Union No. 76 of that city, was received and the reply of the General President concurred in.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The G. S. submitted a communication from L. U. No. 1425 protesting against the action of the G. S. in sending a five months' arrearage notice to said L. U., the protest being based on the contention that the L. U. was not five months in arrears when the notice was sent. The action of the G. S. is concurred in by the Board and the matter referred to the G. P.

A communication from the Commercial National Bank of Indianapolis, soliciting a deposit of a portion of our funds, was received and filed.

Kansas City, Kan.—Request of L. U. No. 168, endorsed by the D. C. of Kansas City, Mo., for an appropriation for organizing purposes again considered, having been before the Board on January 30th and action deferred until the April meeting. The G. E. B. appropriates the sum of \$200.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Pleasantville, N. J.—Appeal of L. U. No. 842 from the decision of the General President in the case of L. U. No. 842 vs. the Atlantic County D. C. The decision of the G. P., is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, and the appeal dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of the Bay Counties District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of the Bay Counties D. C. vs. L. U. No. 22 of San Francisco, wherein L. U. No. 22 withheld a por-

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tion of its per capita tax. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Albany, N. Y.—Appeal of Robert Ewing from the decision of the General President in the case of Robert Ewing vs. the District Council of Albany, N. Y. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Calgary, Alta., Can.—Appeal of L. U. No. 1779 of Calgary from the decision of the General President in the case of J. B. Golledge vs. L. U. No. 1779. New evidence having been submitted, the matter is referred back to the General President for further consideration and action.

San Francisco, Cal.—The G. P. submitted to the Board correspondence with L. U. No. 1237 of San Francisco and the Maritime Bay District Council dealing with disputes between these two bodies. The G. E. B. authorizes the G. P. to consolidate the members of L. U. No. 1237 of San Francisco with other Local Unions of the Maritime Bay District Council.

April 10, 1915.

All members present.

Jonquieres, Que., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 1338 for financial assistance. The Board appropriates the sum of \$24.00 for organizing purposes.

Morristown, N. J.—Papers in the appeal of Alex. Patterson vs. L. U. No. 638 of Morristown, N. J., wherein said brother requests strike pay for time lost by instructions from his L. U., were placed before the Board by the G. P. The sum of \$18.00, covering strike pay, is allowed by the G. E. B.

The G. E. B. rules that all appeals from the decision of the First General Vice-President relative to the approval or disapproval of Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council by-laws shall be made to the G. E. B.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal of the Bay Counties District Council from the decision of the First General Vice-President in disapproving a section of the D. C. laws denying to Local Unions the right to maintain a business agent. The decision of the First General Vice-President is sustained on the grounds that a Local Union has the right to elect and pay a business agent to look after its interests, but said business agent must work under the supervision of the District Council. The appeal is dismissed.

Nashville, Tenn.—The request of L. U. No. 41 for an appropriation for organizing purposes, which was before the Board on January 30th and on which action was deferred until the April meeting, was again taken up. The Board denying the request after careful consideration of all the information at hand.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Maritime Bay District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes laid over, pending

the arrival of the official Schedule of Inquiries.

Nashua, N. H.—Application of L. U. No. 1616 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective July 1, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Baltimore, Md.—Request of L. U. No. 29 for an extension of time in which to pay per capita tax, its members to be kept in good standing and entitled to benefits at the General Office. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to comply with same.

Communications were submitted to the Board by the General Secretary from Local Unions Nos. 12, of Brooklyn; No. 32, of Brooklyn; No. 291, of Brooklyn, No. 126, of Brooklyn; No. 138 and No. 309, of New York City, officially notifying the G. S. that they had complied with the orders of the G. E. B. and severed their connection with the dual Central Labor Council of Greater New York.

Augusta, Ga.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of \$100.00, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Appeal of L. U. No. 1596 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the claim for funeral donation on the death of the wife of Frank Beck, a member of L. U. No. 1596. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Brother Beck was legally a suspended member of L. U. No. 1596, having been permitted to square up his arrearages when he owed a sum equal to six months' dues and not having been readmitted in accordance with the law. The appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—The G. P. placed before the Board a communication from L. U. No. 123 (ship joiners) of San Francisco, Cal., suspended December 31, 1914, owing six months' per capita tax to the General Office, requesting that said Local be reinstated, the tax for each month having been ordered by the local and the money for same appropriated by the financial secretary to his own use. The G. E. B. can not comply with the request made, as the constitution and laws govern this case.

The G. S. again brought to the attention of the Board the circular letter of Brother Gabriel Edmonston which accompanied the April quarterly password circular, appealing for donations from Local Unions for the relief of the war sufferers, several Local Unions having forwarded their contributions to the G. O. The G. S. is instructed to return the donations to their respective Local Unions.

Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 617 for financial assistance. The G. E. B.

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appropriates the sum of \$50.00 for organizing purposes.

Canton, Ohio.—Appeal of the relatives of Jacob Pfaus, late a member of L. U. No. 143 of Canton, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of said brother. The appeal is dismissed and the decision of the G. T. sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that the brother was three months in arrears on January 31, 1915, and did not square up his arrearages in full in accordance with the law prior to his death.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Appeal of Mrs. Charles Rockwitz, through her attorneys, from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of her husband, Charles Rockwitz, late a member of L. U. No. 11. The G. E. B. refuses to pass on any claim until all the papers in the case are submitted, and the matter is laid over until the July meeting.

Sioux City, Iowa.—Appeal of L. U. No. 948 from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Wm. L. Quintard, late a member of L. U. No. 948. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein—namely, that the brother was not in benefit standing at the time his death occurred—and the appeal is therefore dismissed.

Providence, R. I.—Appeal of Achile Bernier from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for disability donation in behalf of said Bernier, member of L. U. No. 859. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein, namely, that Brother Bernier was in arrears at the time he met with the injuries responsible for his disability. The appeal is dismissed.

Montreal, Que., Can.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of \$200.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes, as per Resolution No. 32 of the Indianapolis Convention, referred by the Board to the General President for investigation, was again considered and the appropriation denied.

Lexington, Ky.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 1650 for money appropriated for men on strike in the summer of 1914 received and filed.

London, Ont., Can.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 1946 for money appropriated for men on strike in the year 1914 received and filed.

Rock Island, Ill.—A communication was received from the Tri-City Carpenters' District Council, stating that the master builders had refused to renew the old working agreement, with one or two additions which were made necessary on account of the agreement

with the bricklayers. The matter is referred to the General President.

The matter of bonding local financial officers was considered and referred to the General Secretary, he to secure further information, copy of bonds, percentage allowed, rates of premiums, how premiums must be paid to the bonding company, etc.

April 13, 1915.

All members present.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Communication received from the D. C., requesting financial assistance to carry on the fight for control over the erection of hollow metal trim. The matter is referred to the General President.

The following general indenture and agreement papers and instructions governing apprentices were concurred in by the G. E. B. and ordered submitted to referendum vote of our members at the first opportunity, in accordance with the instructions of our eighteenth general convention:

INSTRUCTIONS RELATIVE TO APPRENTICES OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

"An apprentice shall serve a term of not less than four years at the carpenter trade; be indentured by his parent or guardian between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-two (22) years, and be given his papers as a full-fledged mechanic at the expiration of the apprenticeship period.

"He shall be indentured with some good and reliable contractor.

"He shall join the union immediately as an apprentice; remain in the semi-beneficial class until the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, when he shall be given his papers as a full-fledged mechanic. He shall then immediately be transferred to the full beneficial class, provided he has attained the age of twenty-one (21) years.

"The Local Union or District Council shall look after the interests of the apprentice and see that he is given an opportunity to learn the carpenter trade. He shall report to his union, for investigation, any alleged work which is not covered by the carpenter trade and which he is required, by his employer, to do.

"An apprentice, once indentured, can not leave his employer and go to work for another, without the consent of the first employer and the Local Union or District Council.

"Failure of apprentice to observe these instructions shall make him liable to charges for committing an offense discreditable to the United Brotherhood, and if found guilty he may be either reprimanded or expelled, as the Local Union or District Council shall decide.

"It is the duty of the Local Union or District Council and employer to see that the ap-

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prentice is given a full opportunity to learn the carpenter trade, secure a good, rudimentary education, and also given all instruction, advice and assistance necessary to make him a qualified, capable, thorough and competent mechanic, to the end that he may be better able to return a full day's work for a full day's pay.

"City
"County
"State
"Indenture certificate of

—Articles of Apprenticeship—

"To All Whom It May Concern:

"This is to certify that..... hereby agrees to employ steadily, or as his work will warrant, for a term of years, commencing on the day of, 19..., and to use all due dispatch to teach him the carpenter trade in all branches of work for which I may contract.

"His wages for the first year shall be \$.... per week, for the second year \$.... per week, for the third year \$.... per week, for the fourth year \$.... per week.

(Signed)

"Employer.

"And in consideration of the foregoing covenants, I, ..., parent (or guardian) of said do hereby agree that said shall serve as an apprentice for the term of years with for the purpose of learning the carpenter trade, for the wages and under the conditions stated in the first part of this agreement and indenture papers.

(Signed)

"Parent (or guardian)

"Apprentice.

Signed.

"Witnesses:

.....
.....

"Signed in the presence of the above parties and witnesses this day of, 19...

"The instructions herewith attached are made part of this agreement and indenture papers."

The regular quarterly audit and examination of the books and accounts was taken up at this time.

April 14, 1915.

All members present.

The representatives of the National Surety Company, New York, N. Y., the American Surety Company, New York, N. Y., the Aetna Accident and Liability Co., Hartford, Conn., the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., and the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., of Baltimore, Md., appeared before the Board in ex-

planation of the propositions previously made by each company relative to the bonding of our local officers. The question of bonding was again laid over pending further information, as per request of some of the representatives.

The balance of the day was taken up in the audit and examination of the books and accounts.

April 15, 1915.

All members present.

The audit and examination of the books and accounts continued throughout the day.

April 16, 1915.

All members present.

The report of General President Kirby for the quarter ended March 31, 1915, was received and ordered published in The Carpenter.

Brother John T. Cosgrove, representing the State Council of New Jersey, properly credentialed, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the interpretation placed upon Section 12, Page 13 of the Constitution and Laws of the U. B. requiring, the Second General Vice-President to make his office at the General Headquarters in Indianapolis. The matter was referred to the General President, as it comes under his jurisdiction.

Vincennes, Ind.—Communication from L. U. No. 274 relative to trade movement received as information.

Amarillo, Texas.—Request of L. U. No. 665 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 15, 1915. Official sanction granted.

Norristown, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 897, endorsed by the Montgomery County District Council, for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

San Francisco, Cal.—Request of the Maritime Bay District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes, previously considered by the Board on April 10 and laid over awaiting the official schedule of inquiries. The schedule having arrived, the Board appropriates the sum of \$200.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Memphis, Tenn.—Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The sum of \$300.00 is appropriated, same to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Tacoma, Wash.—Request of the Tacoma Building Trades Council, endorsed by the Tacoma Carpenters' D. C., for financial assistance in an organizing campaign now under way in that city. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to do-

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nate financial assistance to Building Trades Councils.

Toledo, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 25 for an appropriation to assist in organizing the mill men. The request is denied and the matter of organizing referred to the General President.

South Bend, Ind.—Application of L. U. No. 413 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement to establish union shop conditions and a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to take effect June 1, 1915, same having been considered by the Board on February 24 and sanction denied because the movement was not supported by the necessary vote. The required vote having been supplied, the Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the General Office. The Board further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 232 for guarantee of financial assistance in case it becomes necessary to enter into a strike to enforce the agreement now in effect with the employers. Action is deferred and the matter referred to the General President for investigation.

Pittsburg, Kan.—Communication from L. U. No. 561 entering protest against the Tabulation Committee's record of the vote of that L. U. on certain amendments to the General Constitution. The G. E. B. finds the records at this office show that the vote of that Local Union has been properly recorded, as per their returns.

The report of Board Member Guerin on the request made by the New York D. C. for financial assistance in securing the subway work for our members was received and concurred in, the matter having been referred to him by the General President for investigation.

The report of Board Member Cole in regard to the indebtedness on a hall owned by lapsed Local Union No. 697 of Mason, Nev., was read and concurred in, the matter being referred to Brother Cole by the General President for investigation after being considered by the Board on February 24, 1915.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Board Member Martel's report on the proposed trade movement of L. U. No. 93, which was considered by the Board on February 24 and referred to the General President for investigation, was read and concurred in.

Springfield, Mass.—Appeal of the District Council of Springfield, Mass., from the decision of the General President in the case of E. E. Mead vs. the Springfield D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

April 17, 1915.

All members present.

The bonding of local officers was again under consideration and was referred to the General President and General Secretary for further investigation and report to the G. E. B. by correspondence.

Chicago, Ill.—The G. P. submitted to the G. E. B. bill for legal services from the firm of Farrell & Thompson amounting to \$2,450.00 in the Anderson & Lind Mfg. Co. cases. The G. E. B. allows said bill.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 19, 1915.

All members present, except Secretary Duffy, who is attending meeting of Executive Council of A. F. of L.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Brother Frank Imwalle, properly credentialed and representing L. U. No. 415 of Cincinnati, appeared before the Board in support of a request for financial assistance. The Board appropriates the sum of \$100.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 20, 1915.

All members present except Duffy and Hutcheson.

The report of First General Vice-President Hutcheson was received and ordered published in The Carpenter.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to take effect May 1, 1915. Referred back to the G. S. for information as to the amount of increase asked for.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Request of L. U. No. 657 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered later as reports are made to the General Office.

San Antonio, Texas.—Request of L. U. No. 14 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates the sum of \$300.00, same to be expended under direction of the G. P.

Erie, Pa.—Full accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for men on strike received and filed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts was continued and completed, the report of the expert accountant compared with the books of the General Office and the books and accounts found to be correct.

April 21, 1915.

All members present except Duffy and Hutcheson.

Lancaster, Pa. — Communication received from L. U. No. 59 relative to strike now in progress in that city. The Board appropri-

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ates the sum of \$132.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Hamilton, Ont., Can.—The application of the D. C. of Hamilton for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 21, 1915, was again considered and referred to the General President for investigation.

Harrisburg, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 669, endorsed by the Saline County, D. C., for appropriation for organizing purposes in that district. The Board appropriates the sum of \$100.00, same to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

The G. E. B. endorses the following form of International agreement with General Contractors:

FORM OF INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

"Memorandum of agreement between the firm of and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"We, the firm of agree to work the hours, pay the wages and abide by the rules and regulations established or agreed upon by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America of the locality in which any work of our company is being done, and employ members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America only.

"No change to be made in the hours and wages in any locality, and no conditions imposed other than are enforced on all local firms.

"In consideration of the foregoing, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America agree that no stoppage of work or any strike of its members, either collectively or individually, shall be entered into pending any dispute being investigated and all peaceable means taken to bring about a settlement.

"For the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

The G. S. is instructed to notify all Local Unions that all members who are affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World must be compelled to withdraw from said body or be suspended from the United Brotherhood.

The report of Second General Vice-President Quinn for the quarter ended March 31, 1915, was received and ordered published in The Carpenter.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office on July 12, 1915.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Denver, Colo.
Albany, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.
Alton, Ill.	Dixon, Ill.
Amherst, N. S., Can.	Dubuque, Ia.
Arcadia, Fla.	Duluth, Minn.
Asheville, N. C.	Eau Claire, Wis.
Ashland, Ky.	E. Palestine, O.
Athens, Tex.	Edmonton, Can.
Atlanta, Ga.	El Centro, Cal.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Electra, Tex.
Augusta, Ga.	Elmira, N. Y.
Aurora, Ill.	E. St. Louis, Ill.
Austin, Tex.	El Paso, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.	Escanaba, Mich.
Barre, Vt.	Evansville, Ind.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Fargo, N. D.
Bay City, Tex.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Beacon, N. Y.	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Beaver Valley, Pa.	Fort Myers, Fla.
Berlin, Ont., Can.	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Billings, Mont.	Framingham, Mass.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Fremont, Neb.
Birmingham, Ala.	French Lick, Ind.
Bisbee, Ariz.	Fresno, Cal.
Bismarck, N. D.	Fulton, N. Y.
Blackwell, Okla.	Galesburg, Ill.
Bloomington, Ill.	Galveston, Tex.
Boise, Idaho.	Gardner, Mass.
Boone, Ia.	Gary, Ind.
Boston, Mass.	Goldfield, Nev.
Brainerd, Minn.	Grand Forks, N. D.
Brenham, Tex.	Granite City, Ill.
Brownwood, Tex.	Great Falls, Mont.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Greeley, Colo.
Calgary, Can.	Greenwich, Conn.
Canton, O.	Halifax, N. S.
Carneys Point, N. J.	Hamilton, O.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Hammond, Ind.
Central City, Ky.	Hazleton, Pa.
Charleston, S. C.	Hillsboro, Tex.
Charleston, W. Va.	Holyoke, Mass.
Charlotte, N. C.	Hot Springs, Ark.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Houston, Tex.
Chicago, Ill.	Huntington, L. I., N. Y.
Clarksville, Tenn.	Hutchinson, Kan.
Cleveland, O.	Indianapolis, Ind.
Clinton, Ia.	Ithaca, N. Y.
Columbia, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.
Columbus, O.	Jacksonville, Tex.
Concord, N. H.	Jamestown, N. Y.
Concordia, Kan.	Jasonville, Ind.
Conway, Ark.	Joliet, Ill.
Commerce, Tex.	Joplin, Mo.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Kansas City, Mo.
Corsicana, Tex.	Kenosha, Wis.
Cullman, Ala.	Kincaid, Ill.
Danville, Ill.	Kissimmee, Fla.
Dayton, O.	Klamath Falls, Ore.
Decatur, Ill.	Kokomo, Ind.
Denison, Tex.	Lewiston, Mont.

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Lakeland, Fla.
 Leadville, Colo.
 Lewiston, Idaho.
 Lexington, Ky.
 Little Rock, Ark.
 London, Ont., Can.
 Long Beach, Cal.
 Los Angeles, Cal.
 Louisville, Ky.
 Macon, Ga.
 Marietta, O.
 Marinette, Wis.
 Marquette, Mich.
 Marshalltown, Ia.
 Maryville, Tenn.
 Mason City, Ia.
 Medicine Hat, Can.
 Medina, N. Y.
 Memphis, Tenn.
 Miami, Ariz.
 Milwaukee, Wis.
 Minneapolis, Minn.
 Minot, N. D.
 Mobile, Ala.
 Montreal, Can.
 Morris, Ill.
 Mount Kisco, N. Y.
 Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.
 Mount Carmel, Ill.
 Mowbridge, S. D.
 Mount Vernon, N. Y.
 Newark, N. J.
 New Bedford, Mass.
 Newburgh, N. Y.
 New Castle, Pa.
 New Canaan, Conn.
 New Orleans, La.
 Newport News, Va.
 Newport, R. I.
 New York City.
 Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Norfolk, Va.
 Northampton, Mass.
 North Bend, Ore.
 Norwalk, Conn.
 Norwood, O.
 Oakland, Cal.
 O'Fallon, Ill.
 Oklahoma City, Okla.
 Omaha, Neb.
 Orilla, Ont., Can.
 Ossining, N. Y.
 Ottawa, Can.
 Palestine, Tex.
 Paragould, Ark.
 Parkersburg, W. Va.
 Parsons, Kan.
 Passaic, N. J.
 Paterson, N. J.
 Peekskill, N. Y.
 Peoria, Ill.
 Phoenix, Ariz.
 Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Pittsfield, Mass.
 Palm Beach, Fla.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Portland, Me.
 Portland, Ore.
 Pottsville, Pa.
 Pueblo, Colo.
 Quincy, Ill.
 Racine, Wis.
 Reno, Nev.
 Red Banks, N. J.
 Regina, Can.
 Richmond, Cal.
 Richmond, Va.
 Robstown, Tex.
 Roachdale, Tex.
 Rochester, N. Y.
 Rockford, Ill.
 Rock Springs, Wyo.
 San Antonio, Tex.
 San Diego, Cal.
 Salt Lake City, Utah.
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Schenectady, N. Y.
 Shreveport, La.
 Sioux City, Ia.
 St. Augustine, Fla.
 St. Catharines, Ont.
 St. Cloud, Minn.
 St. Joseph, Mo.
 St. Paul, Minn.
 St. Petersburg, Fla.
 St. Louis, Mo.
 Seattle, Wash.
 Sellersville, Pa.
 Saskatoon, Sask., Can.
 Savannah, Ga.
 Scranton, Pa.
 Sioux City, Ia.
 Smithtown, L. I.
 Souderton, Pa.
 South Omaha, Neb.
 South Bend, Ind.
 Spokane, Wash.
 Springfield, Ill.
 Springfield, Mass.
 Springfield, O.
 Stamford, Conn.
 Steubenville, O.
 Syracuse, N. Y.
 Tacoma, Wash.
 Tampa, Fla.
 Teague, Tex.
 Temple, Tex.
 Terre Haute, Ind.
 Titusville, Fla.
 Toronto, Can.
 Trenton, N. J.
 Tri-Cities—Davenport,
 Ia.; Rock Island
 and Moline, Ill.
 Troy, N. Y.
 Tulsa, Okla.
 Uniontown, Pa.
 Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
 Vancouver, B. C.
 Victoria, Tex.
 Waco, Tex.
 Walla Walla, Wash.

Washington, D. C.
 Waterbury, Conn.
 Watertown, N. Y.
 Watertown, S. D.
 Wauchula, Fla.
 Welland Canal Zone.
 West Frankfort, Ill.
 West Palm Beach, Fla.
 White Plains, N. Y.
 Whitney, Tex.
 Wichita Falls, Tex.
 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 Wilmington, N. C.
 Wilmington, Del.
 Winnipeg, Can.
 Worcester, Mass.
 Yonkers, N. Y.

Hints for Cannery Workers

"If women who work seventy-two hours a week in canneries fall ill, it is their own fault. It is not work, any doctor will tell you, that kills; it is worry. To the cannery women we offer this advice, and if they disregard it, let it never be said they were not warned:

"First, get plenty of fresh air and good food. If you must be at the factory at 6, rise at 4; hurry shortens your life. Take a warm bath followed by an alcohol rub. For breakfast, a little fruit, cereal with plenty of rich cream and two fresh eggs. Walk to the factory if possible; if not, avoid crowded street cars. Automobiles are cheaper than they once were; and most factories have parking space. Work not too fast; hurry kills. A light luncheon is advisable; plenty of fresh vegetables will sustain you. Lie down for an hour before dinner, relaxing utterly. Dinner may be more elaborate, if desired, than luncheon and breakfast. Lamb, chicken and beefsteak are all good. The evening may be given over to reading or dancing, but you should be in bed by 8, in order to get eight hours of sound, refreshing sleep. Have a sleeping porch; or, if that be impossible, do not sleep more than one in a room. Outdoor exercise is important, too; so, for Sundays and slack times, join some good country club and play golf.

"These admonitions are sound, as any physician will tell you. And, above all, don't worry."—N. Y. Tribune.

It may seem rather out of place to joke upon a subject fraught with such lamentable consequences to the womanhood of the state as is this reactionary bill—but satire is often the keenest weapon with which to strike at abuses.

Correspondence



Union Labor Active in Lexington, Ky.

Editor The Carpenter:

An appointment which has given great satisfaction in labor circles in Lexington, Ky., is that of Brother L. L. Christenson, president of L. U. 1650, who was recently appointed the first building inspector of the city. Mr. Christenson was recommended by Commissioner of Public Works Wilkerson and was chosen over six other candidates by the board of city commissioners. The appointment was especially gratifying to the members of L. U. 1650 and has infused a new spirit into the membership, for it proves what can be done if union men stand together and work for the cause of labor.

Although we have had a hard winter, with a great deal of unemployment prevailing, L. U. 1650 has held up well and is now renewing its energies. Prospects for the season look good both with regard to work and organization; though there is much to be done along the latter line. However, we propose to hold our own, work hard and consistently, and await results.

The hardest battle of unionism in Lexington has been fought. The strike of last spring was felt on every hand, yet we have suffered but little. We held our best men together and today there is a demand for them—those not so good will likely come in a little later. We have better conditions now than at any time in the past and are devoting our energies this year chiefly to organizing purposes, and carrying on an educational campaign all along the line. Other crafts in the city are also building up steadily.

The Building Trades Council of the city was dissolved some time ago and the Blue Grass Federation of Labor formed to take its place. The latter organization is now handling the various unions which are twelve in number, including building and miscellaneous

crafts. Entire satisfaction exists under the new arrangement although such was not the case under the jurisdiction of the B. T. C.

A plumbing ordinance has recently been passed by the city and we are now doing what we can to have a bona-fide union inspector of plumbing appointed. We believe we will be as successful in this instance as we were in having Brother Christenson appointed.

Fraternally,

J. E. CORD, R. S.,
L. U. 1650, Lexington, Ky.

Some Pertinent Questions

Editor The Carpenter:

It does a fellow good at times to stop and think and find out for himself what his standing as a trade unionist amounts to. A little keen self-examination of the right kind is often of great value and helps a man to realize clearly whether he is doing his duty toward the uplift and betterment of his craft or not.

With the above object in view, I set forth the following questions, which may prove of value to brother members in correctly ascertaining the texture of their unionism.

Let each one ask himself:

1. What have I done during the past six months that has been of any benefit to the union?
2. What would become of the union if every member had acted as I have?
3. How many times have I been absent from the meetings when I could have been present if I had made an effort to do so?
4. Have I visited a sick brother and spoken a kind word to cheer him in his afflictions?
5. Would I be pleased to receive the same considerations in case of sickness as I have given others?
6. Have I told any of my friends of

The Carpenter

the aims and objects of the union with a view to getting their application?

7. If I have been negligent is it because I am at fault or because the rest of the brothers don't do their duty?

8. Am I going to continue in the same old way or am I going to start something?

9. Am I in partnership with the rest of the members in running the business of the union?

10. Is it right for some one else to do all the work of the union and for me to "knock" what has been done?

Fraternally,

HENRY KLINE.

L. U. No. 19, Detroit, Mich.

L. U. 31 Offers Suggestion

Editor The Carpenter:

It has dawned upon some of us here recently that there are many ways and means to better our conditions, not only locally, but nationally. Each member of our organization has the right to offer suggestions before his local deemed worthy of consideration toward advancing our brotherly spirit and co-operation one with another.

At one of our regular meetings we had a discussion in regard to the space in our magazine devoted to the localities to be avoided. We think if the "stay away from" list and localities to be avoided were eliminated it would be better for our organization.

We know of some locals which have a standing order practically all the time with the General Office to keep away traveling brothers. It is right that we protect our own first. We obligated ourselves to that when we became a member of the organization.

Now, as a local of the great organization, we think if that space in our magazine devoted to the announcement of contracts awarded, the names of the successful bidders, etc., such as you see in the American Contractor, or the Bricklayers and Masons' magazine, it would be far more profitable to the members of the organization.

With very little expense the necessary

data could be obtained from the American Contractor, as the American Contractor is a weekly and ours a monthly magazine.

Fraternally yours,

EMMETT F. BURNS,

GEORGE W. ADAMS,

Committee.

L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J.

The Poor Man

Editor The Carpenter:

All talks, lectures and advice which is handed out so freely and generously to the poor workingman seems always to be taken from the standpoint that the workman voluntarily chooses to be a laborer and a poor man. We are constantly being told how easy it is to get out of the ranks of the downtrodden and become like unto our advisers.

Nothing to do but to make up our mind to study a bit, become a little more skillful in our trades, improve coarse speech, dress better, and live in a better neighborhood. In short, "don't be a dunce;" "don't be an average mechanic;" "don't use slang," and "don't live in the lower sections of town where the rents are so cheap." Pull up stakes immediately and start to climb the ladder to fame. You have seen a carpenter or painter go up a ladder; why, it is as easy as going upstairs, almost.

We all know the ladder of fame has lots of room at the top. How are we going to get there when the lower rungs are already so overcrowded? Don't try it on a ladder that is already occupied, for the man above you may kick your head off. Get a ladder of your own. There are plenty about, about one for every million or so, therefore get busy and scramble up before the other fellow beats you to it.

Rockefeller found his in oil, Carnegie in steel and Edison in electricity. There are men for you. Follow in their footsteps, and if you see something laying around loose, just do something to it and then you will find that every man, woman and child has been waiting for

The Carpenter

that very thing ever since the dawn of creation, only they did not know it.

Easy! just think of it. These were men of only average intelligence, no better than you or I, and now that they control their own ladder, we all listen to them with respect and admiration. Isn't the goal worth striving for?

L. U. 119, Newark, N. J.

L. S.

Strength in Unity

A circular has been issued by President Gompers of the A. F. of L. to the officers and the members of the locals of the railroad brotherhoods and the International Bricklayers and Masons, voicing the sentiments of the last A. F. of L. convention on the subject of prevailing upon unaffiliated bodies to take their proper place in the great federation of the workers.

The stand is taken in the circular that if it be morally wrong for a wage earner to remain outside the fold of his trade or calling, or for a local of a trade to maintain a position of isolation from its national or international union, it is equally morally wrong for such a national or international union to withhold its affiliation from the A. F. of L.

It adds that since 1881 the A. F. of L. has endeavored to bring the great national and international unions of America into close fraternal relations in order to protect and further the interests of the wage earners with results that speak for themselves.

"In the A. F. of L.," says President Gompers, "we endeavor to bring about a co-operative effort to advance the interests of the toiling masses, to bring to the aid of an organization engaged in dispute the practical sympathy and aid of their organized brothers and sisters of labor. It is an effort to accomplish the greatest good to all concerned without inflicting upon any the evil of governmental authority by an individual or a number of individuals.

"In the face of antagonism of all kinds,

and from all sides, the A. F. of L. has steadily forged its way to the front, until today it stands pre-eminently as the living aggressive organized labor movement of our country. To become affiliated with the A. F. of L. is to manifest a duty which every bona fide organized body of workers must readily recognize.

"It is true that single unions have been beaten in pitched battles against the superior forces of united capital, but such setbacks are by no means disastrous; on the contrary, they call the attention of the workers to the necessity of more thorough organization, of the inevitable obligation of bringing the yet unorganized workers into the union, of uniting the hitherto disconnected local unions into national or international unions, and of effecting a yet higher unity by the affiliation of all national and international unions in one grand federation, in which each and all trade and labor organizations are and will be as distinct as the billows yet one as the sea.

"In the work of the organization of labor, the most energetic, wisest and most devoted of us, when working individually, cannot hope to attain the greatest success, but, by combining our efforts, all may. The combined action of all the unions is potent when exerted in favor of any one union, no matter how powerful that union may be, and is of even greater influence if exerted in favor of an unorganized or partially organized mass."

The circular concludes with the observation that in view of the great combinations of capital, of employers, the duty seems obvious for all wage earners not only to become members of their unions, but for the local unions of the trade and calling to be part of their national and international unions, and for these organizations to be bound together under the banner of the A. F. of L., to protect and promote the interests and

(Continued on Page 64.)

Casual Comment



Hats off to Philadelphia.

* * *

Labor must guard against too much regulation by law.

* * *

The Quaker City has set the pace for U. B. labor forward movements everywhere.

* * *

There is as great a danger in too much legislation as there is in too little.

* * *

Let us all strive concertedly for a 100 per cent organization in every city and town.

* * *

What the Philadelphia membership did during the recent organizing campaign U. B. members everywhere else should be able to do.

* * *

They are having another kind of U. B. forward movement in Chicago at present.

* * *

Reports from that city indicate that the spirit of solidarity among the men has been exemplary.

* * *

The increased death donations and the revised benefit schedules are now in full force and effect.

* * *

The General Treasurer's circular on the subject should be studied by every local official. It contains important information.

* * *

Now is the time to formulate plans looking toward restricting the inflow of European immigration when the war is over.

* * *

If we adopt a laissez faire policy, and allow the future to take care of itself,

we are likely to invite an economic upheaval caused by the influx of surplus labor.

* * *

The workman who usually whines about the union "never doing anything for him" is usually the kind of fellow who can do very little for himself when left on his own resources.

* * *

Secretary Jochade, of the International Transport Workers' Federation, is authority for the statement that on the whole 34.1 per cent of all the trade unionists in Germany have been enrolled in the army.

* * *

If we hedge the freedom of labor around with too many legal safeguards we may perhaps be unconsciously placing the workers of the future in a legal straight jacket.

* * *

In the opinion of President Gompers of the A. F. of L., organized labor has been the wage earners' greatest protection in the crisis that has come to American industry and labor through the European war.

* * *

The greatest test of organized labor's strength and constructive power is bound to come about when the war is over and the world tries to adjust itself once more to normal industrial conditions.

* * *

A learned authority who holds the professorship of political science in one of the leading universities estimates that one year of the war will mean a reduction of 20 per cent in the wealth of the countries involved.

* * *

It looks as if it were an unlucky day for Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., when he crossed the path of the suave and un-

The Carpenter

swervable westerner who presides over the deliberations of the Industrial Commission in the person of Frank P. Walsh.

* * *

The U. M. W. of A. recently celebrated the anniversary of the eight-hour day, secured by union miners April 1, 1898. It seems a long time ago since the U. B. captured the first trenches in the great struggle for the shorter workday.

* * *

Our Philadelphia war correspondent cables that the presence of Commander-in-Chief Gompers and Brigadier-General Kirby on the firing line during the recent campaign inspired the U. B. troops to carry some of the most impregnable positions in the struggle to unionize the carpenters of the city.

* * *

Immigration figures for the month of February, recently issued by the federal department of labor, reveal a great falling off in alien arrivals as compared with February a year ago, due, of course, to the war. But 18,704 immigrants were admitted, as compared with 57,115 during the month of February, 1914, and 108,963 during March of the same year.

* * *

Hungary shows the greatest drop in the number of immigrants admitted during February, but eleven of that nationality coming to the country, while 6,696 were admitted during February last year. The Russian empire and Finland are next, the report showing that during February, 1914, 9,697 were admitted, while but 159 arrived during February, 1915.

* * *

The Iron City Trades Journal got off the following the other day: "Former Senator Beveridge says 'regular meals, outdoor exercise and freedom from routine are making the soldiers in the trenches.' Yes, and just about the time a batch of them gets well made along comes a shell and spoils the work"—and, dollars to doughnuts, a good, substantial

American shell, at that, manufactured in a twelve-hour day plant.

* * *

Judge Ben Lindsey of Denver has upset the calculations of his enemies once more. Their latest assault upon him was the heaviest yet launched, for along with attempting to blacken his personal character they also tried to abolish the Denver juvenile court and transfer its work to the district court, thus eliminating the position held by Judge Lindsey. The bills were vetoed and in addition the grand jury exonerated the judge of the charges of misconduct and indicted one of his accusers for criminal libel.

* * *

It is said that Commissioner of Labor James M. Lynch of New York state will not go out of office, but will be retained as a member of the new state industrial commission. It is also rumored that John Mitchell, who did splendid work as a member of the workmen's compensation commission, will be made chairman. It is to be hoped Governor Whitman will make these appointments. Two more capable men for the job could hardly be found, not alone in New York state but in the entire country.

* * *

The great task before the labor movement today is to deal constructively with unemployment through organization; to make effective protest against excessive prices; to prevent wage reductions, and demand that constructive work by municipalities and other governmental authorities shall be continued and more undertaken wherever possible.

* * *

The first anniversary of the Ludlow massacre of April 20, 1914, occurred last month and the minds of thousands of trade unionists were carried back to the hideous tragedy which riveted the eyes of the nation on the industrial struggle in Colorado. Wanton murder is abhorrent, and it is sad to think that so many lives should have been sacrificed in the strug-

The Carpenter

gle for social justice—but the Ludlow martyrs did not die in vain.

* * *

Indiana, at last, has got a workmen's compensation law. The law creates a state industrial board of administration, which provides schedules for the compensation of injured workmen. Methods of insuring against losses those employers who wish to come under the law are also provided, as the law is optional, it being held that the Indiana constitution precludes a mandatory provision.

* * *

Chairman Walsh of the Industrial Relations Commission thinks that it is time for this country to declare war against "low wages and the resultant indecent standard of living for a thinking and toiling race." But the war is on, sir. Trade union forces have been engaged in it for more than thirty years and there is today more than 2,000,000 trained trade union troops in the field. All that is needed now is the active support of all individuals and organizations that believe in the principle of social justice.

* * *

Here's a new one which we are told came from the European "front." In one of the recent series of battles a soldier just about to send his bayonet through the vitals of one of the enemy checked himself in the nick of time when he saw that his quarry held in his hand a card in the International Amalgamated Association of Engineers and so saved the life of a brother unionist. You may remark that the boy at the right side of the bayonet had unusual presence of mind or that the story is rather far-fetched, but, anyway, the moral is obvious—you can never tell what the union card may mean to you.

* * *

O. D. Reisinger, writing in the Minnesota Union-Advocate, complains of the low wages paid cabinet makers and millmen in St. Paul, which he attributes to weakness of organization. He shows that if these workers received the same rates paid their brother craftsmen in

other cities their pay would increase from \$5.20 to \$31.20 for every twenty-six days they work at straight time. This would, indeed, be good interest on the fifty or seventy-five cents a month which they would pay to their union in dues. It beats everything how indifferent some men are to their own welfare!

* * *

Damage suits to the amount of \$120,000 have been filed on behalf of the striking workmen who were shot by armed detectives in the employ of the American Agricultural Chemical Company in the vicinity of Chrome, N. J., on January 19. Damages in the amount of \$10,000 for each victim are asked, all of whom were shot in the back. Attorneys for the strikers anticipate no difficulty in proving the liability of the company and look for judgment in full in each case.

* * *

We have previously called the attention of the members to the proportions which the stay-away list in The Carpenter has assumed in the past year and asked that they endeavor as much as possible to help in reducing it. We were of the opinion that the arrival of spring would see a big reduction in the number of the listed towns, but so far that has not been the case. Local union officials owe it to the membership in general to remove towns from the list when there is no imperative necessity of their being kept on it.

* * *

Another object lesson in the value of the union label comes from Boston, where it has been found that the non-union Ward Bread Trust has been using plaster of paris and other harmful and health endangering ingredients in the manufacture of its bread and other bakery products. The disclosures caused considerable excitement and drew from Ward himself the admission that such adulterants were used but that they were harmless. Plaster of paris, it should be remembered, is a mineral composition that is also being used by the Agricultural Department of the United States in a preparation for the extermination and killing of rats.

News Notes from Local Unions



Quincy, Ill., L. U. 1366.—Show case, frame makers, cabinet makers, bench and machine hands are advised to stay away from Quincy, as conditions in these branches of the trade have not yet returned to normal. J. Schulze, R. S.

* * *

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. 1074.—Owing to prevailing dullness in the trade in this vicinity traveling brothers are requested to avoid Eau Claire. John Haanstad, Sec.

* * *

Uniontown, Pa., L. U. 1010.—Owing to dull trade conditions which have existed for some months in Uniontown, all traveling brothers are urged to stay away. A large number of carpenters, members of the local, are unemployed, and prospects for the future are not bright. J. C. Cruse, Sec.

* * *

Lewiston, Idaho, L. U. 398.—Conditions in Lewiston in the carpentry trade are quiet despite misleading newspaper statements to the contrary. Traveling brothers are warned not to be influenced by them. It is giving us all we can do to keep what little work there is straight and there is quite a tendency to "scab." We hope with the aid of one or two other crafts who are working in harmony with us to come out all right in the near future. E. A. Rowley, R. S.

* * *

Parkersburg, W. Va., L. U. 899.—Owing to the fact that our trade movement for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$3.60 is not yet adjusted, we urge all traveling brothers to stay away from Parkersburg until further notice. The outlook for the spring trade is good, but we are inclined to think that the contractors may endeavor to flood the town with men by means of a newspaper ad-

vertising campaign. Members of the U. B. are advised to beware of an effort of this kind. H. A. Lott, Sec.

* * *

Greenwich, Conn., L. U. 196.—In order to allay rumors that the firm of George Mertz Sons, contractors, of East Port Chester, were unfair to union labor, L. U. 196 recently took action in the matter and passed a resolution pointing out that the firm has been, and is, fair. All the work turned out by Messrs. Mertz is strictly union and they have signed agreements with L. U. 196 continuously during the last twelve years.—R. E. Talmadge, R. S.

* * *

Augusta, Ga., and Vicinity, D. C.—The Armour Packing Company has awarded a contract for the erection of a new packing plant at Augusta to the Evans Brothers' Construction Company of Birmingham, Ala., a firm which is known to be unfair to organized labor. Although committees from the Augusta locals, and the central body, made every effort to bring about an amicable adjustment of the difficulty, no progress could be made and the hiring of union men in the erection of the plant has met with poor results. This action of the Armour company, whose products are widely used among trade unionists, speaks for itself, and members of the U. B. are asked to take cognizance of it. J. W. Johnson, Sec. of D. C.

* * *

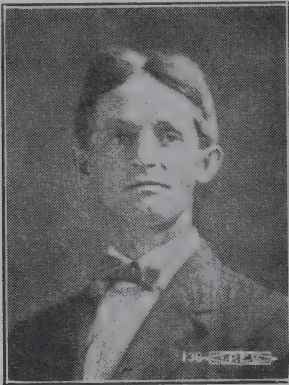
Information Wanted

Robert L. Brock, a well-known member of L. U. 1262, Chillicothe, O., has been missing from his home for some time and a wide search has been instituted for him. Brother Brock is 40 years old; weighs 175 pounds; stands five feet 10 inches tall, and is of light complexion with light brown mustache.

The Carpenter

On leaving home he wore a soft hat, dark suit, dark overcoat and brown sweater and carried a watch with his initials engraved upon it. Brock was a carpenter and contractor and a man of temperate habits. He leaves a wife and six children. Financial difficulties are the only reason assigned for his disappearance. His dues as a member of the U. B. were paid up to March 7. Send information to S. T. Stansbury, secretary, L. U. 1262, Chillicothe, O.

This is a photograph of D. L. Carson, former treasurer of Local Union 559, who left his wife and children on March 22, taking with him \$163.00 of the local's



D. L. CARSON.

money and has not been heard of since. He is about 5 feet 9 inches tall, weight about 135 pounds, light complexioned, dark brown hair. Brothers of the U. B. are warned to be on the lookout for him.

By order of Local 559, Paducah, Ky., J. S. Hopwood, F. S., 1227 Bernheim st.

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of George M. Watson, a carpenter, who left Huntington, Ind., about nine years ago for the West. He was about five feet nine inches tall, square built and erect in carriage; weighed about 180 pounds. Watson was of fair complexion with dark hair and mustache and eyebrows that almost came together above nose. He was rather reserved in manner and was left-handed. Reliable information will be ap-

preciated by his relatives and perhaps compensated by writing to John Q. Cline, attorney, Huntington, Ind.

This is a photo of Harvey A. Dean, a former member of L. U. 257, St. Louis, Mo., whose disappearance from home has been previously recorded in The Carpen-



HARVEY A. DEAN.

ter. Dean's present whereabouts is earnestly sought as his wife is ill and in poor circumstances. Address communications to Mrs. Harvey A. Dean, 507 N. Spring avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Expelled for Embezzlement

This is a photo of C. W. Wilson, former financial secretary of L. U. 331 of



C. W. WILSON.

The Carpenter

Norfolk, Va., who has been expelled from that local on a charge of embezzlement of funds.

* * *

Movements for Better Conditions

L. U. 363, Elgin, Ill.—The members of the U. B. in Elgin have decided to start a trade movement to establish a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, same to take effect on May 1. At the present time wages of 45 cents are being paid and some men are receiving 50 cents. Working hours in Elgin are eight per day.

* * *

L. U. 1862, Cedar Falls, Ia.—A minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, is the extent of a trade movement started by the union carpenters of Cedar Falls, which has received the sanction of the G. E. B. Present wages are 40 cents per hour and working hours are nine per day. Conditions in the trade are fair and the prospect of obtaining this increase, without trouble, is good.

* * *

L. U. 1285, Allentown, Pa.—This local of mill men has decided upon a trade movement this year to take effect May 1, calling for an increase in wages of two cents a day over the present scale of wages, which is 26 cents an hour. A nine-hour working day is also demanded. Conditions in the trade are apparently very good and we have every reason to hope for the successful outcome of our movement.

Decisions of Interest

The membership of the U. B. in Cincinnati recently hailed with pleasure the decision of Judge Lieghley, of the court of common pleas, in the case against the Casey Construction Company, which imported non-union labor to work on the city filtration plant contract and resulted in the conviction of their superintendent, named Stange, on the charge of violating the eight-hour ordinance. Stange was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and costs and serve sixty days in the workhouse. The case was prosecuted by President

Dolan, of L. U. 11, and was backed by the District Council and other labor organizations. Judge Lieghley refused to grant Stange a new trial and held that the eight hour ordinance was valid.

In Boston recently the Boston D. C. secured a decision from the State Board of Labor and Industries that contractors on State work must pay the full wage scale. Complaint was made that certain bridge contractors were not paying the prevailing rate. The contractors insisted that the building of "forms" or concrete work only called for "handy" men, but the unionists produced evidence to show that these form builders worked from plans and blue prints. The board decided against the contractors and ruled that as 55 cents per hour was the rate in that locality, this amount should be paid.

Good and True

If we do the best we can
Working the eternal plan,
Whether cultured or self-made,
Keeping thoughts and acts up-grade
Our record will be right.

Decent as a man can be,
Sure of his integrity,
Making character for self
Preferable to gain of self—
The motives make the man.

Still keep kind nor lose your grit,
Watch out for the hypocrite
Who would tear your good name down
Whispering scandal through the town—
Your life refutes the lie.

You'll find others good and true
Who will make it up to you
And among the faithful few
Hope and courage then renew—
This is the mortal life.

And the really happy way
Loving kindness to repay—
When you've had a favor done
Is to pass the good deed on—
Thus make life worth living.

Brothers in a righteous cause,
Must observe fraternal laws,
As thyself thy neighbor love—
God and conscience will approve—
And this is labor's plan.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Craft Problems



"A Joint in Roof Framing"

(By Rowland Hill, L. U. No. 1582.)

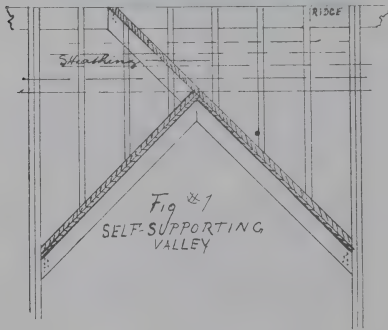
In Fig. 1 we show how we frame dormer valley rafters, and feel that it is correct.

Figure 2 shows how about 95 per cent. of this work is done here in my home city, Cincinnati, Ohio, and the claim is made that it is best and cheapest, and that's the way the boss wants it done.

Now let us see about it! In Fig. 1 self-supporting system we have seven cripple rafters to cut, making fourteen bevel cuts to make.

In Fig. 2, header system, we have twelve cripples, making twenty-four bevel cuts to make, a difference in labor of ten bevel cuts in favor of Fig. 1, and representing one dollar saved here in labor.

Figure 1 valleys contain a few more feet of lumber than Fig. 2 valleys, but the extra amount would ordinarily

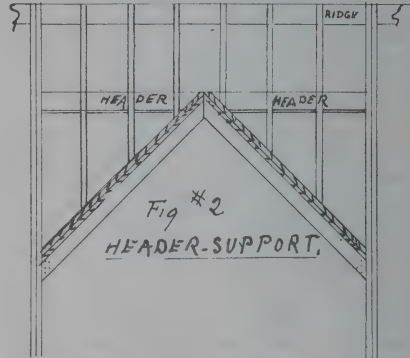


amount to ten feet, say 25 cents' worth, thus far a sum of 75 cents in favor of Fig. 1.

Figure 2 would require a double header, two pieces 2 x 8 x 10—twenty-seven feet of lumber, at 2 cents per foot, 54 cents—nails and labor, scaffolding, etc., two men to make it and get it in place, would easily cost one dollar. Thus we have so far a loss amounting to two dol-

lars and twenty cents for the pleasure of pleasing the boss.

It generally costs more to erect Fig. 2.



because the foreman that does this class of work lacks framing skill, and the cutting is done up on top according to the fit and cut and trust to providence method, and Fig. 1 is done on the ground, where such work can be done best.

Valleys Fig. 1 are spiked all together and raised up complete, spiked in place and they are the scaffold for nailing in the cripples.

Figure 1 construction strengthens the roof, Fig. 2 weakens it. Its sagging weight results in broken slate and plaster, and its walls resting on attic joists depresses them, making floor uneven. Altogether it's just a bad job and each dormer in the roof built like Fig. 2 depreciates the value of the house just about \$100.00

Let us stop trying to please the boss by causing him to lose money and injuring our craft.

Sketch of Tool Box

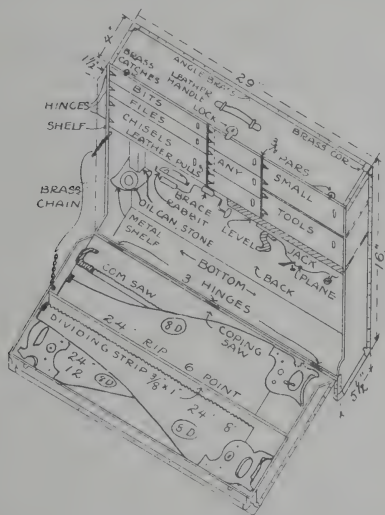
(By A. A. Stafford, L. U. 141.)

Possibly it may be of interest to many brothers to know the details of the handiest toolbox made. I had the fortune to get some oak-veneered stuff three-eighths inch thick and five ply to build the box

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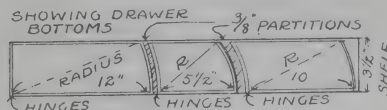
with. All angles are mitered, glued and nailed both ways. Then I put on brass corners, besides bending sheet brass angles, as shown, one-half inch each way and nailing every inch with roundheaded brass nails, so that the box is light and strong. I have a little advantage over some in that I am replacing all my tools with the lightest I can buy. Note: Three saws, 24-inch—what's the use to lug old junk we don't need? Three and a half-inch sweep bit stock is just as good; we don't have to turn any more two-inch augers.

The dimensions on this suitcase are marked. The cover shows let clear down, but is held out to about 45 degrees by a small chain, which closes inside. The saws, on top, need only one little screw at end of 8 point to hold them in place, as they are the right length (length taken



from them). The rip, as shown, needs a round post to come through the handle, with a sheet metal one way button and a roundheaded screw to hold it, and at the point a small piece of sheet metal to stick the saw under. Coping saw is held under the rip by two small hooks. I took the ends of brass piping such as the plumber cuts off, sawed them in two lengthwise with a hacksaw and straightened them out to do this with. Now, by cutting out as shown for cover, two inches is left at bottom. The cut is rabbeted all around

one-eighth of an inch so as to shut tight, allowing enough on ends for this takeup. Fit the whole body just right before putting the glue on. The handle must be put on before the drawer work is put



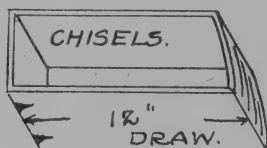
in so the strap rivets can be headed up. Eight inches up from the bottom a shelf is put in one-quarter of an inch thick for the first drawers to rest on and between the drawers there is three-sixteenths-inch shelving. These are all gained in one-sixteenth-inch at ends and glued. Don't gain clear out; leave one-eighth of an inch in face for blind and cut out the corner for shelves. This stuff is all sprung in after the box is done. The partitions are worked out on curve to fit radius of drawers and are three-eighths-inch thick. (See detail of drawer bottoms on shelf. The dotted lines are the radii from hinges.) The end of drawers are worked out three-sixteenths-inch thick on curve to fit partitions. This is to get all the room in drawers that can be. The hinge end of drawers can be a little thicker for strength; this stops all sticking. A piece of leather put on, as shown, with a screw is fine to pull them out with. Hang them with small or ornamental brass hinges. Cut off part of one end, turn it in against the side of partition, and then when the drawer is open the pull is lengthwise on the hinges.

The partitions must be well fastened to the back and top by metal anchors so the top will carry the weight. It takes a craftsman with a little ability to build this case, I find.

Directly under the bottom of shelf I have a two-foot aluminum level; under it a Chaplin jack plane on grabhooks, independent of everything else. Then at left my brace and a bull nose rabbet, Stanley No. 75. Then in the left corner a sheet metal shelf, with oil can and four-inch emery stone. This leaves the bottom clear for hammer, bar, axe, scrub

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plane, clamp, nail chisel, etc. I use a 10x16-inch square, which fits all needs and is light; this sets in between saws and drawers. The drawers for bits and



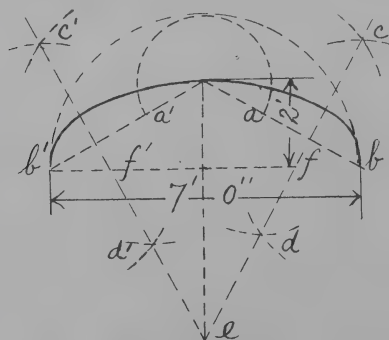
files should be one-sixteenth-inch inside. The other one is deep enough for a few short chisels and automatic screwdriver twelve inches long for these drawers. Then a short tier in center for punches, drills, etc. Next two will take the next larger tools, so in all one can carry practically all tools needed nowadays in this case.

In conclusion, brothers, if you start to build this, and do it well, you must be a mechanic and work your head as well as your hands. When you start the drawer work get everything ready first; then to place, begin at righthand end, shelf one and partition, then two and partition, then the last two, if properly fitted, will slide in easy. This gives a chance to fasten the partition well. See that every drawer will fit properly. Fit and fasten the hinges in on partition first, then put drawers in and fasten hinges to it.

Three-Centered Arch

(By J. B. Tabb, L. U. 331.)

To lay out a three-centered arch, take any convenient radius and use A and B



as centers, forming the arcs C and D; draw a line through C and A and connect

E. Use A, B, C and D and connect E, thus getting the long radius for center. F and F' are the short radii.

This arch closely resembles an ellipse and should not be made too flat. Two feet rise to seven-foot span is a good proportion.

Some "Do's" for Mechanics

(By Owen B. Maginnis.)

There have been so many "Don'ts" printed from time to time that a few "Do's" may not come amiss:

Do your work right up to the handle without slighting or carelessness in minor detail, omission of nails or any trivial item which may lessen the value of the work or jeopardize its safety.

Be square as a mechanic to your fellow workman. The petty jealousy and mean spiritedness which some men show to others who may perhaps be more skilled or successful than themselves is silly and senseless. No two men are alike; a few excel but most of us must play a minor part, so do be content, although it is a trial to suffer and be still.

Be patient in times of difficulty or when in the affairs of daily life things "gang alee." Neither worry, irritation, nor bad temper will help the situation, but calmness and thought may.

Avoid being blatant or boastful about what you have done or can do in your line of work. If a boss inquires as to your past experience or capabilities in any direction, tell him what you can accomplish, quoting accurately and truthfully, how, where, and when you did it.

Be slow in tackling work. At least give adequate consideration to it before commencing! To take pot luck is to court or, perhaps, find failure. When the job is difficult or uncertain many, in a spirit of anxiety, fear that they will not do enough, and start without thinking, to the detriment of both the work itself and their reputations as mechanics.

To think as one proceeds, to calculate just how the job will work out no mat-

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ter how small, is a very important part of a carpenter's business.

Be clean and neat in appearance. The saying that "First impressions are lasting," is not always correct, but it is a good thing at any rate to appear neat and clean before a prospective employer and also on the job. Even if one's clothes are old or worn they can be kept clean. Overalls can be washed, and on a dirty or dusty job can be shaken or brushed off so as to be fit next morning. Keep shaved and if possible wear a clean collar and polished shoes. One of the very best modern mechanics has been heard to say, "That as long as a man had on a clean collar and shoes shined he looked respectable," and this is true. To be slouchy, unkempt or unpresentable is not a recommendation, as to accuracy or neatness of work.

Be careful of tools, whether your own or borrowed. It is a poor policy, for example, to bang up chisel or screw-driver handles with a hammer when a mallet is handy, to let saws rust or commit similar faults. Better care for your tools, as they are your means of livelihood and a valuable asset of equipment. Except when in very bad circumstances, do not pawn or sell them. You can not help their getting broken or stolen, but this is a loss which costs money to replace.

Many employers judge a new man's thoroughness by the condition of his tools.

Be circumspect in language and demeanor especially in the jobbing line. Profanity, chewing, spitting and so forth are not conducive to the popularity of mechanics who work in a household where women and children abide. Good manners and quiet, simple conduct without noise, flurry or hustle are sure to be appreciated.

Consider weak, sensitive or sick people and their feelings or sufferings and be diplomatic so as not to offend by expressing your own opinion or criticising the foibles of others.

Be generous in disposition. If a job takes a few minutes of your own time

as you may not be able to finish it in the boss's, work a little over to avoid going back the following day. It does not pay to be miserly penurious of time or money. People will say it "was very decent of you to do a favor or stretch a point," and there is generally a comeback to giving full satisfaction which will prove profitable to the man who does it.

Be obliging in all things when possible, for this gives you the good word of another, but do not let yourself be imposed upon or too good natured or soft lest you merit the ridicule of your fellowmen.

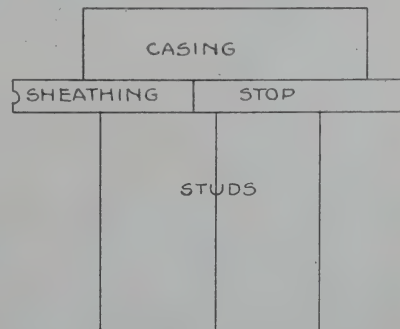
Finally, be courageous and confident and do your best in all things with discretion and good judgment and patient under rebuke or adversity—trust in Providence and work honestly and to the best advantage of all.

Window Frames and Cornices

(By John Upton.)

To build a window frame which will not cost much and at the same time answer every purpose, why not use planed studs at the sides of the window? It will be sufficient to plane one side and both edges, set them the correct distance apart so that the window will just go between them. There should be two on each side.

Before putting on the sheathing, in case you are using planed and matched stuff, take a strip two or three inches wide and, after nailing the window sill in place between the studs, fasten this

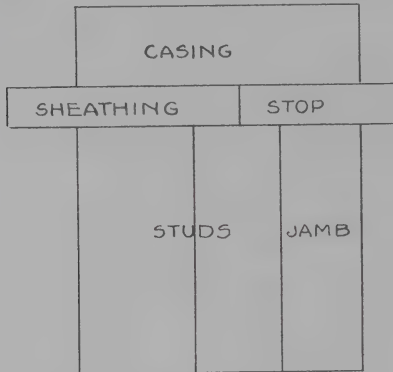


strip on the outside of your studs, letting it project one-half inch to form the stops.

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Put one at the top also. Place the casing on the outside in the usual manner.

If you use boards and make the jambs in the regular way, you may find it well to make them seven-eighths of an inch narrower than usual, i. e., four and seven-eighths inch wide for 2x4 studs. You can put in a piece of the seven-eighths-inch stuff for the top, nailing it



to the outside edge of the jambs. In this case the piece should be one and three-eighths inches wide so as to cover the jamb and extend in one and one-half inches. Either of these methods will give a frame more nearly windproof than if you were to nail stops on the inside-of the jamb.

Again, the cornice is often a costly part of the building, and if you use good lumber it will figure up to quite an item in a building of any size. What is called "the open cornice" is often made to cost more than what is known as the box cornice. It is a simple matter to build an open cornice which will be inexpensive and yet look well. If the rafter studs are made at the mill and use considerable molding, you will find this foots up fast. To save expense of rafter studs, use pine 2x4's, planed; cut the rafters even with the plate and nail a short piece of the 2x4 onto each rafter. One can use rough lumber for the rafters and just plane the ends which are to show. Leave them square on the ends. Put in a piece of 1x4 or 1x6 on the ends of the rafters. If the rafters extend below this, saw them off on the level. Put an extra pair at each end of the roof. You can

use a strip of the same as put on the ends of the rafters, then take some pieces of planed 2x4 the right length and place between this strip and the sheathing, having them up next to the roof-boards, running parallel with them, thus the gable ends will correspond with the eaves.

Which Is Right?

A short time ago the editor received a letter from Brother W. J. Martin, recording secretary of L. U. 772 of Clinton, Iowa, relative to a question which has been the basis for considerable argument and controversy as to what is a "right-hand" or a "left-hand" door.

Brother Martin says: "Lately several of the boys—among them two foremen—got into a discussion as to what was a 'right-hand door' or a 'left-hand door.' Some claimed that a 'right-hand door' was one swinging into the room to the right as you passed in; the others contended it was one swinging into the room to the right as you passed out. Very likely there is an agreement among those connected with the building trades in regard to this matter, but such an agreement, if there is one, is not generally known."

This should give our members an opportunity of airing their views on the question.

Roof Framing

A correspondence course in the art of roof framing by a practical carpenter who has the endorsement of the unions where he teaches is offered by Brother Rowland Hill, a member of L. U. 1582. Brother Hill is well known to readers of The Carpenter as a contributor of craft problems, especially of those dealing with roof framing. The correspondence course will consist of twenty lessons in twenty weeks, complete with lesson papers, details, plans and full instructions in plain workmanlike manner. Informing readers of The Carpenter of the proposed course, Brother Hill says: "If you are ambitious to become a good roof framer, you can not go wrong by having my help. You do not need a library of text books which you can not understand, but you do require the help of one who has helped many others in twenty years' experience as an instructor." He is the originator of the "Hill method of roof framing," and the inventor of the "Hill roof framing square," one of which is presented with instructions to each student. This is reputed to be one of the best framing squares, giving all lengths and bevels for any kind of roof the plans can show. For full information address: Rowland Hill, 4438 Allenham street, Sta F., Cincinnati, O.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1915, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Fond du Lac, Wis. — Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 782 wird bis zur April-Sitzung zurückgelegt.

Lincoln, Neb. — Gesuch der L. U. 1055 um Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung ihrer Organisationsversuche im Staate Nebraska. Gesuch wird abgelehnt und die Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen.

Präsident Thomas Williams, des Bau-Departements der A. F. of L., erscheint und wird der Wiederanschluß an das Departement diskutiert. Er erbietet sich in der Erzielung dieses Resultates behilflich zu sein.

Lincoln, Neb. — Gesuch der L. U. 1055 um Erlassung ihrer Kopfsteuer für das erste Vierteljahr 1915. Wird abgelehnt, da der Board nicht die Macht hat, der General-Offize schuldige Kopfsteuer zu erlassen.

Kansas City, Kan. — Gesuch der Millwrights Union 1529 um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird abgelehnt, doch die Frage des Organisirens an den G. P. zur Berücksichtigung verwiesen.

New Castle, Pa. — In einem ähnlichen Gesuche der L. U. 206 wird ebenfalls obige Verfügung getroffen.

Beaumont, Tex. — Gesuch der L. U. 392 um Geldbewilligung zur Besoldung eines Geschäftsagenten. Wird abgelehnt, da der Board nicht die Macht hat zur Besoldung von Geschäftsagenten beizutragen.

Jargo, N. D. — L. U. 1176 wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß ihren arbeitslosen Mitgliedern Aussperrungs-Benefit gewährt werde. Wird abgelehnt.

Erie, Pa. — Gesuch des D. C. um Sanction ihrer Bewegung für Erringung von Union-Shop Bedingungen und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Offizielle Sanction wird erteilt und die Finanzfrage bis zum Eintreffen der Situationsberichte in der G. O. zurückgestellt.

Hudson Co., N. J. — Gesuch um Genehmigung einer zu fordernden, am 1. Mai inkraft zu tretenden Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Tag und um finanzielle Beistand. Letzteres soll in Erwägung gezogen werden sobald Situationsberichte einlaufen. Die Forderung wird genehmigt.

Lancaster, Pa. — Gesuch der L. U. 59 um Genehmigung einer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und Reduktion der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915.

Genehmigung wird erteilt, finanzielle Unterstützung soll erfolgen je nachdem Berichte der Gen.-Offize zugehen.

Terre Haute, Ind. — Gesuch der L. U. 133 um Genehmigung einer Bewegung für Erhöhung des Lohnes von 5 Cents per Stunde und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Es wird dieselbe Verfügung getroffen wie im vorhergehenden Falle.

Millville, N. J. — Gesuch der L. U. 305 um offizielle Sanction einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 3½ Cents per Stunde und Einführung des Samstag-Halbfeiertags; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Die gewünschte Sanction wird erteilt.

Asheville, N. C. — Gesuch der L. U. 384 um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkraft zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Sanction wird gewährt; finanzielle Unterstützung soll erwogen werden je nachdem Berichte in der Gen.-Offize einlaufen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Gesuch der L. U. 454, Wharf and Dock Builders, indossiert vom Philadelphia D. C., um offizielle Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand zur Erringung einer Lohnerhöhung von 2½ Cents per Stunde am 1. Mai 1915. Der Board trifft dieselbe Verfügung wie im vorhergehenden Falle.

2. Februar 1915.

Ashtand, Ky. — Gesuch der L. U. 472 um offizielle Sanction einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und den achtstündigen Arbeitstag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Sanction gewährt.

Reading, Pa. — Gesuch der L. U. 472 um offizielle Genehmigung und Unterstützung einer Bewegung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Genehmigung erteilt, Unterstützung soll erwogen werden je nachdem Berichte der Gen.-Offize zugehen.

Charleston, W. — Gesuch der L. U. 518 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Forderung für Lohnerhöhung von 10 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag; inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Verfügung des Board wie oben.

Ithaca, N. Y. — Gesuch der L. U. 603 um Sanction und finanziellen Beistand in einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 2 Cents per Stunde die am 1. Mai 1915 inkraft treten soll. Der Board trifft dieselbe Verfügung wie oben.

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Spring Valley, Ill. — Besuch der L. U. 631 um Genehmigung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Diefelbe Verfügung wie oben.

Mitteilungen werden beprochen von L. U. 161 Kenosha, Wis., und vom Milwaukee, Wis., D. C., bezüglich der Controverfe zwischen erwähnter L. U. und gewissen Mitgliedern des Milwaukee D. C.; eine Angelegenheit die bereits in 1912 und 1913 den G. P. und das G. C. B. beschäftigt und schließlich der letzten, in Indianapolis stattgefundenen Konvention, unterbreitet und dem Board zur speziellen Berücksichtigung überwiesen wurde. Da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt das eine Revision der Angelegenheit rechtfertigen könnte, beschließt der Board von jeder weiteren Maßnahme abzusehen und daher L. U. 161 anzuweisen der Anordnung der Konvention vor dem 1. Juli 1915 nachzukommen.

Hamilton, O. — Besuch der L. U. 637 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Beistand in einer Bewegung zur Durchführung einer Lohnerhöhung und eines Vertrages für zwei Jahre; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Genehmigung wird erteilt und die finanzielle Frage bis zum Einlaufen eines Situationsberichtes zurückgestellt.

Ottawa, Ill. — Besuch der L. U. 661 und Entscheid des Board wie im vorhergehenden Falle, mit dem Unterschied, daß die Lohnerhöhung am 1. April 1915 inkrast treten soll.

Amarillo, Tex. — Besuch der L. U. 665 um Sanktion und Unterstützung einer Forderung für einen Minimallohn von 50 Cents and achthündige Arbeitszeit; inkrast zu treten am 1. Februar 1915. Dieses Besuch wird aufgrund der Bestimmungen der Sekt. 144 der Gen.-Konstitution abgewiesen, welche vorschreiben, daß das Frageformular sechzig Tage vor inkrasttreten einer Forderung dem G. C. zuzustellen ist, welchen jedoch die L. U. nicht nachgekommen ist.

Franklin, Pa. — Ein Besuch der L. U. 682 in dem die Forderung nicht genau angegeben ist, wird an den G. C. behufs Einholung näherer Information verwiesen.

Burlington, Vt. — Besuch der L. U. 683, indosiert vom D. C., um Genehmigung und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Bewegung zur Einführung eines Minimallohnes von 44 Cents per Stunde und des Samstag-Halbfiertags; inkrast zu treten am 1. April 1915. Der Board erteilt Genehmigung; die Finanzfrage zu regeln wie in vorhergehenden ähnlichen Fällen.

Dixon, Ill. — Besuch der L. U. 790 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde die am 1. Mai 1915 inkrast treten soll. Genehmigung erfolgt; Unterstützung dergleichen je nachdem Berichte einlaufen; doch empfiehlt der Board, daß die

nächste Forderung der L. U. die Einführung des Achtstundentags sein soll.

Barfersburg, W. Va. — Besuch der L. U. 899 um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer Forderung für eine Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag; inkrast zu treten am 5. April 1915. Sanktion wird erteilt, die Finanzfrage soll wie in vorherigen Fällen erledigt werden.

Richmond, Ind. — Besuch der L. U. 912 um Genehmigung und Unterstützung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und einen neuen Arbeitsvortrag. Der Board verfügt wie im vorhergehenden Falle und empfiehlt der L. U. ihre nächste Forderung möge der Achtstundentag sein.

Springfield, Mo. — Besuch der L. U. 978 um Genehmigung und finanzielle Unterstützung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkrast zu treten am 1. Juni 1915. Verfügung wie oben.

Washington, Ind. — L. U. 1076 stellt dasselbe Besuch wie im vorhergehenden Falle; die Lohnerhöhung inkrast zu treten am 15. März 1915; auch trifft der Board dieselbe Verfügung, vorausgesetzt, daß die L. U. die Zeit des inkrasttretens auf den 1. April 1915 festsetzt. In diesem Falle wird ebenfalls empfohlen, daß die nächste Forderung der Achtstundentag sein möge.

Paragould, Ark. — L. U. 1103 stellt ebenfalls dasselbe Besuch, die Lohnerhöhung inkrast zu treten am 1. April 1915. Der Board trifft dieselbe Verfügung und macht dieselbe Empfehlung wie oben.

Rittaning, Pa. — Besuch der L. U. 1129 um offizielle Genehmigung und finanziellen Beistand in einer Bewegung für Lohnerhöhung von 50 Cents per Tag; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1911. Genehmigung wird erteilt; finanzielle Unterstützung soll gewährt werden wie in den vorherigen Fällen.

Salem, O. — Besuch der L. U. 1282 um Sanktion und finanzielle Hilfe in einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde und den Achtstundentag. Sanktion gewährt; die Finanzfrage zu erledigen wie in vorhergehenden Fällen. Die Forderung inkrast zu treten am 1. April 1915.

Auf Besuch des Präsidenten Dahl, der Metallpolierer, wird der G. P. ersucht, obigem im Organisieren der Angehörigen dieses Gewerkes, in New Briton und New Haven, Conn.; behilflich zu sein wenn es notwendig erscheint.

3. Februar 1915.

Boston, Mass. — Eine Mitteilung der L. U. 1824, bezüglich der Organisation der Library Bureau Company, auch außerhalb der Stadt Chicago, wird in Erwägung gezogen, jedoch von einer Maßnahme in der Angelegenheit vorläufig abgesehen, da sich der G. P. bereits derselben angenommen hat.

Allentown, Pa. — Besuch der L. U. 1285,

indossiert vom Lehigh Valley and Slate Belt D. C. um Genehmigung einer Bewegung für Lohnerhöhung von 2 Cents per Stunde und Verkürzung der täglichen Arbeitszeit auf 9 Stunden; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Genehmigung wird erteilt und die gewünschte finanzielle Hilfe soll geleistet werden je nachdem Berichte in der Gen.-Offize einlaufen.

Gibbee, Mass. — Eine, von L. U. 1533 beabsichtigte, am 1. Januar 1915 inkrast zu tretende Lohnforderung, ist vorläufig gegenstandslos geworden, weil obiger Datum verstrichen ist und wird der G. S. angewiesen nähere Information einzuholen.

North Wales, Pa. — Besuch der L. U. 1562, indossiert vom Montgomery County D. C. um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Lohnforderung der „inside“ Arbeiter; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1915. Sanktion wird gewährt und im übrigen wie in vorhergehenden ähnlichen Fällen verfügt.

Plymouth, Mass. — Besuch der L. U. 1591 um Sanktion und Unterstützung einer Bewegung zur Durchführung eines Minimallohns von 50 Cents per Stunde am 1. Mai 1915. Wird gewährt.

Caney, Kan. — Besuch der L. U. 1676 um Genehmigung einer Bewegung zur Verbesserung der Arbeitsbedingungen; die Forderung soll am 1. Januar 1915 inkrast treten. Der G. S. wird angewiesen, nähere Information einzuholen.

Fairbury, Ill. — Besuch der L. U. 1780 um Sanktion und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Forderung für einen Minimallohn von 40 Cents per Stunde und den Neunstundentag; inkrast zu treten am 1. April 1915. Sanktion wird erteilt.

Cedar Falls, Ia. — Besuch der L. U. 1862 um Genehmigung und Unterstützung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 5 Cents per Stunde; inkrast zu treten am 1. April 1915. Besuch gewährt mit der Empfehlung, daß die nächste Forderung der L. U. die achtfundige Arbeitszeit sein möge.

Kansas City, Mo. — Besuch der L. U. 1864 (Vor Mafers) indossiert vom D. C. um Genehmigung und Finanzierung einer Bewegung zur Erlangung eines Arbeitsvertrages an oder vor dem 1. Mai 1915. Genehmigung wird erteilt und soll die Finanzfrage gemäß der einlaufenden Situationsberichte erledigt werden.

Der G. P. berichtet, daß gewisse Holzhändler in Michigan, anstatt wie früher, Holz, jetzt die zusammengefügteten Artikel für die Errichtung von Häusern lieferten. Diese Angelegenheit wird indessen zurückgestellt bis Information vorliegt die eine erfolgreiche Abwehr gegen diesen Gebrauch möglich macht.

Die Rechnungsexperten-Firma Rau, Rust & Smearings, in Cleveland, O., erbielten sich in einem Schreiben die vierteljährliche Prüfung und Revision der Finanzen der G. D. während der zwei, mit dem 31. Dezember 1916 endenden, Jahre für eine Gebühr von

500 Dollar per Jahr auszuführen. Der G. S. wird instruiert sich unter dieser Bedingung mit obiger Firma in Verbindung zu setzen.

Der General-Sekretär unterbreitet nachstehende Angebote für Drucksachen:

Deutsche Konstitutionen.

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 10,000 Deutsche Konstitutionen, \$175.00; 4 extra Seiten, \$5.00 per Seite.

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$202.50.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$188.00; extra Seiten, \$2.92 per Seite.

The Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$195.00.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$185.00; 10,000 Exemplare mit 4 extra Seiten, \$13.00 extra.

Da die Bramwood Press in Indianapolis das niedrigste Angebot für 10,000 deutsche Konstitutionen macht, wie oben spezifiziert, wird ihr dieser Kontrakt zugesprochen.

Französische Konstitutionen.

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$181.00; 4 extra Seiten, \$5.75 per Seite.

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$202.50.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$170.00; extra Seiten, \$2.65 per Seite.

The Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$219.00.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, Ind.: 10,000 Exemplare, \$185.00; 10,000 Exemplare mit 4 extra Seiten, \$13.00 extra.

Da Harrington & Folger in Indianapolis das niedrigste Angebot machen, wie hier oben spezifiziert, wird dieser Kontrakt dieser Firma zugesprochen.

Rituale.

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.: 3,000 englische Rituale, \$298.00; 100 deutsche, \$35.00; 100 französische, \$36.50.

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 3,000 englische, 15½ Cents per Exemplar; 100 deutsche, 41 Cents, und 100 französische, 41 Cents per Exemplar.

The Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, Ind.: 3,000 englische, \$498.00; 100 deutsche, \$38.00; 100 französische, \$43.50.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, Ind.: 3,000 englische, \$465.00; 100 deutsche, \$40.00; 100 französische, \$40.00.

Da die Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co. in Pittsburgh laut Spezifikation, für 3,000 englische, 100 deutsche und 100 französische Rituale, das niedrigste Angebot macht, wird dieser Firma der Kontrakt zugesprochen.

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Mitgliedsbücher.

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 100,000 Exemplare, \$8,050.00; Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., Indianapolis, 100,000 Exemplare, \$8,000.00; Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, 100,000 Exemplare, 9 Cents per Buch; Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, 100,000 Exemplare, 8½ Cents per Buch; Brammood Press, Indianapolis, 100,000 Exemplare, \$8,000.00.

Die Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co. in Indianapolis macht, nach obiger Spezifikation, das niedrigste Angebot für 100,000 Mitgliedsbücher und wird dieser Firma der Kontrakt hierfür zugesprochen.

4. Februar 1915.

Der Sekretär wird angewiesen bei der Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co. in Indianapolis anzufragen, ob sie den Druck des „Carpenter“ für den jetzigen Preis, und bis die V. B. ihre eigne Druckeret errichtet hat, fortsetzen will oder nicht.

Kindlay, O. — Besuch der L. U. 822 um offizielle Sanktion und Unterstützung einer zu fordernden Lohnerhöhung von 1 2/3 Cents per Stunde, inkraft zu treten am 1. April 1915. Wird gewährt und der L. U. empfohlen, daß ihre nächste Forderung den Achtstundentag einschließe.

Coffenbille, Kan. — Eine Zuschrift von L. U. 1212 wird verlesen in welcher um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, von einer Aussperrung betroffenen, Mitglieder nachgesucht wird. Die Aussperrung war die Folge einer Lohnforderung; da jedoch L. U. 1212 der Sekt. 144 der Gen.-Konstitution nicht nachkam und das Frageformular nicht sechzig Tage vor inkrafttreten der Forderung dem G. S. zugesandt hatte, gestatten es die Umstände dem Board nicht das Gesuch zu gewähren.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Der Carpenter-Council des Staates ladet die Boardmitglieder zum Besuch seiner, am 15. Februar in Pittsburgh stattfindenden, Jahres-Konvention ein. Die Einladung wird angenommen und diejenigen Mitglieder die es möglich machen können, werden der Konvention beizunehmen.

Brooklyn, N. Y. — L. U. 241 ersucht um Erwägung der Frage, ob es nicht rasam sei den Lokal-Unionen, während der großen Arbeitslosigkeit zu gestatten, den General-Fond zur Unterstützung bedrängter Mitglieder zu benutzen. Gesuch wird abgelehnt, da ein solches Vorgehen gegen Sekt. 220 der Gen.-Konstitution verstoßen würde.

Winnipeg, Man., Can. — Besuch der L. U. 974 um Frist in der Entrichtung der Kopfsteuer und um Erlaubnis bedrängte Mitglieder von Entrichtung ihrer Beiträge zu entbinden. Der Board hat nicht die Macht das Gesuch zugewähren und wird dasselbe abgelehnt.

Toronto, Ont., Can. — Der Ontario-Pro-

vincial Council wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß den Mitgliedern der V. B. die zu Kriegsdiensten herangezogen wurden, ihr Benefit, ohne Entrichtung von Beiträgen, bis zu ihrer Rückkehr erhalten bleibe und daß sie alsdann in ihre Rechte als guttathende Mitglieder, wie sie sich derselben vor dem Kriege erfreuten, wieder eintreten können. Trotzdem der Board sich der Schwierigkeiten bewußt ist, denen die canadischen Mitglieder in dieser Beziehung gegenüberstehen, hat der Board doch nicht die Macht dem Wunsche nachzukommen. Während der Dauer ihrer Militärdienste sind Mitglieder nicht zu, von der Gen.-Offize auszahlende Benefits oder Geldschenkungen berechtigt.

Der General-Sekretär macht auf ein Gesuch der L. U. 891 Hot Springs, Ark., aufmerksam dahingehend, daß es einem ihrer Mitglieder das unter fünfzig Jahre alt, aber kränklich war, und deßhalb als nur teilweise zu Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied aufgenommen wurde, jetzt aber gesund und das fünfzigste Lebensjahr noch nicht erreicht hat, erlaubt werde in die Klasse vollbenefitberechtigter Mitglieder einzutreten. Der Board beschließt, daß demso gesehen kann wenn das Mitglied ein, seine volle Gesundheit dokumentirendes Zeugnis eines ehrbaren Arztes beibringen kann.

Boardmitglied Ogletree wird wegen Krankheit in seiner Familie nachhause berufen.

Lawrence, Mass. — Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1896, um finanziellen Beistand, wird dem G. S. zur Untersuchung des Falles überwiesen.

Ein Vorschlag Gabriel Edmonston, ehemaliger G. S., die Schaffung eines Unterstützungsfondes im Interesse der Kriegsnotleidenden in Erwägung zu ziehen, wird dahin erledigt, daß sich der Board mit dem Geiste der aus dem Vorschlag spricht, einverstanden erklärt und der ganzen Mitgliedschaft empfiehlt in diesem Sinne zu handeln.

Columbia, S. C. — Ein Schreiben der L. U. 949 wird verlesen dem der Gedanke zugrunde liegt, daß der V. St. Kongreß ein Gesetz annehmen solle das die Gewährung von Darlehen seitens des Bundes-Schatz-amtes direkt an das Volk vorsieht. Das Schreiben wird den Akten einverleibt.

Tampa, Fla. — Ein Schreiben des Organisations F. A. Mullan liegt vor, in welchem der Schreiber ersucht, daß ein Teil der Gelder der V. B., unserer Organisation in Tampa zur Abzahlung, einer auf ihrer Versammlungs-Halle lastenden Schuld, geliehen werde. Das G. C. B. hat nicht die Macht Gelder der V. B. zu derartigem Zwecke zu verwenden.

Victoria, B. C., Can. — Besuch der L. U. 1848 um finanziellen Beistand im Ersetzen ihrer Bücher und Mitgliederliste, welche durch Feuer zerstört wurden. Der Board gewährt das Gesuch soweit es die Wiederanschaffung

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obiger Gegenstände betrifft. Die Frage des finanziellen Bestandes wird an den G. P. zur Untersuchung verwiesen.

5. Februar 1915.

Außer Ogletree sind alle Mitglieder anwesend.

Stockton, Cal. — Ein Telegramm der L. U. 266 läuft ein besagend, daß noch 135 ihrer, von der Aussperrung betroffenen, Mitglieder den Namensaufruf beantworten und wird die Summe von \$810.00 zu deren Unterstützung bewilligt.

Fitchburg, Mass. — Gesuch des Northern Massachusetts D. C. um Sanction und finanzielle Unterstützung einer Bewegung für Durchführung eines Minimallohnes von \$3.82 per Tag und den Samstag-Halbfeiertag; inkrast zu treten am 15. Mai. Sanction wird gewährt und Unterstützung zugesagt.

Key West, Fla. — Ein Schreiben der suspendierten L. U. 1137 wird bis zur Wiederanwesenheit Ogletree's, dem Mitgliede dieses Distrikt, zurückgelegt.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Von dem Whoming Valley D. C. ist ein Schreiben eingelaufen einen Protest der L. U. 913 der Canal Zone, Panama, enthaltend, der sich gegen die Beschäftigung von Nichtbürgern an den Canalarbeiten richtet. Das Schreiben wird dem G. S. überwiesen um in Verbindung mit der A. P. of L. Schritte zur Abhilfe zu tun, welche letzterer andere, ähnliche Proteste bereits zugegangen sind.

Glendale, Cal. — Eine bereits erledigte Frage, den Austritt aus dem Los Angeles D. C. betreffend, wird in einem Schreiben der L. U. 563 ersterer Stadt nochmals aufgeworfen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Kansas City, Mo. — Der D. C. unterbreitet vollständigen Ausweis über die Verwendung der ihm, im September 1914, bewilligten Streikunterstützung. Wird entgegengenommen und den Akten einverleibt.

Portland, Ore. — Gesuch der Bridge Carpenters' Union 872, indossiert vom D. C., um Genehmigung und Unterstützung einer zu eröffnenden Achtstundenbewegung. Genehmigung wird erteilt und Unterstützung gemäß einlaufender Berichte zugesagt.

Toledo, O. — L. U. 1897 (Vor Masters) wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß Schritte unternommen werden die dahin führen, daß alle Coca Cola Kisten mit dem Label der B. B. versehen werden. Wird dem ersten Vize-Präsidenten überwiesen mit der Instruktion, sich an die General-Offize der Coca Cola Company zu wenden.

Angebote für den Druck von 200,000 englischer Konstitutionen werden unterbreitet wie folgt:

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, \$1,367.50; 4 extra Seiten, \$25.00 per Seite.

Bookwalter-Dall Printing Co., Indianap-

olis, 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, \$1,512.75; extra Seiten, \$28.75 per Seite.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, \$1,515.00; extra Seiten, \$29.00 per Seite.

The Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, \$1,550.00.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, \$1,645.00; 4 extra Seiten, \$105.00.

Das Angebot der Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co. von Pittsburgh, für 200,000 englische Konstitutionen, wie oben spezifiziert, ist das niedrigste und wird dieser Firma der Kontrakt zugesprochen.

Savannah, Ga. — Eine Mitteilung des Georgia Carpenter State Councils, ein Gesuch um Geldebewilligung zu Organisierungszwecken in obiger Stadt indossierend, ist bereits erledigt und wird das Schreiben zu den Akten gelegt.

Rock Island, Ill. — Vollständiger Ausweis läuft ein von dem Tri-City D. C. über, im Oktober 1914 bewilligte Gelder zur Unterstützung der an einer Aussperrung beteiligten Mitglieder. Ein Gesuch um weitere Geldebewilligung wird abgelehnt.

6. Februar 1915.

Ogletree ist noch abwesend.

Fort Smith, Ark. — Ein Telegramm von L. U. 1755 zeigt an, daß deren Mitglieder ausgesperrt wurden. Wird an den G. S. verwiesen um nähere Information einzuholen.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Ein vollständiger Ausweis des D. C. über Verausgabung der 1914 empfangenen Unterstützungsgelder wird entgegengenommen und zu den Akten gelegt.

Solche Ausweise laufen ferner ein: vom Philadelphia, Pa., D. C.; Detroit, Mich., D. C.; von L. U. 351 Northhampton, Mass.; Cincinnati, O., D. C. (ausstehende Vor Masters betreffend); L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn.; Dayton, O., D. C.; L. U. 719 Freeport, Ill.; L. U. 1589 Arecibo, Porto Rico, und L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa. Alle Ausweise werden den Akten einverleibt.

Bezüglich des von Boston, Mass., vorliegenden Ausweises wird der G. S. instruiert, denselben zu retournieren, da die am Ausstande beteiligten Mitglieder die Namensliste nicht persönlich mit ihrer Unterschrift versehen hatten.

Elgin, Ill. — Gesuch der L. U. 363 um Genehmigung ihrer Forderung für einen Minimallohn von 50 Cents per Stunde; inkrast zu treten am 1. Mai 1915, und um finanzielle Unterstützung. Gesuch wird gewährt und Unterstützung zugesagt.

Noakum, Tex. — L. U. 1895 benachrichtigt den Board, daß ihre Mitglieder ausgesperrt wurden und wird der G. S. beauftragt, hierüber nähere Information einzuholen.

(Fortsetzung folgt.)

Departement Francais



Choses et Autres

Le moyen d'élever les gages est:—

1. S'unir.
2. Se lier au Cachet de l'Union.
3. Continuer à s'unir de plus en plus.
4. Régler les disputes par l'arbitrage dans les manufactures qui ont accepté le Cachet de l'Union, réservant les ressources pour lutter avantageusement avec les manufacturiers qui n'agissent pas équitablement, et voyant à ce que ces luttes réussissent.

5. Pritiquer 1, 2, 3 et 4, jusqu'à ce que le métier soit complètement syndiqué afin d'établir un taux minimum de gages, des heures plus courtes, des gages plus élevées, augmentant toujours.

Toutes ces choses et plus sont possible en s'unissant, et c'est donc le devoir suprême de tous les ouvriers de rejeter tout mouvement de faction pour s'unir. Unissons-nous, unissons-nous!

Avant qu'un travailleur à gages compte pour quelque chose comme unioniste, il doit croire dans l'organisation; non pas l'organisation double; non pas l'organisation indépendante; mais une seule organisation dans un métier, une branche dans chaque état, une organisation représentant la nation entière, et une fédération de tous les travailleurs du monde.

Voilà l'union; et le premier pas dans cette direction pour chaque travailleur individuel, est de rejeter et de condamner toute faction cherchant à trahir la cause du travail en semant la division d'abord. Pourquoi ne pas nous unir?

La puissance qui nous permet d'obtenir des résultats en faveur du labeur est une organisation forte et intelligemment conduite; a s'appuyant sur une trésorerie forte et un fonds de réserve permanent, suffisant pour s'acquitter de toutes les obligations légales promptement et fidèlement. Une chaîne de bénéfices pour la

protection de la famille en temps de détresse contribue à rendre permanente l'organisation. Essayer continuellement de combattre l'oppression, bien fortifiée dans ses positions, alors qu'on est soi-même mal équipé, avec de maigres ressources à sa disposition, s'est se condamner à une lutte longue et épuisante avec des résultats douteux en perspective.

Mr. John Morley, leader préminent de l'opinion publique en Angleterre, a donné la définition suivante de l'égoïsme des capitalistes et d'une union de métiers:

"Il y a toute la différence possible entre l'égoïsme d'un capitaliste et le soi-disant égoïsme d'une grande société de métiers. Le premier signifie l'augmentation du luxe personnel d'un individu ou d'une seule famille; la seconde, une augmentation de décence, une augmentation de confort, une augmentation de respect de soi-même, plus d'aisance pour les vieillards, plus d'instruction pour les jeunes, non d'une seule famille, mais de mille ou dix mille familles. On peut appeler cela de l'égoïsme si on veut; moi je l'appelle humanité et civilisation et protection du bien public."

Les résultats obtenus par une union de métier dépendent de la coopération, de l'activité, de la loyauté et de l'enthousiasme de ses membres. La participation des membres, pris individuellement, dans les diverses activités est absolument nécessaire pour obtenir des résultats permanents. Quand on est ainsi inspiré par un désir unanime de donner aux masses une vie plus heureuse et plus satisfaite, tous les efforts des adversaires en vue de retarder le mouvement pendant un temps considérable sont voués à un échec complet.

Le travail des enfants est un crime social; c'est une tâche ignominieuse sur notre civilisation tant vantée. Le travail des enfants au-dessous de quinze ans

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devrait être strictement prohibé. Dans les métiers dangereux pour la santé, la limite devrait être fixée à dix-sept ans. L'endroit où doit se trouver la jeunesse est l'école et le terrain des jeux. Ce qu'il nous faut, c'est des enfants plus sains et mieux éduqués pouvant ainsi devenir au sens véritable du mot, des hommes et des femmes.

Monsieur l'Unioniste, rendez plus efficace votre qualité de membre en exigeant l'étiquette d'union sur toutes les marchandises que vous achetez, et veillez à ce que tous les membres de votre famille en fassent autant.

Le mouvement du labeur organisé est grand aujourd'hui parce que des esprits grands et désintéressés le poussent en avant et l'ennoblissent par leur exemple. Pour celui qui ne cherche qu'à tuer le temps et pour celui qui considère d'abord son propre intérêt, le labeur organisé, pas plus qu'aucun autre mouvement, ne signifiera jamais plus qu'un simple nom. Il n'y a pas de travailleur si humble qui ne puisse prendre sa place et jouer un rôle viril dans la bataille de la vie. Le mouvement du labeur a une place toute prête pour chaque homme et chaque femme qui aspire à faire son devoir dans la grande tâche de rendre le monde meilleur. Le plus grand des inutiles est l'homme ou la femme qui ne reconnaît pas que l'humanité est en droit d'attendre quelque chose de lui ou d'elle et dont la seule ambition est de jouir de la vie et de bien s'amuser. A celui qui vit vraiment viendra la révélation des choses à faire, des batailles à livrer, des victoires à remporter et souvent des sacrifices à faire pour l'humanité dont nous faisons tous partie.

Le mouvement des unions de métiers est pleinement justifié par ce qu'il a accompli. Il a élevé le niveau de la vie, augmenté les salaires, réduit les heures de travail et amélioré les conditions du labeur. Il a favorisé l'éducation obligatoire et les livres de classe gratuits dans les écoles enfantines; il a développé le respect de soi-même et la virilité en in-

spirant l'espoir à la moyenne des travailleurs.

Mettez-vous aux trousseaux des travailleurs non organisés! Faites-les entrer dans les unions! Ils ont besoin d'organisation pour leur propre bien; et les unions ont besoin de les mettre hors du chemin du progrès de ce mouvement ouvrier. Etant en dehors du mouvement, ils sont une obstruction et une source continuelle d'ennuis de toute sorte. Une fois en dedans, ils seront un élément de grande force et d'aide. Faites-les donc entrer!

Le "United Mine Workers' Journal", dit:

"Il faut faire un effort pour donner de l'emploi aux millions de personnes qui se trouvent actuellement sans travail et cela, à des salaires proportionnés au coût de la vie. L'étroit égoïsme de ceux qui voudraient profiter de la présente crise pour réduire les salaires devrait être considéré comme une trahison envers la communauté tout entière, comme un effort en vue de profiter personnellement des circonstances en accentuant des conditions qui sont déjà dangereuses pour la communauté tout entière. Quoi que nous puissions espérer pour l'avenir, le fait doit être admis qu'une vaste armée de travailleurs possibles et producteurs éprouve des souffrances imméritées; se détériore moralement et physiquement; et que son élimination comme productrice possible de richesse est un sujet de souci pour toute la nation."

Le mouvement des unions de métiers s'efforce de maintenir un tarif de salaires équitable pendant les périodes de dépression commerciale; il s'efforce d'obtenir des concessions de la part des patrons quand le commerce revit et que les profits augmentent. Il garde et protège les intérêts des travailleurs dans les périodes de dépression et dans les périodes de renaissance des industries.

La masse des travailleurs ne peuvent

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s'attendre à aucune mesure équitable de la part des riches corporations, si elle ne se combine pas en de puissantes unions, prêtes à se défendre quand l'occasion s'en présente. Les unions de métiers peuvent, quand elles sont supportées par un fort trésor, non seulement exiger et obtenir que les corporations les reconnaissent, mais elles peuvent aussi les contraindre à leur accorder un traitement juste et équitable.

Une union de métiers sans des moyens financiers substantiels ne peut lutter avec un manufacturier riche; elle peut encore moins résister aux empiétements d'une corporation puissante. Les unions à bon marché se sont toujours montrées les plus chères en bout de compte; incapables de supporter les membres pendant les périodes de grèves prolongées et de lockouts. L'histoire des unions à bon marché, organisées sur la base de contributions mesquines, est jalonnée de naufrages et de défaites et se termine invariablement par la dissolution.

De toutes les nations de la terre, l'Amérique est celle qui gaspille le plus la vie de ses citoyens. Soixante-quinze mille de nos compatriotes sont tués chaque année par des accidents et sur ce nombre, 35,000 sont des ouvriers massacrés au cours de leurs occupations journalières.

L'unionisme n'est pas une note à échéance, payable dans l'avenir.

L'unioniste voit les longues journées de travail accablant, les salaires minimes, les conditions d'atelier déprimantes. Ces maux sont ici, devant nos yeux. Et les unionistes savent que ces conditions doivent être abolies—pas à pas et morceau par morceau—avant que l'homme puisse se redresser fièrement.

Quelques travailleurs manuels paraissent s'intéresser davantage à l'avenir qu'au présent. Ils ne peuvent pas voir que l'unionisme de métiers donne aux générations futures ses plus grands

bienfaits quand le mouvement organisé relève le niveau de vie des hommes et des femmes maintenant, à l'heure actuelle, quand il réduit les heures de travail maintenant, quand il enlève un plus grand nombre d'enfants aux fabriques maintenant, quand il augmente l'éducation maintenant et quand il inspire un mécontentement général et intelligent en implantant dans l'homme maintenant le désir d'obtenir une plus grande quantité des bonnes choses qu'il contribue à créer.
—Cigar Makers' Journal.

The Silver Lining

I gaily sing from day to day,
A careless man am I;
As long as I can pay my way
Misfortune I defy.

And then with spirits ever gay
I do the best I can,
When trouble comes upon my way
To bear it like a man.

We're told that since the world began,
So many years ago,
If money didn't make the man,
It made the mare to go.

Of comforts I have quite enough,
Although my wealth is small,
I know that I am better off
Than he with none at all.

If fortune on a friend does shine,
I love him none the less.
I never grieve, I never pine
For wealth I don't possess.

A happy home, a loving wife,
Of worldly goods a store;
Contented with my lot in life,
A king can be no more.

There is one thing, but I hold it good
Wherever I may be,
To do to others as I would
That they should do to me.

This world would ne'er be dark and drear
If each should try the plan
Of giving when he has to spare
To help his fellow man.

W. W. McGARY.

Death Roll



ANDERSON, S. E., of L. U. 738, St. Louis, Mo.

VANDUYNE, MRS., wife of E. W. Vanduyne, L. U. 106, DeDs Moines, Ia.

The Wit and Wisdom of "Mr. Dooley."

(Continued from Page 12.)

th' wishbones and kind wurruds they had accumulated."

—The Private Soldier—

"But with th' private sojer it's diff'rent. If ye left it to him there'd be nawthin' but war. Th' martial jooties iv a sojer in pipin' times iv peace, as Hogan says, seems to excite him to go out an' kill some wan. A young fellow, afther changin' his name so's his parents won't know he's took up th' ancient an' noble profissyon iv arms, enlists an' goes where glory waits him. When it ketches him it ayether puts him to wurruk at his old thrade at wan-fifth th' union scale or taches him a new an' akelly onpleasant occypation. A plumber who goes into th' army to duck th' disgraceful pro-fissyon at five dollars a day finds he's wipin' jints in th' barracks f'r wages that wud make th' walkin' dillygate have him shot at sunrise. Whin not dhrillin' or writin' letters to th' pa-aper complainin' about th' food, he idles away his time curryin' horses, shinglin' roofs, hoein' weeds in th' Colonel's garden, or wheelin' th' Major's baby in th' perambylator. Some day he does somethin' that if he done it befure he become a hero th' most he cud get wud be a ten days' vacation in th' Bridewell. Th' coort-martial takes into account all th' extenooatin' circumstances an' gives him two years at hard labor. Small blame to him if ye niver hear him yellin' 'hooray' whin Andhrew Carnaygie goes on. No, sir; if I had iver been timplted be thim colored pitchers to enlist an' th' Gin'ral was to come to me an' say, 'Corporal'—f'r I'd be that or naw-

thin'—th' Government wishes ye to go out an' fight Hinmissy, ye're best frind. Can we rely on ye?' 'I'd say, 'Hinmissy? That little, disagreeable fellow? Why, I've wanted to shoot that man f'r forty years.' 'Thin I will lead ye to vichtry.' 'I don't care where ye lead me to. Only lead me away from here.'"

True Statesmanship

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive * * * to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.—Abraham Lincoln.

A Friend o' Mine

When you are happy, friend o' mine,
And all your skies are blue,
Tell me your luck, your fortune fine,
And let me laugh with you.
Tell me the hopes that spur you on,
The deeds you mean to do,
The gold you've struck, the fame you've won,
And let me joy—with you!

When you are sad and heart a-cold,
And all your skies are dark,
Tell me the dreams that mocked your hold,
The shafts that missed the mark.
Am I not yours for weal or woe?
How else can friends prove true?
Tell me what breaks and brings you love
And let me stand—with you!

So, when the night falls tremulous,
When the last lamp burns low,
And one of us or both of us
The long lone road must go,
Look with your dear old eyes in mine,
Give me a handshake true;
Whatever fate our souls await,
Let me be there!—with you!

—Fred E. Weatherby.

The Carpenter

CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
23973	Simon Luedemann	1	Chicago, Ill.	28	Myocarditis	\$300.00
23974	Chas. Hamre	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	18	Phthisis pulmonalis	300.00
23975	Geo. A. Kunst	80	Chicago, Ill.	6	Cerebral spasms	300.00
23976	Gustave Jackel	115	Bridgeport, Conn.	5	Pneumonia	75.00
23977	Harry H. Horton	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	13	Pneumonia	300.00
23978	Mrs. Sophia Matusky	181	Chicago, Ill.	6	Peritonitis	75.00
23979	Conrad Brown	198	Dallas, Texas	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
23980	Mrs. Odellia A. Dockery	198	Dallas, Texas	2	Cancer of uterus	50.00
23981	Mrs. Lillie Lavier	306	Newark, N. J.	2	Tuberculosis	25.00
23982	H. W. Droyer	443	Chelsea, Mass.	11	Carcinoma	50.00
23983	Chas. H. Keller	461	Highwood, Ill.	10	Infection from ulcer	300.00
23984	Wm. Schulz	522	Milwaukee, Wis.	14	Nephritis	300.00
23985	Joseph Lagasse	801	Woonsocket, R. I.	7	Myocarditis	300.00
23986	Geo. W. Buckland	813	Carbondale, Pa.	7	Strangulated hernia	300.00
23987	Mrs. Anna I. Olson	885	Woburn, Mass.	11	Hemorrhage	50.00
23988	J. E. Winn	1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7	Gun-shot wound	300.00
23989	Mrs. Jane Henderson	1799	Toronto, Ont., Can.	5	Heart failure	50.00
23990	Wm. H. Vanarsdale	781	Princeton, N. J.	1	Valvular disease of heart	300.00
23991	Daniel Washington	52	Charleston, S. C.	12	Nephritis	200.00
23992	George Engle (dis)	493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	13	Accidental injuries	400.00
23993	John V. Fredendall	1248	Batavia, Ill.	12	Cancer of bowels	125.00
23994	Chas. F. Sullivan	106	Des Moines, Iowa	6	Uremia	300.00
23995	Mrs. Emma R. Doolittle	199	S. Chicago, Ill.	9	Endocarditis	75.00
23996	Mrs. Susanna Kolz	355	Buffalo, N. Y.	12	Mitral regurgitation	75.00
23997	August Scharmach	355	Buffalo, N. Y.	22	Cerebral apoplexy	300.00
23998	Andrew Murray	451	Brooklyn, N. Y.	21	Pulmonary phthisis	300.00
23999	Osile J. Daigle	1239	Pitchburg, Mass.	14	Sarcoma	50.00
24000	A. W. Simpson (bal)	13	Chicago, Ill.	16	Pneumonia	19.50
24001	Archibald Campbell	1	Chicago, Ill.	17	Cerebral hemorrhage	154.50
24002	Henry F. Gottschalk	1	Chicago, Ill.	7	Pneumonia	300.00
24003	Wm. Husman	1	Chicago, Ill.	27	Angina pectoris	300.00
24004	Joseph Beswarick	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	19	Fracture of skull	300.00
24005	Wm. Collins (dis)	22	San Francisco, Cal.	12	Accidental injuries	400.00
24006	John Granett	31	Trenton, N. J.	17	Neurosis	300.00
24007	Mrs. Lillian Smith	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	Tuberculosis	75.00
24008	Paul Schreiner	144	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11	Endocarditis	300.00
24009	A. C. Godfrey (bal)	144	Macon, Ga.	24	Bright's disease	175.00
24010	Robert J. Close	229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	4	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
24011	Samuel Finkelstein	291	Brooklyn, N. Y.	7	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
24012	George Mueller	309	New York, N. Y.	10	Oedema of lungs	300.00
24013	Leonard Wolf	482	Jersey City, N. J.	1	Nephritis	300.00
24014	A. T. Anderson	483	San Francisco, Cal.	5	Apoplexy	300.00
24015	Geo. L. Gaunce	550	Oakland, Cal.	8	Nephritis	50.00
24016	Mrs. Josephine M. Dennis	683	Burlington, Vt.	9	Toxemia of pregnancy	75.00
24017	Mrs. Flora A. Crow	1258	Pocatello, Idaho	8 1/2	Heart trouble	25.00

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24018	Mrs. Rose Nash	1293	Michigan City, Ind.	3	Cerebritis	75.00
24019	James Neary	1307	Brandon, Ill.	10	Tuberculosis	300.00
24020	Robert Hasselsten	1322	Chicago, Ill.	1	Heart failure	300.00
24021	Mrs. Nora Arnold	1386	Phoenix, Ariz.	3	Nephritis	50.00
24022	Wm. Seifert, Jr.	1366	Lawrence, Mass.	5	Nephritis	200.00
24023	Victor Wagner	1436	Bangor, Pa.	7	Fracture of skull	200.00
24024	Mrs. Mary M. Stout	1532	Canden, N. J.	5	Acute cardiac dilatation	50.00
24025	Christian Wurster	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
24026	Charles N. Malm	58	Chicago, Ill.	13	Hemorrhage	300.00
24027	Samuel Beretz	163	Peekskill, N. Y.	13	Pericarditis	300.00
24028	Artus Ladueur	242	Chicago, Ill.	11	Myocarditis	300.00
24029	Joseph K. Stearns	390	Holyoke, Mass.	11	Sarcoma	50.00
24030	Amzi Wolfe	493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	4	Nephritis	50.00
24031	Oscar Johnson	880	Barnardville, N. J.	6	Nephritis	200.00
24032	Mrs. Anna Klein	1503	St. Louis, Mo.	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
24033	Hugh Arstall	105	Cleveland, Ohio	10	Phthisis pulmonalis	75.00
24034	Edwin Young	106	Des Moines, Iowa	11	Heart failure	75.00
24035	Alex. McNair	167	Elizabeth, N. J.	4	Mitral stenosis	125.00
24036	Hugh McShane	277	Philadelphia, Pa.	15	Tuberculosis	300.00
24037	Henry Hofmeister	309	New York, N. Y.	5	Apoplexy	300.00
24038	Mrs. Marine Herman	440	Buffalo, N. Y.	8	Bright's disease	50.00
24040	Mrs. Loretta Held	514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	5	Carcinoma of liver	75.00
24041	Mrs. Susie Damsen	515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	4	Cirrhosis of liver	75.00
24042	Wm. Daley	643	Chicago, Ill.	2	Nephritis	300.00
24043	Joseph M. Kellaway	680	Chicago, Ill.	1	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24044	Joseph Vennar	1430	Newton Center, Mass.	9	Lobar pneumonia	75.00
24045	Henry Helse	1748	MeAdoo, Pa.	3	Meningitis	200.00
24046	Mrs. Mary A. Williams	1761	Milwaukee, Wis.	5	Railroad accident	300.00
24047	Lewis O. Lester (dis)	1776	Goldfield, Nev.	2	Carcinoma	50.00
24048	Jacob Scholzer	32	Lakeland, Fla.	5	Accidental injuries	100.00
24049	David H. Juckett	229	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1	Asphyxiation	300.00
24050	Mrs. Jane Holland	343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	8	Tuberculosis	300.00
24051	Mrs. Margaret Hoppel	359	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	Nephritis	75.00
24052	Mrs. Nellie M. Harvey	459	Bar Harbor, Me.	5	Broncho-pneumonia	75.00
24053	Mrs. Ida Crow	483	San Francisco, Cal.	8	Catarrhal bronchitis	75.00
24054	John D. Swim	622	Waco, Texas	7	Myocarditis	300.00
24055	C. W. Kirkpatrick (dis)	690	Little Rock, Ark.	6	Pneumonia	400.00
24056	Orin F. Rogers	824	Muskegon, Mich.	1	Accidental injuries	300.00
24057	Harry A. Cook (dis)	1011	St. Louis, Mo.	2	Apoplexy	400.00
24058	A. C. Nygaard	1561	Portland, Me.	7	Accidental injuries	50.00
24059	Mrs. Johana Boehm	1	Chicago, Ill.	5	Pneumonia	75.00
24060	Mrs. Laura N. Anderson	1	Chicago, Ill.	7	Pneumonia	75.00
24061	Isaac Hanna	62	Jersey City, N. J.	10	Uræmic poisoning	125.00
24062	Mrs. Louisa Broadway	157	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	Pneumonia	75.00
24063	Henry J. Moritz	211	San Jose, Cal.	1	Diabetic coma	50.00
24064	Mrs. Elizabeth Griffin	262	San Jose, Cal.	6	Paralysis of brain	50.00
24065	Mrs. Lillian L. Haynes	282	San Francisco, Cal.	3	Marasmus	50.00
24066	Demeter Sekulitz	304	San Francisco, Cal.	2	Eclampsia	50.00
24067	Jacob Andres	359	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
24068	Mrs. Sarah Pinsky	383	Bayonne, N. J.	11	Gun-shot wound of head	300.00
24069	Mrs. Mary McKinnon	875	Oakland, Cal.	3	Tuberculosis	50.00
24070	Bruno Haack	1922	Chicago, Ill.	1	Dilatation of heart	50.00
24071	Mrs. Margaret Lindblade	1922	Chicago, Ill.	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
24072	Mrs. Elizabeth Welner	309	New York, N. Y.	6	Tubercular meningitis	50.00
24073	Wm. F. Fields	29	Baltimore, Md.	1	Peritonitis	50.00
				31	Lobar pneumonia	300.00

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CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membershp. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability	Amount Paid.
24074	F. P. Miller	58	Chicago, Ill.		Tuberculosis	300.00
24075	Thomas McNeill	117	Albany, N. Y.	6	Cardiac hypertrophy	300.00
24076	Ernest D. Clark	273	Yonkers, N. Y.	24	Pneumonia	300.00
24077	George Schmotzer	402	Pittsburgh, Pa.	9	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
24078	Mrs. Flora Marsh	712	Covington, Ky.	14	Pneumonia	75.00
24079	Fred Hall	1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	11	Angina pectoris	300.00
24080	Mrs. Ella Cunningham	1442	Augusta, Ga.	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
24081	James O'Donovan	1570	Marysville, Cal.	6	Nephritis	200.00
24082	Louis Fischer	60	Indianapolis, Ind.	15	Heart failure	300.00
24083	Herman Jones, Sr.	203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
24084	Wm. J. Cathcart	301	Newburgh, N. Y.	1	Periculous anaemia	200.00
24085	Mrs. Alice Vanderlinda	326	New York, N. Y.	27	Diabetes mellitis	75.00
24086	Jacob Hohn	375	New York, N. Y.	18	Fractured ribs and skull	300.00
24087	Thomas Kelly	739	Brockville, Ont., Can.	20	Nephritis	300.00
24088	James T. Rock	1209	Newark, N. J.	13	Nephritis	75.00
24089	Mrs. Ann Thompson	25	Toledo, Ohio	33	Chronic endocarditis	75.00
24090	Frank Herbst	32	Brooklyn, N. Y.	9	Acute myocarditis	200.00
24091	John McGarry	48	New York, N. Y.	1	Erysipelas	300.00
24092	Edson H. Webster	82	Haverhill, Mass.	26	Pneumonia	300.00
24093	Mrs. Sarah A. Dudley	669	Harrisburg, Ill.	8	Pneumonia	300.00
24094	Mrs. Clara C. Van Duyen	106	Des Moines, Iowa	3	Septicaemia	75.00
24095	Mrs. Amanda Martineau	111	Lawrence, Mass.	7	Nephritis	75.00
24096	Henry Vandry	116	Lawrence, Mass.	4	Pneumonia	75.00
24097	Reginald R. Lea	119	Newark, N. J.	15	Carcinoma of tongue	300.00
24098	Mrs. Mamie Willis	302	Huntington, W. Va.	10	Pneumonia	125.00
24099	Chas. F. Naylor	306	Newark, N. J.	1	Tuberculosis	50.00
24100	Frank Mielach	326	Newark, N. J.	12	Uræmic coma	125.00
24101	Mrs. Theresa Stephens	457	New York, N. Y.	10	Nephritis	300.00
24102	Mrs. Charlotte A. Haslun	464	New York, N. Y.	8	Intestinal obstruction	75.00
24103	Mrs. Kautz (dis)	464	New York, N. Y.	6	Pneumonia	75.00
24104	Mrs. Hannah A. Honaker	469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	24	Accidental injuries	400.00
24105	Mrs. Mary L. Rose	573	Rye, N. Y.	28	Pulmonary phthisis	75.00
24106	Geo. W. Little	716	Zanesville, Ohio	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
24107	S. E. Anderson	738	Wellston, Mo.	6	Erysipelas	125.00
24108	Fred A. Stubbs	914	Augusta, Me.	16	Pneumonia	300.00
24109	David Heron	1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	9	Heart trouble	50.00
24110	Philip Coulter	1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
24111	Joseph Claude	1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	1	Pneumonia	300.00
24112	Mrs. Jennie Harget	1668	Buffalo, N. Y.	10	Cancer	125.00
24113	Emery Thibault	1693	Chicago, Ill.	2	Acute dilatation of heart	50.00
24114	Mrs. Anna Lindquist	1824	Roston, Mass.	9	Carcinoma	200.00
24115	Geo. M. Palmer	11	Cleveland, Ohio	6	Hemorrhage	75.00
24116	Mrs. Ella Bean	15	Philadelphia, Pa.	13	Brain hemorrhage	300.00
24117	J. A. Woodbridge	45	St. Louis, Mo.	3	Endocarditis	75.00
24118	Mrs. Inger G. Olsen	139	Jersey City, N. J.	6	Tuberculosis	300.00
				12	Tuberculosis	50.00

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24119	Jerome L. Noel	191	York, Pa.	28	10	Pneumonia	300.00
24120	C. E. Pierce	253	Atlanta, Ga.	4	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Small-pox	200.00
24121	Calvin H. Rayburn	362	Pueblo, Colo.	13	2	Apoplexy	125.00
24122	Mrs. Lillian E. Farlin	407	Lewiston, Me.	7	9	Malignant disease of liver	300.00
24123	Wm. Holmes	476	New York, N. Y.	13	9	Carcinoma of bladder	300.00
24124	John Muckenaupt	132	Washington, D. C.	12	11	Valvular disease of heart	125.00
24125	Albert Davis	542	Salem, N. J.	11	5	Dilatation of heart	125.00
24126	Levi C. DeWitt	1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	12	4	Tuberculosis	200.00
24127	Mrs. Antonia Mosher	1868	St. Paul, Minn.	6	3	Sarcoma of kidney	75.00
24128	Mrs. Mollie Stanton	62	Chicago, Ill.	20	8	Pneumonia	75.00
24129	Andrew J. Somers	10	Chicago, Ill.	21	10	Asphyxiation	125.00
24130	Peter Johnson	13	Chicago, Ill.	12	10	Pneumonia	132.50
24131	Frank Novy	54	Chicago, Ill.	21	10	Suppurative cholangitis	300.00
24132	Jos. Bala	54	Chicago, Ill.	7	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
24133	Nels F. Nelson	181	Chicago, Ill.	8	3	Suicide	300.00
24134	I. W. Newman (dis)	198	Dallas, Texas	4	4	Accidental injuries	300.00
24135	John J. Beecher	219	New York, N. Y.	20	1	Cardiac dilatation	300.00
24136	Mrs. Hermina A. Arndt	723	Newark, N. J.	24	9	Complications	50.00
24137	R. G. Onstutt	1033	Monaca, Pa.	13	1	Acute dilatation of heart	125.00
24138	Walter Boese	1922	Chicago, Ill.	1	8	Pneumonia	50.00
24139	L. G. Wiedow	1	Chicago, Ill.	18	11	Cancer	75.00
24140	James Anderson	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	13	8	Valvular heart disease	300.00
24141	James H. Leshler	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	18	5	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
24142	Michael Bulger	22	San Francisco, Cal.	28	5	Cancer of stomach	300.00
24143	Perry Latham	26	Syracuse, N. Y.	18	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Valvular disease of heart	125.00
24144	Nicholas Brier (dis)	42	San Francisco, Cal.	12	5	Accidental injuries	400.00
24145	Mrs. Mary B. Curtis	43	Hartford, Conn.	13	11	Carcinoma of uterus	75.00
24146	Mrs. Theresa Johnson	58	Chicago, Ill.	14	11	Pneumonia	75.00
24147	Edward Posnette	61	Kansas City, Mo.	3	7	Tubercular meningitis	200.00
24148	Henry Forrer (dis)	61	Kansas City, Mo.	1	1	Accidental injuries	100.00
24149	James J. Brennan	61	Kansas City, Mo.	15	3	Apoplexy	300.00
24150	Mrs. Alice C. Moore	135	Allentown, Pa.	13	11	Carcinoma and gall stones	75.00
24151	Joseph Spath	200	Columbus, Ind.	17	11	Peritonitis	125.00
24152	Edward G. Brooks	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	16	11	Pneumonia	300.00
24153	Mrs. Sarah E. Braden	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	11	Tuberculosis	50.00
24154	Frank L. Goehle	335	Buffalo, N. Y.	26	3	Carcinoma of stomach	300.00
24155	Gustave Immel	359	Philadelphia, Pa.	3	8	Tuberculosis	200.00
24156	John Thorp	367	Chicarella, Ill.	6	10	Apoplexy	75.00
24157	Thomas J. Kenny	391	Hoboken, N. J.	3	10	Tuberculous	200.00
24158	Mrs. Barbara Luke	416	Chicago, Ill.	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Peritonitis	50.00
24159	Albin Jacobson (dis)	416	Chicago, Ill.	3	10	Spinal meningitis	300.00
24160	Ludwig Biller	466	New York, N. Y.	25	11	Pneumonia	300.00
24161	Samuel H. Wert	492	Reading, Pa.	14	11	Meningitis	300.00
24162	Stephen J. Coneau	595	Lynn, Mass.	13	4	Pneumonia	75.00
24163	Edward E. Blease	860	Framingham, Mass.	8	6	Cancer of stomach	200.00
24164	Joseph Perry	888	Salem, Mass.	3	8	Nephritis	300.00
24165	Harris J. Banker	1158	Berkley, Cal.	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Endocarditis	75.00
24166	Mrs. Anna Pelletier	1305	Fall River, Mass.	9	9	Pneumonia	75.00
24167	Atolpht Greener	1410	Boston, Mass.	9	1	Pneumonia	300.00
24168	James Anderson	1410	Kent, Ohio	9	11	Railroad accident	25.00
24169	Alken W. Landers	1439	Glenwood Springs, Colo.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Nephritis	300.00
24170	Mrs. Clara M. Farnam	1763	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	5	5	Anaemia	300.00
24171	Andrew Hansen	1921	Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.	25	7	Pneumonia	75.00
24172	Mrs. Annie Mangin	48	New York, N. Y.	7	1	Tuberculosis	300.00
24173	Mortimer C. Carpenter	308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	26	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nephritis	200.00
24174	J. E. Hafstrom	58	Chicago, Ill.	20	9	Nephritis	200.00

CLAIMS PAID DURING APRIL, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
24175	Andrew Johnson	62	Chicago, Ill.	24	Cirrhosis of liver	300.00
24176	Mrs. Ingeborg Lorentzen	80	Chicago, Ill.	4	Pulmonary phthisis	75.00
24177	Leonard Robble	80	Chicago, Ill.	7	Tuberculosis	300.00
24178	Jacob Frank	171	Youngstown, Ohio	2	Fracture of skull	200.00
24179	Warren F. Nelson (dis)	241	Moline, Ill.	13	Accidental injuries	400.00
24180	L. W. Bridgewater	253	Atlanta, Ga.	3	Tuberculosis	200.00
24181	J. F. Corley	253	Augusta, Ga.	16	Pneumonia	125.00
24182	Geo. W. Holden	377	Alton, Ill.	11	La grippe	300.00
24183	Sam Goldstein	497	New York, N. Y.	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
24184	Mrs. Anastasia Belz	556	Meadville, Pa.	8	Pneumonia	75.00
24185	Emory Cox	916	Aurora, Ill.	11	Hemorrhage	125.00
Total.						\$39,556.50
Full beneficial claims						\$29,481.50
Semi-beneficial claims						3,125.00
Wife's claims						3,950.00
Disability claims						3,000.00
Total.						\$39,556.50

DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR APRIL, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Disapproval.	Amount Claimed.
2632	Geo. W. Ladd	110	St. Joseph, Mo.	7	Three months in arrears	\$200.00
2633	Mrs. Frances Lehman	939	Berlin, Wis.	3	Three months in arrears	75.00
2634	Wm. L. Quintard	948	Sioux City, Ia.	2	Three months in arrears	200.00
2635	John A. Williams (dis)	125	Utica, N. Y.	2	Apprentice or semi, not entitled to disability	200.00
2636	Clayton E. Smith	87	St. Paul, Minn.	15	Three months in arrears	300.00
2637	Nelson Thifault (dis)	70	Chicago, Ill.	10	Physical ailment	400.00
2638	Mary S. Lanan	841	Carbondale, Ill.	11	Semi, not entitled to wife donation	50.00
2639	Alois Kacin	309	New York, N. Y.	16	Suspended, owed six months' dues	300.00
2691	Philip Federico	1067	Bellville, N. J.	2	Three months in arrears	200.00
2692	J. M. Wheeler (dis)	710	Long Beach, Cal.	3	Three months in arrears	300.00
2693	Stephan Viadar (dis)	157	Jersey City, N. J.	5	Three months in arrears	300.00
2694	John W. Slinger	1852	N. Brattleford, Sask., Can.	2	Local Union out of benefit	300.00
2695	Ragnar Johnson	141	Chicago, Ill.	9	Semi, not one year a member	100.00
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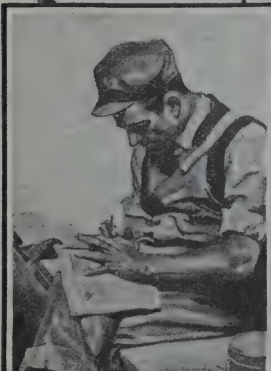
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Attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Company Toward Organized Labor

—An Important Circular—

We bring to the attention of the members of the United Brotherhood and all Local Unions, District and State Councils the attached circular calling attention of all trade unionists to the policy which the KOKEN BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., has for many years adopted toward organized labor. This firm is one of the largest manufacturers and retailers of barber supplies in the country and has branch stores in a number of cities.

The circular is issued by a publicity committee of St. Louis trade unionists representing the Carpenters' District Council of that city and the members of the following seven other trades interested: The Painters' District Council; I. A. of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsterers' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Local No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' D. C.; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers, Local No. 2, and reads as follows:

"The firm (the Koken Barber Supply Company) has not, for years, employed organized labor in its shops and factories. It has refused to grant to the workmen in its employ the right to organize and endeavor to obtain better conditions as to hours and wages. It has discharged such of its employes that have joined the union in order to better their conditions. It has refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of organized labor who have endeavored to obtain the same working conditions for its employes as are enjoyed by the same classes of workmen in other shops that are now employing union men. It has thus shown itself to be the persistent and uncompromising foe of organized labor. It has come to our knowledge that some of the traveling representatives of this firm, who may be carrying a card, are endeavoring to create the impression that the firm is a union firm, when this is not the case. The members and friends of organized labor are cautioned to contradict these actions of said traveling representatives wherever noted, as the only reliable statement regarding this matter can be obtained from one of the undersigned organizations."

All central bodies and Local Unions are urged to give the contents of this circular the widest possible publicity.

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Strength in Unity

(Continued from Page 33.)

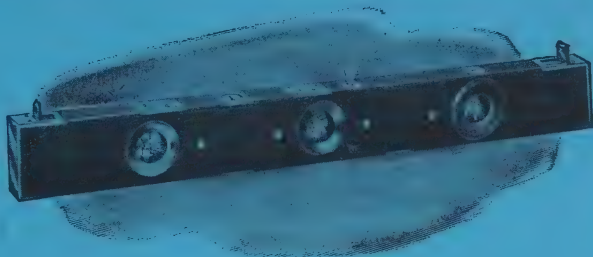
improve the conditions of all so as to make this life better worth living, not only for the men who labor and produce the wealth of our country, but for their wives and children, for a future generation yet to come, for the perpetuation of the republic of which we are all so proud and for the liberty and uplift of all her people.

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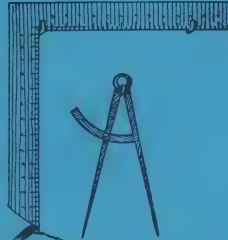
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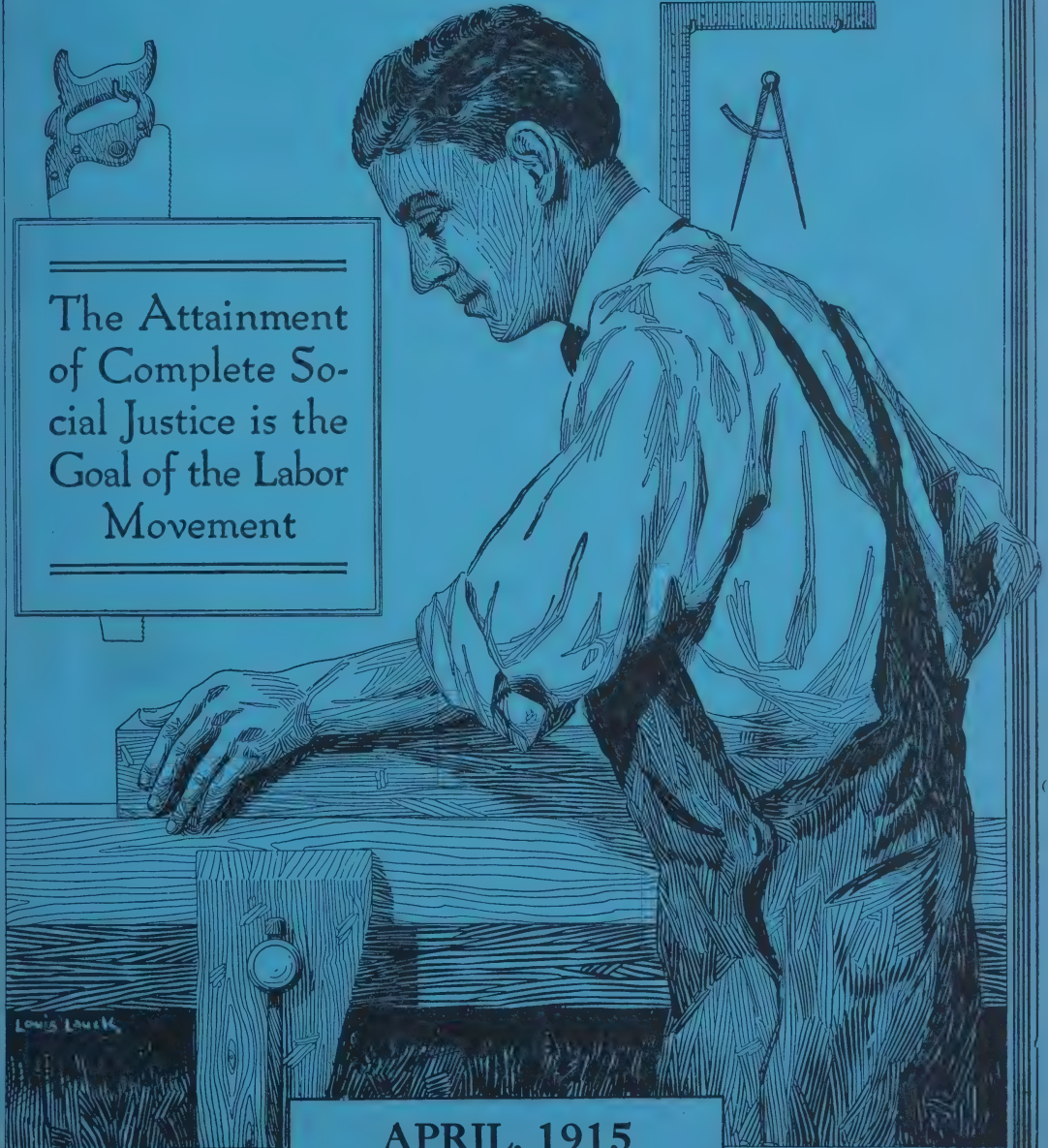
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LOUIS LORICK

APRIL, 1915

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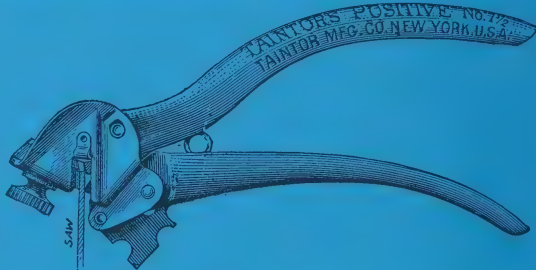
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The Carpenter



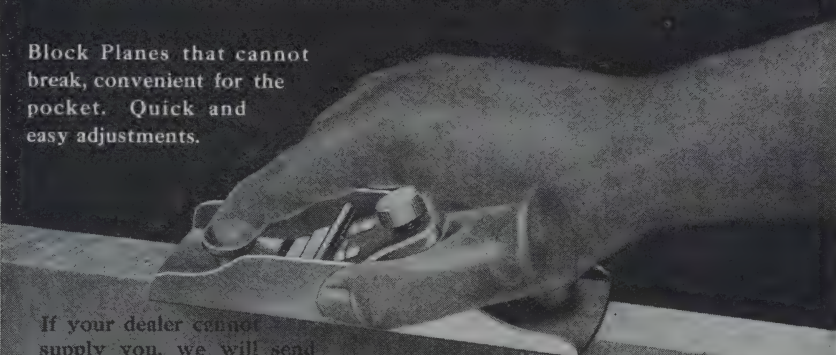
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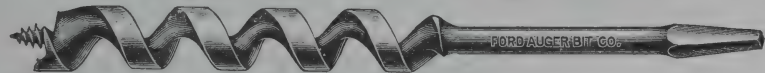
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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers,
Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1915

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

—◁ TIME ▷—

Time's glory is to calm contending kings;
To unmask Falsehood, and bring Truth to light;
To stamp the seal of Time on aged things;
To wake the morn, and sentinel the night;
To wrong the wronger, till he render right;
To ruinate proud buildings with his hours,
And smear with dust their glittering golden towers:
To fill with worm-holes stately monuments;
To feed Oblivion with decay of things;
To blot old books and alter their contents;
To pluck the quills from ancient ravens' wings;
To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish springs;
To spoil antiquities of hammered steel,
And turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel.

—Shakespeare.

The Carpenter

THE VALUE OF PROTECTION

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)



DON'T think I am going to make a political speech, for I am no politician and am not going to argue the case of Free Trade or Protection, or anything of the kind. Of course, there are two sides to the tariff question, but the protection I wish to refer to is protection for the working-man.

The carpenter outside of the union is blind to his own good, and needs the protection the union can afford him, though he little realizes it. And while we have needed protection in many ways in our organization, liberal though it is, it falls short of the required amount of protection which the average carpenter's family needs.

When I first went into the union I thought I saw a great need of a protection for the out-of-work member which could tide him over spells of unemployment without compelling him to sever his connection with the union or to undermine his fellow workman, and, although I think it might be a hard proposition to handle in many aspects and possibly lead to abuses, still after twenty-five years' experience of unionism I think I see the need of such protection more clearly today.

We, unfortunates, who have been out of work all winter as a result of these hard times, do not want the jobs of the more fortunate ones who have had steady work, and we do not want them to pay directly any part of their weekly wage to us. But in an indirect way we want something along protective lines which will keep the wolf from the door through slack times so that we can still be here on earth and in condition for work when times brighten up. It may be difficult, as I have already said, to devise a proper scheme of this nature which would ap-

peal to our members. I know it has been tried by others, many times perhaps without the best success; but, be that as it may, protection of that nature is coming, not to the carpenters alone, but to the workers of the world, and the day is not very far off, either. We may as well prepare ourselves for it.

The value of protection in case of death was realized years ago, but it took much time to perfect the insurance companies of the land, and I don't consider them perfect, yet they are of value and a needed protection that no family can afford to be without. There are hundreds of private insurance companies that have received billions of dollars more than have ever been paid back to the people. And even these have been considered strong companies. At death the people have been well paid for every dollar they put into them. Yet they have cost the people at large a good deal more than was necessary. I think it was a blacksmith, in some way connected with the mines of Pennsylvania, who started the first fraternal insurance company and, although it might not have started right and have made many mistakes, same as the old-line companies, nevertheless it is still alive and of benefit to thousands of people.

Few carpenters have been on the relief committees of their unions as many years as I have. My wife organized the ladies' auxiliary many years ago and I feel quite sure there is not another carpenter's wife that has visited as many carpenters' homes of sickness and distress as she has. When death took the heads of families we have oftentimes seen the need of protection far in excess of the amount our union gives us, and still there are today many fraternal insurance orders that have a reserve of millions, which makes them so safe and the cost so small that every family in humble circumstances should belong to them—the fraternal features alone would be worth the cost. Protection in case of

The Carpenter

fire has become so universal, and although it seems a sort of unnecessary expense in a way, yet people realize the absolute need of it so much that practically everyone carries fire insurance for their protection, and if anyone is so careless as to not carry it and they are unfortunate enough to get burned out, they are more blamed than pitied, for the first thing one will hear is, that they ought to have known enough to have had their home insured.

But the need of protection in case of fire is not near as great as the need of guarding a working-class family against the contingency of death removing him who has to provide for that family.

Protection in case of sickness and accident is perhaps needed as much, or more, than life insurance. I remember one time one of our members was reported ill, but I did not know he was in my district. Some time afterward I was asked how he was getting along and, regretting the delay, I hastened to see what could be done for him at that late date. I knew by the location he was in a locality where they were mostly all very poor people, but I was surprised when I came to the number to find him living in one of the best homes in that locality. My greatest surprise came, however, when I got in to see the neglected brother. He was better and up and around, and I found that he had not neglected himself but had carried a good sick and accident policy, and to my surprise he told me he had already received \$50.00 from the accident company and that he would receive more. He appreciated my visit and offer of help, but as we were not paying a regular sick benefit and only helping the needy, he said: "If you have any money to help anyone take it to those worse off than I am." How fortunate we might all be if we had such protection when accident or illness overtakes us.

Saving one's money when able to do so and putting it in the bank for the rainy day is, of course, the staple means

of protection. In that connection, too, it is well to choose a reliable and strong institution. Little as I have got, it is so divided up that there would have to be a most general crash to tie it all up. So it is also with my other means of protection. I study the state statistics of the different companies and pick out what I think the safest in both old line and fraternal insurance companies, and so with my entire family; we have one till full of bank books and another full of insurance policies. We believe in the most rigid protection. At this writing I have only one fire insurance policy, but as soon as I can arrange different matters that I have to look after in these hard times, I intend to have my fire insurance in at least two companies. Some may say I do not seem to have enough confidence, but I think I have had lessons enough to not only believe in "safety first," but as much safety as possible.

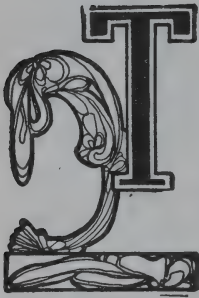
When every family is safely protected all along the line in case of fire, death, sickness, accident, old age and out of work, and even then saves up for a rainy day, how much sadness will be done away with and what a bright and beautiful world this will be to live in! Then when our life is spent, death, itself, will not seem near as hard.

We are taught that charity is the greatest of all virtues. I believe I have done my part in that line, and when it comes from one poor worker to another it is true charity; but charity as it is given from charity organizations is, in my opinion, one of the worst of all forms of assistance. For my part it cannot be condemned too much. But I do wish the public could know the true conditions as they exist: Charity at best is only temporary relief; it is no permanent benefit. I wish the workers of the land could become so well educated and protected all along the line that we could forever banish charity from the land of the free and the home of the brave. We can do much to help ourselves. There is need of great education along these lines.

The Carpenter

THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN WORKERS

(By Arthur Brisbane.)



THE important thing on this earth is the human race, not individual profits.

The women create the race, and the welfare of the women and girls, their health, strength, their vitality, their virtue, transmitted to their children, surpass in

importance all other questions.

Today, under our methods of employment and competition, the working woman is the lower millstone in a grinding system of meanness, cupidity and heartless exploitation.

—Various Beasts of Burden—

Many animals are used by man as beasts of burden—from the Asiatic elephant, the small llama of the Andes, animals of all kinds, the horse, the ox, the mule, the ass, the camel, even the ostrich and the reindeer are made into working slaves for men. Cheapest of all among the animals that man harnesses and drives, in his money-making schemes, is the human female.

Do you want a miserable slave to stand on her tired feet all day long, with aching back and tired heart, and stretched nerves, for twelve or more hours a day—hire a girl of sixteen.

You can hire her for less than it actually costs to feed her if you are a good slave driver.

Do you want your office building scrubbed night after night? Do you want a human being on hands and knees to spend the hours of darkness every night, year in and year out, crawling across the cold stone floor, in the wet, scrubbing, cleaning, head bent, and face white and worn—hire some gray-haired woman, who has been left a widow with children, or who is cursed with a sick or a drunken husband? Such a woman you can hire for \$1 per night, if you know how to go about it, and how to find the

mother made desperate by her children's needs.

Do you want swiftly-moving fingers, keen eyesight, great agility, in your canning factory—or in your making of paper boxes or artificial flowers?

Hire little girls—you can get them by the thousands for a few cents a day.

—By Bribing Inspectors—

By bribing inspectors, or avoiding inspectors, you can work these children from daylight until dark, working the mothers, too, through the same hours. This is done; it pays and the affidavits and the photographs are on record, showing the half-fed, half-grown children falling asleep from exhaustion at their work, then awakened and driven to give up the last ounce of vitality by threats and blows.

This is a fine world for the man who wants to make a fortune out of cheap female labor.

The little store and the big store, the little tenement sweatshop, and the sweatshop in the loft, and the great sweating factory all compete, and their competition turns upon the question—how much labor can we extract from the bodies of women and girls, and how little money, how little food and rest can they be compelled to accept in return?

When merchants in the big cities need extra horses in their delivery department they pay, usually, \$1.75 a day for the use of a horse, and they must promise to take good care of it, drive it slowly, and must be driven only so many miles and so many hours.

The man who pays \$1.75 for the day's work of a horse pays 50 cents, and often less, for the day's work of a girl or a woman. And the horse needs only a bed of straw, oats and hay, no clothing. You know what the woman ought to have, although she does not get it.

More and more the women of the country are drawn into the whirlpool of industry and commerce, half paid and half fed.

The Carpenter

—Mothers' Vitality Drained—

More and more the vitality of the mothers of the next generation is drained and diminished for the sake of profit.

Now every little child put to work beyond its strength, every girl harnessed to a machine run by electricity at high speed, every woman overworked, underpaid and underfed represents a weak mother, and every weak mother means weak children and a weaker generation to succeed this one.

The story has been told in England, where child labor and overworked, underpaid female labor produced a generation so sickly and stunted that it was difficult to find recruits of the proper size even for as small an army as the English army.

Are we going to have in the United States and in the big cities a population like that of the East End of London, a Whitechapel district, where the women bear babies that are called "wasters" children, that no skill can save from the grave in infancy?

Are we to have duplicates here of the miserable, half-starved and often degraded English working girls, living on a few shillings a week, keeping their bodies and nervous energy going with tea, or with gin?

Why was this republic established?

Was it to enrich a few merchants and manufacturers, or was it to create a nation free, strong and healthy, with the women powerful, good mothers, the children healthy and at play, and the men able to protect the women and safeguard the children in their youth?

—Supply and Demand?—

Supply and demand? What have supply and demand to do with questions affecting the welfare of a race?

There was a supply of slaves in the South, and a great demand for them in the cotton fields and rice swamps. But this country spent a million lives and five thousand million dollars to demonstrate the fact that supply and demand, as interpreted by brutal selfishness, do not rule, when men are in earnest.

When we say here that the law should and will compel the payment of decent wages to women we are told that we ignore the law of "supply and demand," and that these things must regulate themselves.

Nothing regulates itself. Man has his intelligence in order that he may regulate conditions and abolish brutality, and compel justice.

We make thousands of laws to protect the merchant and the manufacturer in their money making.

Our government attacks and punishes combinations and conspiracies in restraint of trade, because they hurt the individual business man.

We forbid the railroads to practice extortion and oppose the money-making shipper of goods through rebates.

We say that the passenger shall be carried at so much per mile, that the thousand feet of gas shall be sold for so many cents.

In every direction, when money is involved, we make laws forbidding oppression, compelling fair prices, protecting industrial, commercial and personal rights. Shall we not also make laws protecting women and girls against the sharks and the shark-like selfishness by which they are exploited and ground down?

—For a Living Wage—

No man denies that women and girls are hired, forced by their poverty and helplessness, to work for wages upon which they cannot live.

Upon such wages, paid to hundreds of thousands of women, normal health and strength cannot be maintained.

The law would not permit a man to underfeed a horse and gradually wear him out. This would be prevented regardless of any argument as to competition. Cruelty being demonstrated, the half-fed animal would be protected and the owner punished.

Cruelty exists, and heartless brutality exists, wherever a woman or girl is put to work, paid less than it costs her to live, or worked beyond her strength.

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To overwork or starve a woman, to drive girls to immoral lives, is crime, and the law should prevent crime regardless of "economic arguments and laws."

For years the matter has been left haphazard to accident, to competition, to individual selfishness, and for years conditions have been getting worse.

It is time for the public intelligence, the public conscience and the public power to protect women by law.

Every legislature in every state should punish as a felony the criminal underpaying and overworking of women employees.

Careful investigation, intelligent and honest consideration of conditions and cost of living should underlie such legislation, of course.

In the cities, where rents and living expenses are highest, the minimum, that is to say, the lowest, legal wage should be higher than in the smaller towns and villages, where life's cost is less.

--Can't Hurt Business--

This would discourage the dreadful crowding in great cities, the criminal building of factories and sweatshops in narrow, sunless city streets. It would scatter population and counteract a great evil of our day.

Do not imagine that any capable or honest man, any useful industry or business, would be injured by laws giving just protection to women.

That which is good for the whole nation is good for every citizen in it.

Establish by law a minimum wage for women, protect the children by law against deadly child labor, and you protect the well-meaning employer, the man with a conscience and a heart.

Forbid the exploitation of women, the starving and underpaying of girls by miserable and heartless employers, and you protect the good employer, since you protect the fair man against heartless competition.

Many a man conducting a great business is filled with shame as he contem-

plates his pay roll. He has, perhaps, one thousand women and girls working for him, and he knows that at least three-quarters of them are shamefully underpaid, because they are poor and unorganized.

But he must pay what the others pay, or go out of business.

He competes with other employers in his ability to buy goods, in his knowledge of public taste, in his power of organization. He competes also in his power to buy the life blood of working women at the lowest possible price.

--Will Protect Honest Employers--

Laws that will protect the working women against starvation wages will protect honest employers. And, what is far more important, such laws will protect the coming generation and the future of this country.

It will be said that men are underpaid also, that disorganized labor suffers, and that the wives and children of the laborer suffer, in the competition of low wages. That is true.

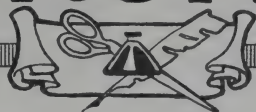
But one step at a time is man's way of walking. And one step at a time is the government's way of lawmaking.

Protect the women and girls, compel payment of decent wages, jail the man who hires a girl or woman for less than it costs her to live decently, or who works her so hard as to leave no energy in her body for the duties of motherhood, and you will have made a good beginning.

A Need of Today

The advantages of high dues as a means of increasing the prestige of trade unionism have been reiterated in these pages from time to time. Power and influence are coming to depend more and more upon the question of adequate resources than perhaps at any time in the past and a well-filled treasury is an essential necessity of the modern trade union if it is to properly fulfill its mission in the modern industrial world.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

**The United Brotherhood
of**

Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1915

An Appropriate Tribute

In launching undertakings such as expositions of national or international importance the part played by labor in bringing them into existence is usually forgotten or tacitly ignored, and although the clang of the hammer is often heard during the dedicatory exercises, it rarely or never reminds the speakers of the energy and toil, the labor and the sweat that has gone into the creation of the miniature fairyland which has arisen around them.

We are, however, glad to see that such was not the case at the recent opening of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, for at least one of the orators on the opening day, Mayor Rolfe, of San Francisco, felt himself impelled to pay a tribute to the army of workmen who labored night

and day for many months building up the wonderful artificial city which stands just inside the Golden Gate on the shores of San Francisco bay. In his address, Mayor Rolfe expressed himself as follows:

These palaces of the people are the work of men, and by work I mean hard work. Into this exposition, every morning, trudged thousands of men, and out of it, every evening, they thronged homeward. These were not in holiday dress. They wore no glittering badges on their coats. They waved no flags and banners, and they made no speeches. Their badges were the badges of toil, a smear of plaster here, a splash of cement across the shoe or a smear of paint across the sleeve. These were their ribbons of honor, their marks of distinction. Their robes of state consisted of overalls and jumpers. It was their labors that transformed a waste of mud flats and sand dunes into the fairyland that lies before us. They sank the piles upon which these colossal structures stand; they built them up, timber by timber, stick by stick, and bolt by bolt. Let's give them their dues—let's give full praise to the men of muscle and skill, the men of strong arms and level heads. They built what we see here. It is the biggest and best job on earth. It is a monument to the man who works, and in San Francisco's name I thank him for it.

It is significant of this tribute, as it is perhaps one of the most striking things in connection with the Exposition, that the Panama World's Fair is one of the first undertakings of the kind to be built and conducted in conformity with trade union rules and principles. We understand that union conditions prevailed at all times, mechanics were paid union wages and the utmost harmony existed throughout between the Exposition authorities and the labor unions. It is particularly pleasing also to confirm this in regard to our own organization, many of our members being employed in the erection of the buildings under the jurisdiction of the Bay Counties D. C.

This should furnish material for reflection on the part of the dyed-in-the-wool union haters, who like to make it

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appear that work on such a large scale could not be carried out according to union rules without friction arising and who also claim that modern industrial methods are incompatible with union demands and vice versa. Such a large undertaking as a World's Fair, it must also be remembered, presents features not usually present in ordinary work. Questions of expediency, rush and so forth enter in a way that might be thought difficult for union rules to cover, and yet, notwithstanding such circumstances, nothing occurred to lend color to the suggestion that they could not be overcome from the collective standpoint as well as individually.

In short, this elaborate feat of construction demonstrates that where union labor meets fair and honorable treatment at the hands of employers it may be taken for granted that the boggy of friction and dissatisfaction need not be feared and that no matter how big the job may be or how unusual may be the circumstances under which it is undertaken, it will be completed with the greatest possible efficiency and smoothness. It also proves that trade unionism is on a surer footing today and that the dignity of labor has appreciably risen in consequence. That is why we hear such tributes paid to the man who toils as that which Mayor Rolfe delivered at the opening of the Exposition.

* * *

Colorado Once More

Just two days before the adjournment of Congress the committee on mines and mining of the House of Representatives, which investigated the Colorado coal strike during the months of February and March, 1914, made public its report. The majority report was signed by M. D. Foster, of Illinois, chairman of the committee; John M. Evans, of Montana, and Howard Sutherland, of West Virginia, while brief minority reports were submitted separately by James F. Byrnes, of North Carolina, and Richard W. Austin, of Tennessee.

The majority report severely criticises the Colorado militia, pointing out that

mine guards and deputy sheriffs were enlisted and charges that some of the militia seized the opportunity "while clothed with the authority of the State to engage in various lawless acts," and that "in other instances the acts were of an immoral kind and of such a nature as to be unfit for publication." The report condemns the practice of permitting deputy sheriffs to serve upon juries and also the system of closed camps inaugurated by the coal interests. To some of these camps, it is pointed out, no one was permitted to come for the purpose of selling goods in competition with the company's store and candidates for office were not permitted to enter and meet the miners unless the operators favored them.

The Rockefellers and the other Colorado coal magnates come in for their share of censure. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is characterized as "a long-distance director" and his unfamiliarity with local affairs and his testimony in Washington a year ago that he would be willing to lose his investments in a fight for the principle which he declared to be involved are adversely commented upon.

Failure to bring about an amicable solution of the strike is squarely laid to the operators, who did not indicate a willingness to settle the trouble "by meeting with the representatives of the miners, which they should have done." No specific recommendations are contained in the report except in so far as it says that "it should be the duty of the Government to assist any State in settling a dispute that is nationwide in its scope, and if any Federal law can be enacted that will help, not only in Colorado but in any other State that may be similarly situated, it is the duty of Congress to speedily put upon the statute books the necessary laws so that such industrial disturbances may forever cease."

In closing, the report adds, very significantly: "If these strike troubles continue to break forth it will plainly be necessary to consider seriously whether some measure of regulation shall not be adopted with reference to this business

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as carried on in interstate commerce as is now done with reference to the business of transportation."

One does not have to read between the lines of this report to realize that those who framed it have very definite opinions as to the manner in which State rights and the rights of men, women and children were trampled upon during the industrial chaos which existed in Colorado, and it is not unlikely that it may form the basis of remedial legislation in the next Congress to prevent such an usurpation of power by the beneficiaries of special privilege at any time in the future.

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Legal Inconsistency

The recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the Kansas anti-coercion law unconstitutional is pointed out by a writer in *The Survey* as a notable instance of legal inconsistency when it is taken into account that as early as 1898, the same court recognized that inequality in bargaining power was a justification for labor legislation. In sustaining the Utah eight-hour day for miners, at that time, the Court said:

"The Legislature has also recognized the fact . . . that the proprietors of these establishments and their operatives do not stand upon an equality. . . . The latter are often induced, by the fear of discharge, to conform to regulations which their judgment, fairly exercised, would pronounce to be detrimental to their health and strength. In other words, the proprietors lay down the rules and the laborers are practically constrained to obey them. In such cases self-interest is often an unsafe guide, and the Legislature may properly impose its authority."

The Supreme Court repudiated this doctrine on January 25, when it decided the case of *Coppage vs. Kansas*, growing out of the new Kansas law. *Coppage*, a superintendent of the Frisco line, threatened an employe with discharge unless he signed an agreement to give up his membership in the switchmen's union. A law of Kansas made this threat a misdemeanor and now the Supreme Court, in

an opinion delivered by Justice Pitney, holds that the Kansas statute was unconstitutional under the fourteenth amendment. The position was taken by the court (Justices Holmes, Day and Hughes dissenting) that the Kansas statute has no "reference to health, safety, morals or the public welfare beyond the supposed desirability of leveling inequalities of fortune by depriving one who has property of some part of what is characterized as his 'financial independence.'" This involves the right to make contracts at the most favorable terms. To the employer it means getting the full benefit of his advantages in bargaining. With this "financial independence" the State may not interfere. The court said:

"As to the interest of the employed, it is said by the Kansas Supreme Court to be a matter of common knowledge that 'employes, as a rule, are not financially able to be as independent in making contracts for the sale of their labor as are employers in making a contract for the purchase thereof.' No doubt, wherever the right of private property exists, there must be and will be inequalities of fortune; and thus it naturally happens that parties negotiating about a contract are not equally unhampered by circumstances.

"And, since it is self-evident that, unless all things are held in common, some persons must have more property than others, it is, from the nature of things, impossible to uphold freedom of contract and the right of private property, without, at the same time, realizing as legitimate those inequalities of fortune that are the necessary result of the exercise of those rights.

"But the fourteenth amendment, in declaring that a State shall not 'deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law,' gives to each of these an equal sanction; it recognizes 'liberty' and 'property' as co-existent human rights, and debars States from an unwarranted interference with either.

"And, since a State may not strike them down directly, it is clear that it

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may not do so indirectly, as by declaring in effect that the public good required the removal of these inequalities that are but the normal and inevitable result of their exercise, and then invoking the police power to remove the inequalities, without other object in view."

The menace of the Coppage decision lies not in the fact that it invalidates the anti-coercion law of Kansas and similar statutes in other States as well, but in the reasoning employed by the majority—in the doctrine of financial independence. The Adair case has already established that employers may discharge workmen because of union membership. The Coppage case goes but little further in holding that employes may be required to sign an agreement that they will not belong to a labor union. In actual practice, however, existing anti-coercion acts have been worthless.

The analogy between the new doctrine and that enunciated in the Utah eight-hour case is striking. There the "financial independence" of the employer was held to be a justification for the interference of the State. Here "financial independence" is represented as being guaranteed by the constitution. Arbitrary as the decision is, it at least concedes that "financial independence is not independence of law" and that when it conflicts with "health, safety, morals or the public welfare" it may be restricted. Practically all labor laws, it is comforting to note, can be sustained because they have this relation, but there is no denying the fact that the decision in the Kansas case is likely to have an unfavorable effect on the enactment of laws favorable to labor. Its very arbitrariness may nevertheless have a beneficial result in the long run, for it brings out clearly and sharply the fact that though the shop which the union closes to the non-unionist has often been held unlawful—the shop which the employer closes to the union workman is now held to have the protection of the constitution.

* * *

Seamen Win Victory

The long fight of the seamen of the

United States for safer and better conditions at sea was crowned with victory on March 4, when President Wilson signed the bill, sponsored by Senator La Follette, which was passed by the recent Congress. For twenty-three years, from January, 1892, to March, 1915, the organized seamen of the United States were persistent in agitating for this legislation, which relieves an American seaman from any criminal proceedings for violating a contract to labor, thus placing him exactly in the same position as any other workman. This provision is of prime importance, as it abolishes imprisonment as a penalty for quitting work on any vessel of the United States in a foreign port and relieves consular agents of the United States from the disagreeable duty which the pernicious practice imposed upon them. It also secures the abrogation of treaty provisions of such a nature. The new law guarantees freedom to the sailor by extending to the foreign trade the benefits of the law of 1898, which abolished involuntary servitude in the domestic trade and that to nearby foreign countries.

Other clauses of the bill also increase the status of the American sailor. For instance, under the old law shipowners were permitted to employ any landsman who had never seen service on the water. Under the present act no vessel will be permitted to depart from any port in the United States unless she has on board a deck crew composed of a certain percentage of able seamen exclusive of licensed officers and apprentices. In the first year such percentage must be at least forty; in the second year forty-five, in the third year fifty, in the fourth year fifty-five and thereafter sixty-five per centum of the deck crew.

A nine-hour workday and no unnecessary work on Sundays is also provided. Three years' service on deck is required to obtain the rating of able seamen at sea and eighteen months on lakes, bays and sounds. Better sanitation and hospital provisions are required on vessels and several measures of safety for passengers and crew are incorporated, in-

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cluding an increase in the number of lifeboats and able seamen to man them. The latter provision, however, falls short of what had been demanded by the supporters of the bill.

The organized seamen of the nation are to be congratulated on the successful termination of their struggle for better conditions of labor for which they have had to wait so long. As a result of it they have secured the same rights enjoyed by workers ashore. We trust it may be the forerunner of greater concessions for them and a larger degree of freedom and that it shall encourage them to continue their laudable efforts in behalf of greater safety and security of toil and travel on the seas.

* * *

A Relentless Course

In the first trial of strikers indicted for murder arising out of the industrial trouble in the Colorado coal regions, which, by the way, resulted in acquittal for the accused strikers, the charge was openly made by Horace N. Hawkins, chief counsel for the defense, that Rockefeller money was used to aid the prosecution.

The case was that of seven miners who were charged with killing mine guards employed by the Oakdale Coal Company at La Veta, Colo., and it is significant of what transpired at the trial that an era of "burying the hatchet" is not yet at hand in Colorado, no matter how strong protestations of tolerance and friendliness may be made by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the East.

Attorney Hawkins' statement is to the effect that on the opening day of the trial, January 4, appearance was entered for the prosecution of Thomas H. Devine, the regularly retained counsel for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Pueblo; Charles C. Hayden, for many years representative of said company in Huerfano county, and Jesse G. Northcutt, the leading counsel for said company concerning strike matters. "Mr. Rockefeller's company," said Mr. Hawkins, "owns no interest in Oakview property, but is employing and paying attorneys who are openly conducting and con-

trolling the prosecution. Affidavits so charging, filed January 4, have not been and will not be disputed."

In addition it was shown that detectives employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were in attendance, including Walter Belk, of the Baldwin-Felts strikebreaking agency, and Jeff Farr, the C. F. & I. sheriff of Huerfano county. Large numbers of the non-union employes of the Rockefeller steel plant were on the jury list and the Rockefeller attorneys strove to qualify them as jurors, notwithstanding the bitter feeling that has existed.

It is reassuring to learn that the prosecution in the La Veta case fell through, notwithstanding the sinister attempt made to clog the wheels of justice, but it is strange at the same time that the Colorado coal interests should expose themselves in such a relentless light at this late day. One would imagine that they were by this time heartily sick and tired of the violence and hatred engendered by the long drawnout strife and would at least refrain from adding fuel to fire by entering upon such a course as was disclosed in the La Veta case.

It is surprising to see how many states still cling to the prison contract system under the delusion that it is a shrewdly paying business policy on their part. Isn't it about time they recognized that there is no greater incentive to flagrant industrial immorality than such an exploitation of the labor of prisoners? By engaging in this degrading practice a state (which should be a model employer of labor) places itself upon the same footing as the most relentless sweatshop employer, who thrives on the labor of underpaid women and children.

* * *

Evidently the value of the labor press is not fully realized in Rochester, N. Y., judging from the fact that the Rochester Labor Journal recently announced its retirement from the labor newspaper field. And after a career of sixteen years, too. We wonder what's the matter with Rochester?

Official Information



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The UNITED BROTHERHOOD
OF
CARPENTERS and JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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W. L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN, 290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, D. A. POST, 416 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS, 646 Mellish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE, 278 Keel St., Memphis, Tenn.

Fifth District, HARRY BLACKMORE, 4223 N. Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE, 129 Henry St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL, 1399 St. Denis, Montreal, Que., Can.

JAMES KIRBY, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

--: Our Principles --:

Resolved, That we, as a body, thoroughly approve of the objects of the American Federation of Labor and pledge ourselves to give it our earnest and hearty support.

Union-Made Goods

Resolved, That members of this organization should make it a rule, when purchasing goods, to call for those which bear the trademark of organized labor, and when any individual, firm or corporation shall strike a blow at labor organizations they are earnestly requested to give that individual, firm or corporation their careful consideration. No good union man can kiss the rod that whips him.

Labor Legislation

Resolved, That it is of the greatest importance that members should vote intelligently; hence the members of this Brotherhood shall strive to secure legislation in favor of those who produce the wealth of the country, and all discussions and resolutions in that direction shall be in order at any regular meeting, but party politics must be excluded.

Immigration

Resolved, That while we welcome to our shores all who come with the honest intention of becoming lawful citizens, we at the same time condemn the present system which allows the importation of destitute laborers, and we urge organized labor everywhere to endeavor to secure the enactment of more stringent immigration laws.

Faithful Work

Resolved, That we hold it as a sacred principle that Trade Union men, above all others, should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, performing their duties to their employers with honor to themselves and their organization.

Shorter Hours of Labor

We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor and the price of a day's work.

Miscellaneous

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical, regardless of occupation, nationality, religion, or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We object to prison contract labor, because it puts the criminal in competition with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages, and also because it helps to overstock the labor market.

Resolved, That we most earnestly condemn the practice in vogue in many cities, but more especially in the West, of advertising fictitious building booms, as it has a tendency to demoralize the trade in such localities.

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Notice to Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the U. B. Accompanying it are six blanks for the F. S., three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June and the extra ones to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Inclosed in the circular are also six blanks for the treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the G. O.

Recording secretaries not in receipt of the circular and accompanying matter by the time this journal reaches them should immediately notify the G. S., Frank Duffy, Carpenters' building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Proceedings of the First Quarterly Session, 1915, of the G. E. B.

(Continued from Last Month.)

February 4, 1915.

All members present.

The G. S. is instructed to get information from the Bookwalter-Ball Printing Company of Indianapolis as to whether or not said firm will continue printing The Carpenter at the present price until the U. B. installs its own printing plant.

Findlay, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 822 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 12-3 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1915. The official sanction desired is granted and the Board recommends that the next trade movement entered into be for the shorter workday.

Coffeyville, Kan.—Communications were read from L. U. No. 1212 requesting an appropriation to pay benefits to members who had been locked out. The lockout was brought about as the result of a trade movement for an increase in wages, and as L. U. No. 1212 did not comply with Section 144 of the General Constitution and file Schedule of Inquiries with the G. S. at least sixty days before the movement was to take effect, the Board cannot see its way clear to comply with the request for benefits.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A communication was received from the Pennsylvania State Council of Carpenters, inviting the members of the Board to attend the first annual convention of the council in Pittsburgh on February 15th. The invitation is accepted and those of the members of the Board who can attend will do so.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—A communication was re-

ceived from L. U. No. 247 requesting the G. E. B. to consider the advisability of permitting Local Unions to use their general funds toward maintaining their membership during the present period of unemployment. The request is denied, as the mode of procedure in matters of this kind is governed by Section 220 of the General Constitution.

Regina, Sask., Can.—Request received from L. U. No. 1867 that its members be exempted from the payment of dues for a given time. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to comply with same.

Winnipeg, Man., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 974 for extension of time to pay per capita tax, also to exempt members in poor circumstances from the payment of dues. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to comply with same.

Toronto, Ont., Can.—A communication was received from the Ontario Provincial Council relative to members of the U. B. who are serving in the war, requesting that these members be held in suspension until their return without payment of dues, that their benefits be protected and that on their return they be placed in the same standing as before they went to war. While the Board realizes fully the difficulties with which our Local Unions and members have to contend, the Board has no authority to comply with the requests made. Members while in military service will not be entitled to benefits or donations from the General Office.

The General Secretary brought to the attention of the G. E. B. the request of L. U. No. 891, Hot Springs, Ark., that a brother member who joined said L. U. under fifty years of age as a semi-beneficial member, being in poor health at that time, be placed in full beneficial standing, said brother now being in good health and under fifty years of age and willing to supply a doctor's certificate to that effect. The Board rules that upon this member supplying a doctor's certificate from some reputable physician, selected by the L. U., he shall be classed as a full beneficiary member.

Brother Ogletree was called home on account of sickness in his family.

Lawrence, Mass.—Request of L. U. No. 1896 for financial assistance. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

A communication from Brother Gabriel Edmonston suggesting that some action be taken toward providing a relief fund for the war sufferers was read and considered. The G. E. B. is in full accord with the spirit of the communication and commends same to our membership for their consideration and action.

Columbia, S. C.—A communication from L. U. No. 949 was received and read, the substance of which was that Congress pass a bill whereby the money in the U. S. Treasury could be loaned direct to the people. Received and filed.

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Tampa, Fla.—A communication was received from Organizer F. A. Mullan, requesting that a portion of the U. B. funds be loaned to our organization in Tampa to pay a debt on their hall. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to make loans from the general fund.

Victoria, B. C., Can.—Request of L. U. No. 1848 for financial assistance, a new set of books and a list of membership, the records having been destroyed by the former treasurer. The Board grants the request for a new set of books and list of membership, and refers the matter of financial assistance to the G. P. for investigation.

February 5, 1915.

All members present except Ogletree, who was called home on account of sickness in his family.

Stockton, Cal.—A telegram was received from L. U. No. 266, reporting 135 members still answering roll call in the lockout in progress in that city. The Board appropriates \$810.00.

Fitchburg, Mass.—Request from the Northern Massachusetts D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of \$3.82 per day and the Saturday half holiday, effective May 15th. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Key West, Fla.—Communications in reference to suspended L. U. No. 1137 were read and laid over until the member of the Board from the Fourth District, who was called home on account of sickness in his family, returns.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A communication was received from the Wyoming Valley D. C. containing protest from L. U. 913 of Canal Zone, Panama, against the employment of aliens on the Panama canal work. The matter is referred to the G. S. to take up with the American Federation of Labor, as that body is already dealing with similar complaints from other organizations.

Glendale, Cal.—Correspondence from L. U. No. 563 of Glendale relative to the withdrawal of said L. U. from the Los Angeles D. C. was placed before the Board by the G. P. As the matter has already been adjusted, the papers are filed.

Kansas City, Mo.—A detailed statement and full accounting from the D. C. for an appropriation made by the G. E. B. in September, 1914, for men on strike was received and filed.

Portland, Ore.—Request of Bridge Carpenters' Union No. 872, endorsed by the D. C., for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for the eight-hour day. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Toledo, Ohio.—A communication was received from L. U. 1897 (Box Makers) requesting that some action be taken toward having the U. B. label placed on Coca Cola boxes. The matter is referred to the First General

Vice-President, he to take it up with the General Office of the Coca Cola company.

Bids for printing two hundred thousand (200,000) English constitutions were submitted to the Board by the G. S. and were as follows:

Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., 200,000 English constitutions, \$1,367.50; extra four pages, \$25.00 per page.

Bookwalter-Ball Printing Co., Indianapolis, 200,000 English constitutions, \$1,512.75; additional pages, \$28.75.

Harrington & Folger, Indianapolis, 200,000 English constitutions, \$1,515.00; additional pages, \$29.00 per page.

The Cornelius Printing Co., Indianapolis, 200,000 English constitutions, \$1,550.00.

The Bramwood Press, Indianapolis, 200,000 English constitutions, \$1,645.00; extra four pages, \$105.00.

The Iron City Trades Journal Publishing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., being the lowest bidder on printing two hundred thousand (200,000) copies of the English constitution, according to specifications, the contract for furnishing same was awarded said firm.

Savannah, Ga.—A communication was received from the Georgia State Council of Carpenters endorsing the request for an appropriation to assist in organizing the city of Savannah. Inasmuch as action has already been taken, the communication is filed.

Rock Island, Ill.—Complete accounting received from the Tri-City D. C. for an appropriation made by the Board in October, 1914, for the relief of men involved in a lockout. The request for an additional appropriation is denied.

February 6, 1915.

All members present except Ogletree.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—A telegram was received from L. U. 1755, of Ft. Smith, Ark., stating that its members were locked out. Referred to the G. S. to get further information.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Full accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated in 1914 to members on strike in Grand Rapids received and filed.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Complete accounting from the D. C. of money appropriated in 1914 for men out on strike received and filed.

Detroit, Mich.—Complete accounting of money appropriated to the D. C. in 1914 for men on strike was received and filed.

Lawrence, Mass.—Complete accounting from L. U. No. 1896 of money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Northampton, Mass.—Complete accounting from L. U. No. 351 of money appropriated for relief of men on strike in the summer of 1914 received and filed.

Elgin, Ill.—Request of L. U. No. 363 for official sanction in support of a movement for a minimum wage scale of 50 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. Sanction granted as requested.

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Cincinnati, Ohio.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated for the relief of the box makers on strike in the spring and summer of 1914 received and filed.

Nashville, Tenn.—Complete accounting from L. U. No. 41 for money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Dayton, Ohio.—Complete accounting from the D. C. for money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Boston, Mass.—Accounting of money appropriated in December, 1914, for relief of men on strike received. As the strike rolls are not signed by the individual members receiving a part of this appropriation, the G. E. B. instructs the G. S. to return same for the proper signature of each member.

Freeport, Ill.—Full accounting from L. U. 719 of money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Arecibo, Porto Rico.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 1589 of money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

New Castle, Pa.—Full accounting from L. U. 206 for money appropriated in 1914 for relief of men on strike received and filed.

Yoakum, Texas.—A communication from L. U. 1495 stating that its members were locked out was referred to the General President for investigation.

February 8, 1915.

All members present.

Bids on printing post cards of the General Office building were received and filed for future reference.

The report of the delegates to the Thirty-fourth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Philadelphia in November, 1914, was read and filed.

Rock Island, Ill.—Partial accounting received from the Tri-City D. C. for appropriations made in the summer of 1914 for millmen involved in lockout. The accounting shows an unexpended balance of \$30.00, and the G. S. is instructed to request an accounting of this amount from the D. C.

London, Ont., Can.—Partial accounting received from L. U. No. 1946 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike in 1914. The G. S. is instructed to request the L. U. to make an accounting for the \$54.00 unaccounted for.

Lexington, Ky.—Partial accounting received from L. U. 1650 for money appropriated for relief of men on strike in 1914. The G. S. is instructed to request the L. U. to make an accounting for the \$12.00 unaccounted for.

The following extract from the report of the First General Vice-President to the Indianapolis convention was considered by the Board:

"Your committee would therefore further recommend that action be taken by our General Officers to the end that organizers may take up the work of organizing the mills wherever possible to do so."

The Board decides that no action is neces-

sary, as the General President has always instructed organizers to this effect. This is a part of their duty and in many cases the G. P. has organizers detailed to the mills only.

Resolution No. 2 of the Indianapolis convention, referred by the convention to the G. P. and G. E. B., and having reference to the appointment of a representative to attend all hearings of the New York Compensation Commission, was read and filed, as the G. E. B. does not deem any action necessary at this time.

Resolution No. 42 of the Indianapolis convention, referred by the convention to the G. E. B., and providing for the preparation of a trade autonomy declaration, was considered, and Brothers Blackmore, Martel and Guerin appointed as a sub-committee to prepare a rough draft.

Brothers Potts, Cole and Post were appointed a sub-committee to take up the report of the Committee on Apprenticeship of the Indianapolis convention and report back to the G. E. B.

Omaha, Neb.—Request of the Tri-City D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 55 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

February 9, 1915.

All members present.

Greensburg, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 462 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 10 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1915. The matter is referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Lima, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 372 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1915. Action is deferred and the matter referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

Chicago, Ill.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a new working agreement for the millmen, effective April 1, 1915. Action is deferred awaiting further information.

Chicago, Ill.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a new agreement for the outside men, effective April 15, 1915. Action is deferred awaiting further information.

San Francisco, Cal.—A communication from the International Banking Corporation, soliciting a deposit of a portion of our funds, was received and filed until such time as the funds will warrant a transfer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A communication from the Commercial National Bank, soliciting a deposit, was received and filed until such time as the funds of the U. B. will warrant a transfer.

Albany, N. Y.—Communications from Albany

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requesting that a portion of the U. B. funds be deposited in the National Commercial Bank of that city were received and filed until such time as our funds will warrant a transfer.

Augusta, Ga.—Communications from the National Exchange Bank of Augusta relative to securing a deposit were read and filed until such time as the U. B. funds will warrant a transfer.

Columbia, S. C.—The Board received from the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia a communication soliciting a deposit of a portion of our funds in that institution. Same was filed until such time as the funds will warrant a transfer.

That part of the report of the General President to the Indianapolis convention, dealing with the question of "Old Home and Pensions," referred by the convention to the incoming General Executive Board, was carefully considered by the Board, after which it was decided that it be referred to the General Secretary, he to procure all the information possible on these questions for submission later to the G. E. B.

Resolution No. 33 of the Indianapolis convention, referred by the convention to the G. E. B., and dealing with the removal of headquarters from Indianapolis, was considered and filed, as the G. E. B. does not deem it advisable to move our headquarters at this time.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Resolution No. 32 of the Indianapolis convention, submitted by the Minneapolis District Council and requesting an appropriation of one thousand dollars for organizing purposes, was referred to the G. S. and Board Member Blackmore for further investigation, having previously been considered by the Board in October, 1914, and referred to the G. P.

Houston, Texas.—The case of Brother Pope, ex-Financial Secretary of L. U. No. 213 of Houston, and the action of said L. U. on the charges preferred against him for violation of Sections 196 and 198 of the General Constitution, was submitted to the Board by the G. P. The G. E. B. requested the G. P. to have an audit made of the books and accounts of L. U. No. 213.

The G. E. B. decided to take a recess from February 10th to February 23rd in order to take up for consideration the report of the Tabulating Committee and the Committee on Codification of the General Constitution.

February 10, 1915.

All members present.

The sub-committee appointed to prepare a rough draft of a trade autonomy declaration, as per Resolution No. 42 of the Indianapolis convention, referred by the convention to the Board, submitted a report and the matter was laid over for further consideration at a later session of the G. E. B.

The special committee of the G. E. B. on Apprenticeship System, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Apprenticeship

of the Eighteenth General Convention, submitted a report and same was made a special order of business for the April meeting of the Board.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. of Boston, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. O. Gunderson, Wm. A. Taylor and Michael Maloney vs. the Boston D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. of Boston from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Patrick J. McKenna vs. the Boston D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Boston, Mass.—Appeal of the D. C. of Boston, Mass., from the decision of the General President in the case of Daniel J. McNeil, of L. U. No. 1393, vs. the Boston D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

San Francisco, Cal.—Appeal on the Bay Counties D. C. from the decision of the General President in the case of Jas. F. McDonald vs. the Bay Counties D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Great Falls, Mont.—The G. P. submitted a telegram from Organizer Dowler relative to situation in Great Falls and wanting to know if financial aid was forthcoming. The G. S. is instructed to get full information as to the present status of the case, number of men out, how long out, etc.

A proposition was received from the Book-walter-Ball Printing Company of Indianapolis agreeing to continue to print the official monthly journal as per terms and conditions of the old contract until such time as a new contract is desired or the Brotherhood installs its own printing plant. The proposition is accepted.

Louisville, Ky.—A communication from L. U. No. 64 of Louisville relative to work now being done in that city by the Blome-Sinek Company, contractors, of Chicago, Ill., was placed before the Board. Inasmuch as the General President is handling this case the communication is referred to him.

The Board took up for consideration Resolution No. 43 of the Indianapolis convention, demanding that all Locals of the U. B. holding affiliation with local councils of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to discontinue such affiliation. At the present time the G. E. B. does not believe it advisable to make this order general, as in many cases the other trades are working in harmony with the carpenters.

The request of the Women's Trade Union League of America for financial assistance was considered by the Board in conjunction with Resolution No. 47 of the Indianapolis-conven-

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tion, referred by the convention to the Board. The G. E. B. appropriates \$500.00, same to be sent through President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, as the sentiment of the G. E. B. is that this work ought to be done by the A. F. of L. Proper accounting for same to be made later.

Key West, Fla.—Communications from former members of L. U. 1137, of Key West, were again taken up, and after hearing from the member of the Board from the Fourth District, the G. E. B. decided that no further action was necessary.

The G. E. B., through the G. S., decided to notify all Local Unions of this U. B. now affiliated with the dual Central Labor Union of Greater New York to discontinue such affiliation within thirty days from date of notice and so notify this office. Failure to do so, the G. P. is ordered to revoke the charters of all Local Unions not complying with this order and transfer their membership to other locals.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, a recess was taken until February 23, 1915, as per previous action.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

Indianapolis, Ind., February 23, 1915.

The General Executive Board reconvened on the above date, as per previous action, General President Kirby in the chair and all members present.

Erie, Pa.—Appeal of Mrs. Elizabeth Getchell from the decision of the General Treasurer in disallowing claim for funeral donation on the death of Brother H. S. Getchell, late a member of L. U. No. 284. The decision of the G. T. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

The Board decides that the General President shall have full charge of the operation of the printing plant.

The G. P. is instructed to submit complete plans with estimated cost of equipment for the installation of the printing plant to the April meeting of the Board.

The G. S. is instructed to get the necessary estimates from reliable bonding companies for the bonding of local officers through the General Office and submit same to the April meeting of the G. E. B.

The report of the Committee on Tabulation of vote on the amendments to the General Constitution as adopted at the Eighteenth General Convention and concurred in by referendum vote of the membership was submitted by the G. P. to the Board and ordered spread on the minutes. (Report published in March issue.)

Believing that it was the intent of our last convention that the mailing of our official monthly journal, *The Carpenter*, to each member of our organization was to be begun when the new printing plant is installed, the Board

rules that the mailing of the journal to individual members be deferred until that time.

The question of advertising in our official monthly journal, *The Carpenter*, was discussed carefully and the General Secretary was instructed to secure detailed information as to rates of advertising and advertising agencies and report to the April meeting of the Board.

The Board rules that per capita tax at the rate of 34 cents per month per member, as provided for in Question No. 37 of the amendments submitted for referendum vote and carried by the referendum, shall be due and payable for the month of April, 1915, and monthly thereafter.

The G. E. B. places the following interpretation upon Question No. 49 of the propositions submitted for referendum vote after the Indianapolis Convention: that District Councils, State and Provincial Councils be chartered.

The G. E. B. decides that from March 1, 1915, the salaries of all General Officers shall be included under the heading of "Salary and Clerk Hire" in the monthly financial statement.

New Orleans, La.—On the charges of L. U. Nos. 1312 and 1846 against L. U. No. 76, all of New Orleans, for violation of Section 131 of the General Constitution in its entirety, the Special Committee, appointed under date of January 27th, as per action of the Board, reported in full. The report was received and concurred in, the revocation of the charter of L. U. No. 76 to take effect March 1, 1915.

February 24, 1915.

All members present.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The matter is laid over until the April meeting of the Board, the G. P. to make an investigation.

Tipton, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 358 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages for both the mill men and outside men, effective April 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired and recommends that the next trade movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

South Bend, Ind.—Request of L. U. No. 413 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. As this trade movement comes under the new General Constitution, effective March 1, 1915, it requires a 55 per cent. vote before the Board can take action.

Phoenixville, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 1444 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired and will consider the question of financial aid as reports are made to this office, provided the Montgomery Co. D. C. endorses the movement. The Board further recommends that the next

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movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Chicago, Ill.—A communication was received from the D. C. relative to the proposed trade movement for the coming year and was accepted as information and filed pending further details.

Mason, Nev.—A communication from the former president of lapsed L. U. No. 697 relative to indebtedness on a building owned by that local was referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Request from the Marion County Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for a yearly appropriation to assist in carrying on the work of the society. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to donate money for such purposes.

Franklin, Pa.—Request of L. U. No. 682 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages to \$3.60 per day, previously considered by the Board on February 2nd, was again taken up, the additional information required having been supplied through the G. S. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Ft. Smith, Ark.—A communication was received from L. U. No. 1755 relative to a strike of the finishers now in progress in that city, wanting to know whether or not they should strike in sympathy with the finishers. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. No. 1755 not to go on strike until first instructed by the General Office to do so.

Great Falls, Mont.—Communications from L. U. No. 286 containing further information relative to members involved in lockout were considered and the Board appropriates the sum of \$1,000.00 for the relief of these men.

Baltimore, Md.—Request of L. U. No. 1546 for exemption from payment of per capita tax for a period of two months. The request is denied. The G. E. B. believes a consolidation of the Local Unions in Baltimore would be of benefit to our organization in that city.

Boston, Mass.—A complete accounting of money appropriated in December, 1914, for the relief of men on strike was received from the D. C. and filed.

Greensburg, Pa.—Application of L. U. No. 462 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour, effective April 1, 1915, previously considered by the Board on February 9th and referred to the General President for investigation. The Board grants the official sanction asked for, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Seattle, Wash.—The G. S. submitted to the Board a communication from the President of the International Union of Timber Workers relative to that organization becoming a part of the U. B. The matter is referred to the

G. P. for investigation, he to report to the April meeting of the Board.

Having before us Resolution No. 42 of the Indianapolis Convention of the U. B., held in 1914, wherein the General Executive Board stands instructed to prepare a defined and detailed trade autonomy declaration and incorporate same in our General Constitution, we find that, owing to the rapid changes in the building industry in the last few years, the substitution of one material for another in construction work, as well as the methods of construction, a detailed statement of our claims today may need changing tomorrow or the next day. Therefore, it is a difficult matter for us to draw hard and fast lines governing our work or any particular part of it. However, for the general guidance of our members, we claim that the trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America includes the milling, manufacturing, fashioning, joining, assembling, erecting, fastening or dismantling of all material of wood, hollow metal or fiber, or of material composed in part of wood, hollow metal or fiber, and the erecting and dismantling of machinery, where the skill, knowledge and training of a carpenter is required, either through the operation of machine or hand tools. Our claim of jurisdiction therefore extends over the following divisions and sub-divisions of the trade:

- Carpenters and joiners.
- Ship carpenters, joiners and calkers.
- Shipwrights and boat builders.
- Railroad carpenters.
- Bridge, dock and wharf carpenters.
- Stair builders.
- Floor layers.
- Cabinetmakers.
- Bench hands.
- Furniture workers.
- Millwrights.
- Car builders.
- Boxmakers.
- Reed and rattan workers.

And all those engaged in the running of wood-working machinery.

When the term "carpenter and joiner" is used, it shall mean all the sub-divisions of the trade as herein specified.

The G. E. B. rules that when a member falls three months in arrears he shall be reported in the report for the month in which he falls in arrears, but shall not be deducted for until the following month.

February 25, 1915.

All members present except Duffy, attending conference of Forest Products Association in Chicago, Hutcheson negotiating agreement with the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, of Chicago, and our L. U. in Muskegon, Mich., and Potts attending conference in regard to metal trim in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request of the D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support

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of a movement for millmen for a new working agreement, involving an increase in wages and reduction in hours, effective March 1, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

Putnam, Conn.—A communication was received from L. U. No. 818 requesting that its members be excused from the payment of back dues to conform with Section 71 of the General Constitution, said members not having paid dues at the rate prescribed in that section as per instructions. The request is denied and the G. S. instructed to notify L. U. No. 818 that if the indebtedness of these individuals is paid in full by July 1, 1915, or sooner, they will be considered in good standing at that time and immediately entitled to benefits.

Detroit, Mich.—Request of the D. C. for endorsement of strike against a certain firm employing non-union carpenters, also financial aid for the men who would be involved. The request is denied, as the G. O. does not render financial support in job strikes.

In compliance with Question No. 70, approved by the recent referendum vote of our membership, the G. E. B. took up the General Constitution for consideration and the purpose of eliminating confusions and repetitions.

February 26, 1915.

All members present.

The renewal of the bond of the G. S. in the sum of \$20,000.00 with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company, of Baltimore, Md., was received and turned over to the chairman of the Board for safe keeping.

The renewal of the bond of the G. T. in the sum of \$50,000.00 from the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation of New York, received and turned over to the chairman of the Board for safe keeping.

The consideration of the General Constitution as amended, begun on February 25th, was continued.

February 27, 1915.

All members present.

Stockton, Cal.—A telegram was received from L. U. No. 266 giving latest details in regard to the lockout in progress in that city. The Board appropriates the sum of \$756.00 for the relief of the men involved.

Louisville, Ky.—The Board appropriates the sum of \$300.00 to L. U. No. 64 for organizing purposes, same to be spent under supervision of the G. P.

Ottawa, Ont., Can.—Request of L. U. 93 for a donation to assist in keeping members out of employment in good standing. The request is denied, as the G. E. B. has no authority to appropriate money for such purposes.

Albany, N. Y.—Full accounting from L. U. No. 117 of money appropriated for men on strike received and filed.

Coney Island, N. Y.—A communication was received from L. U. No. 1425 protesting against

the action of the G. S. in sending a five months' arrearage notice to said local, the claim being made that the local holds receipts for remittances showing that they were not five months in arrears. The matter is laid over until the April meeting of the Board and the G. S. is instructed to send for the receipts of L. U. No. 1425 for per capita tax paid prior to January 19, 1915, the date of the General Secretary's notice, showing that the standing of said L. U. was O. K. at that time, as claimed by the L. U.

Clinton, Iowa.—Request of L. U. No. 772 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 7½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O.

Morgantown, W. Va.—Request of L. U. No. 1339 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 4 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are received at the G. O., and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Allentown, Pa.—Joint request of L. U.'s Nos. 135 and 1680 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, provided the D. C. approves the movement, and further recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day and union shop.

Reno, Nev.—Communication received from L. U. No. 971 requesting information relative to the standing of the Atkins Saw Company with organized labor. The G. S. is instructed to give the L. U. the information desired.

Gloucester, Mass.—Protest received from L. U. No. 910, of Gloucester, against the North Shore District Council granting permission to L. U.'s Nos. 888, 1210 and 1516, of Salem, Mass., to raise the initiation fees of new members, which action was approved by the First G. V.-P. The Board decides the North Shore District Council acted within its rights in granting permission to the Salem Locals to raise their initiation fees.

The work on the General Constitution continued.

March 1, 1915.

All members present except Kirby and Martel.

New York, N. Y.—Requests of L. U. 138, of New York City, and Nos. 32 and 214, of Brooklyn, N. Y., that some plan be devised to show the different classes of work to which our label is attachable, such as kalamine, cabinet or mill material, and further asking that a plan be arranged to show date when such material was labeled, were considered by the Board. The G. E. B. decides that it is not practicable to attach a date to the label. The

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question of designating material manufactured in shops is already covered by the shop number of the label.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.—Request of L. U. No. 1770 for official sanction in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 31-3 cents per hour, effective June 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction asked for and recommends that the next movement entered into be for the eight-hour day.

Lynn, Mass.—Request of Millmen's Union No. 1767 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1915. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation as to hours and minimum wages.

The work on the General Constitution continued.

March 2, 1915.

Absentees: Kirby, Martel and Post.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Request of the Ohio Valley D. C. for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages and better working conditions for the outside men and millmen, effective May 1, 1915. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

The work on the General Constitution continued.

March 3, 1915.

Absentees: Kirby, Martel, Guerin and Post.

The entire day was taken up in the work of rearranging the General Constitution and eliminating all confictions, as per action of the convention and referendum vote.

March 4, 1915.

Absentees: Kirby, Martel, Guerin and Post.

The work on the General Constitution was continued throughout the entire day.

March 5, 1915.

Absentees: Kirby, Martel, Guerin, Post and Blackmore.

Cleveland, Ohio.—Request from the D. C. of Cuyahoga county for an appropriation of \$1,000.00 for organizing purposes. The matter is referred to the G. P. for investigation.

Canton, Ohio.—Request of L. U. No. 143 for official sanction and financial aid in support of a movement for an increase in wages of 5 cents per hour, effective May 1, 1915. The Board grants the official sanction desired, the question of financial aid to be considered as reports are made to the G. O.

The work on the General Constitution was continued and completed.

There being no further business, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned, to meet at the General Office on April 6, 1915.

FRANK DUFFY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Expulsions

Frank Wright, former president of L. U. 283 of Augusta, Ga., has been ex-

pelled from the United Brotherhood on the charge of forging the local's name to a note for his personal use and also for absconding with funds belonging to the local.

F. M. Daniels, treasurer of L. U. 1034 of Oskaloosa, Iowa, has been expelled on a charge of embezzlement of funds. On going over the books of the local the trustees discovered a shortage of \$253.82.

John Jolly, former financial secretary of L. U. 1244, Montreal, Canada, was expelled from the organization March 6 for misappropriating funds of the local. A shortage of \$90 has already been found in his accounts. Brother James Fraser, 525 Green avenue, Montreal, has been elected F. S. to replace Jolly.

Localities to Be Avoided

Owing to the pending trade movements, building depression and other causes, carpenters are requested to stay away from the following places:

Akron, O.	Brenham, Tex.
Albany, N. Y.	Brownwood, Tex.
Alton, Ill.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Amherst, N. S., Can.	Calgary, Can.
Arcadia, Fla.	Canton, O.
Asheville, N. C.	Carneys Point, N. J.
Ashland, Ky.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Athens, Tex.	Central City, Ky.
Atlanta, Ga.	Charleston, S. C.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Charleston, W. Va.
Augusta, Ga.	Charlotte, N. C.
Aurora, Ill.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
Austin, Tex.	Chicago, Ill.
Baltimore, Md.	Clarksville, Tenn.
Barre, Vt.	Cleveland, O.
Battle Creek, Mich.	Clinton, Ia.
Bay City, Tex.	Columbia, S. C.
Beacon, N. Y.	Columbus, O.
Beaver Valley, Pa.	Concord, N. H.
Berlin, Ont., Can.	Concordia, Kan.
Billings, Mont.	Conway, Ark.
Binghamton, N. Y.	Commerce, Tex.
Birmingham, Ala.	Corpus Christi, Tex.
Bisbee, Ariz.	Corsicana, Tex.
Bismarck, N. D.	Cullman, Ala.
Blackwell, Okla.	Danville, Ill.
Bloomington, Ill.	Dayton, O.
Boise, Idaho.	Decatur, Ill.
Boone, Ia.	Denison, Tex.
Boston, Mass.	Denver, Colo.
Brainerd, Minn.	Detroit, Mich.

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Dixon, Ill.	Marinette, Wis.	Rochester, N. Y.	Tampa, Fla.
Dubuque, Ia.	Marquette, Mich.	Rockford, Ill.	Teague, Tex.
Duluth, Minn.	Marshalltown, Ia.	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Temple, Tex.
E. Palestine, O.	Maryville, Tenn.	San Antonio, Tex.	Terre Haute, Ind.
Edmonton, Can.	Mason City, Ia.	San Diego, Cal.	Titusville, Fla.
El Centro, Cal.	Medicine Hat, Can.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Toronto, Can.
Electra, Tex.	Medina, N. Y.	San Francisco, Cal.	Trenton, N. J.
Elmira, N. Y.	Memphis, Tenn.	Schenectady, N. Y.	Tri-Cities—Davenport, Ia.; Rock Island and Moline, Ill.
E. St. Louis, Ill.	Miami, Ariz.	Shreveport, La.	Troy, N. Y.
El Paso, Tex.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Sioux City, Ia.	Tulsa, Okla.
Escanaba, Mich.	Minneapolis, Minn.	St. Augustine, Fla.	Urbana-Champaign, Ill.
Evansville, Ind.	Minot, N. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.	Vancouver, B. C.
Fargo, N. D.	Mobile, Ala.	St. Cloud, Minn.	Victoria, Tex.
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Montreal, Can.	St. Joseph, Mo.	Waco, Tex.
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Morris, Ill.	St. Paul, Minn.	Walla Walla, Wash.
Fort Myers, Fla.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.	St. Petersburg, Fla.	Washington, D. C.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	St. Louis, Mo.	Watertown, N. Y.
Framingham, Mass.	Mount Carmel, Ill.	Seattle, Wash.	Watertown, S. D.
Fremont, Neb.	Mowbride, S. D.	Sellersville, Pa.	Wauchula, Fla.
French Lick, Ind.	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	Saskatoon, Sask., Can.	Welland Canal Zone.
Fresno, Cal.	Newark, N. J.	Savannah, Ga.	West Frankfort, Ill.
Fulton, N. Y.	New Bedford, Mass.	Scranton, Pa.	West Palm Beach, Fla.
Galesburg, Ill.	Newburgh, N. Y.	Sioux City, Ia.	White Plains, N. Y.
Galveston, Tex.	New Castle, Pa.	Smithtown, L. I.	Whitney, Tex.
Gardner, Mass.	New Canaan, Conn.	Souderton, Pa.	Wichita Falls, Tex.
Gary, Ind.	New Orleans, La.	South Omaha, Neb.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Goldfield, Nev.	Newport News, Va.	South Bend, Ind.	Wilmington, N. C.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Newport, R. I.	Spokane, Wash.	Wilmington, Del.
Granite City, Ill.	New York City.	Springfield, Ill.	Winnipeg, Can.
Great Falls, Mont.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Springfield, Mass.	Worcester, Mass.
Greeley, Colo.	Norfolk, Va.	Springfield, O.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Halifax, N. S.	Northampton, Mass.	Stamford, Conn.	
Hamilton, O.	North Bend, Ore.	Steubenville, O.	
Hammond, Ind.	Norwalk, Conn.	Syracuse, N. Y.	
Hazleton, Pa.	Norwood, O.	Tacoma, Wash.	
Hillsboro, Tex.	Oakland, Cal.		
Holyoke, Mass.	O'Fallon, Ill.		
Hot Springs, Ark.	Oklahoma City, Okla.		
Houston, Tex.	Omaha, Neb.		
Huntington, L. I., N. Y.	Orilla, Ont., Can.		
Hutchinson, Kan.	Ossining, N. Y.		
Indianapolis, Ind.	Ottawa, Can.		
Ithaca, N. Y.	Palestine, Tex.		
Jacksonville, Fla.	Paragould, Ark.		
Jacksonville, Tex.	Parsons, Kan.		
Jamestown, N. Y.	Passiac, N. J.		
Jasonville, Ind.	Paterson, N. J.		
Joliet, Ill.	Peekskill, N. Y.		
Joplin, Mo.	Peoria, Ill.		
Kansas City, Mo.	Phoenix, Ariz.		
Kenosha, Wis.	Pittsburgh, Pa.		
Kincaid, Ill.	Pittsfield, Mass.		
Kissimmee, Fla.	Palm Beach, Fla.		
Klamath Falls, Ore.	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.		
Kokomo, Ind.	Portland, Me.		
Lewiston, Mont.	Portland, Ore.		
Lakeland, Fla.	Pottsville, Pa.		
Leadville, Colo.	Pueblo, Colo.		
Lexington, Ky.	Racine, Wis.		
Little Rock, Ark.	Reno, Nev.		
London, Ont., Can.	Red Banks, N. J.		
Long Beach, Cal.	Regina, Can.		
Los Angeles, Cal.	Richmond, Cal.		
Louisville, Ky.	Richmond, Va.		
Macon, Ga.	Robstown, Tex.		
Marietta, O.	Roachdale, Tex.		

Local Unions Chartered Last Month

Fajards, P. R.	Richmond, Va.
Rio Grande, P. R.	City Point, Va.
San German, P. R.	Beaumont, Tex.
Comerio, P. R.	
Evansville, Ind. (millmen)	
Cincinnati, O. (millmen) consolidated.	
Total, 9 Local Unions.	

The Ancient Code

Before him lay the man he slew—
 They'd fought until the sun went down
 For title to a field, these two—
 A field which none should own.

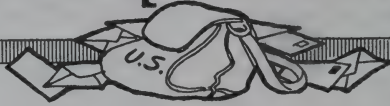
At least the victor won the field,
 And when the sword was sheathed, he saw
 That land his own, with all its yield—
 So ran the Ancient Law.

Today we kill that lands may pass
 To kings—and scarce a man of all
 Can own a rood of native grass,
 Whether he stand or fall.

If peace avaleth not, and war
 Be but the sad world's only mode,
 Alas, though brothers that we are,
 Give us the Ancient Code!

—Joseph Dana Miller, in The Public.

Correspondence



"Some" Letter, This!

Editor The Carpenter:

Just at present in Seattle instead of working the carpenter seems to have joined the leisure class. Of course, there are a few dissatisfied individuals who do not appreciate the situation, but they will when they have remained here long enough to get used to it. In fact, a carpenter who does not hold a membership in our union, especially if he lives here, is peculiarly unfortunate.

Our reading room, which in itself is a work of art, is clean, well lighted and warm and presents to the fastidiously inclined such a harmonious blending of the useful, the luxurious and the delightfully artistic, that many of those whose esthetic sense is developed to an abnormally high degree are so fascinated with their environment that they reach the room early in the morning and become so enraptured with their surroundings that they even neglect to take time to attend to the grosser things of life, such as going out to lunch, notwithstanding that they left their comfortable homes after a very scant breakfast, or perhaps none at all, and that their prospects for supper at night are not all they should be in a country that is in the main fairly productive. So one can readily conceive what a great advantage it is to an organization of this kind to own and operate its own reading room. It has advantages that cannot be obtained where the unfortunate occupants are obliged to pay rent.

The one great drawback to the reading room is that it is painfully small in proportion to the number that desire to while away the time there. On some occasions there appears to be a kind of "I-wish-you-would-move-on" feeling in the air, although nothing so unbrotherly as putting the thought into words ever occurs. A few days ago I found Brother

T. M. Brown repairing the seats of numerous chairs. The seats that he was putting on seemed painfully inelastic—they were quite rigid; yes, they were "gol darned" hard. I could not find out whether he made them that way according to instructions or whether he did not know any better. At any rate, it would be very hard to say, as the brother is so absurdly fat that he would be just as comfortable sitting on a tack as on a sofa. It may be that that kind of a seat seemed to him to be all right. One would not believe how many of those fellows will keep away from a perfectly good job and sit on those hard chairs and play whist and pinochle, and another game where they use little white and blue discs, and "seven-up" and checkers, all day long. They do not gamble—it is against the constitution and the by-laws and the trustees' rules and the city ordinance and the board of health regulations, and our members do not want to gamble anyway and would no more think of risking money on a game of "hearts" than they would of buying a first-hand automobile.

The so-called hard times do not appear to affect our members to any great extent, as economy always had a front seat among us, and we are prepared for an emergency almost any time. This winter it is noticeable that we are largely wearing the same clothes we wore last summer or the summer before. They look fairly well yet considering the long time they have been in service and are comfortable because of long association.

There has been some desultory talk about a raise of wages, but it is not countenanced to any extent by those who are unfortunate enough to be employed most of the time. They say that it is something to which we are unaccustomed, as it has been about ten years since anything of that kind happened. It would, no doubt, cause some ill feeling among

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those who are expected to donate the raise, and that is a thing to be strenuously avoided. Then, living is not as high here as it could be, although bread will no doubt be 6 cents before this is printed. Meat will not go much higher; and it does not matter if it does because most of us are vegetarians—from necessity. Then we have Frye here, and Frye seems to be adapted to making trouble for the unions, and the other wholesale meat dealers. Incidentally it keeps down the price of meat, but no union man buys anything of Frye; if his wife does he never hears of it.

But I started to tell you about the comforts we have around headquarters. Our tool room has become highly developed and no doubt stores more tools for a longer time undisturbed than any other such institution in the country. In fact, we had to have a sale a few months ago and sell off the old junk that had been left here for years in order to make room for the new stock coming in. Most of the accumulation was caused by carpenters coming here and getting so foolishly rich that they never came to claim the old stuff for fear some of the less fortunate would remember them, and tell it. One very large room is set aside and hundreds of lockers have been installed around the walls, so by paying a trifling rental each individual can shove in his upholstered shoulder box, lock it up and leave it for months and months and be sure that it will be there when he gets money enough to come back and look at it.

Until recently this place has been very poorly lighted, but owing to the energy and ingenuity of Brother Curtis that defect has been remedied. It is only necessary now to push a little insignificant push thing when you find it on the wall in order to bring a wonderful glow of light that makes it possible for the most befuddled member to find the smallest possible keyhole in the farthest corner of the room without calling the janitor or going to the neighbors. Brother Curtis spent a great number of years in the far north and got his ideas of this ef-

fulgent lighting from the Aurora Borealis. In another room, with the assistance of the janitor, he installed a kind of high-brow truck, or rolling table, that enables one to pull a heavy chest out of its compartment onto the table, where its contents can be rummaged without exhausting effort. He can then use the table to push the chest around the room and bring it back to the same compartment or put it in another one that looks better to him. Many of the brothers take advantage of this device to draw out chests and wheel them around for exercise until they are tired.

It is a well-known fact that the workingman is seldom contented with his lot, and especially is this true of carpenters. One faction is seriously considering raising the dues in order to get more money, another is thinking that the dues ought to be less because they would be easier to pay, and still another is agitating the proposition of taxing the unfortunates that have steady work a day's pay once in a while for the benefit of those who do not seem to have any boss. The workers would no doubt be perfectly agreeable to this, but the beneficiaries could never agree upon a division of the loot. The member who owed for three months' rent, four tons of coal and variously colored bills at all the groceries would naturally feel that he should have more of the "divvy" than the man that only owed a few months' rent to the landlady.

Then when you come to think that there would be about 132 contributors and 721 beneficiaries and that an equal allotment would be about 82 cents each, it does not seem very appealing. True, half a loaf is said to be better than none, but when it gets down to a crumb it is too painfully small to assimilate. The scheme will fall through.

There is much construction here at present, but 99 per cent. of it is on paper and it will be a long time getting on the ground. But there is no doubt that prosperity is coming; the papers say so almost every day. It is true they have been saying it for a long time, but they are putting it in much bigger letters than

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they ever have before. Sometimes now the letters are half an inch high and it would not be surprising if they followed the price of wheat and went up to two inches.

To all carpenters who are thinking of coming here, now is the time to come, especially if you leave money where you come from so your folks can send you a ticket to go back after you have had a good vacation. If you are really hard up come anyway, but kiss 'em all good-bye, for the chances are that the time will come for your final ascension long before you can afford to go back to the old home.

There are many things about which I cannot write, as this is already too long. If I have rambled it is because of having to write under perplexities (providing I could write if there were no perplexities), but just at this time while trying to compose this communication my mind is also trying to devise some new kind of a corkscrew that will separate another ton of coal from the fuel man without him kicking about the "old bill."

If there is anything about this letter that is not up to the Taylor standard of economic efficiency, charge it up to Windy Brown, as he suggested that I write something. He said: "Go on and do it, your time is not worth anything anyway." I do not know what made him think of it. He is building a little house down on the division, but I had no thought of asking him for a job or asking him how he got the material or when he was going to bring back my plane that he borrowed about six years ago, but it was evident that he wanted to divert my mind for some reason. At any rate he is to blame.

Fraternally,

Seattle, Wash. J. T. OLDHAM.

The Other Side of the "Stay Away" Notice

Editor The Carpenter:

Early last spring this local requested, through the columns of our journal, that all union carpenters should stay away from Ann Arbor on account of a pend-

ing trade movement. In our movement we were successful to a certain degree, notwithstanding that the season was not one of the best and that we had to contend with the large number of non-union carpenters which the big jobs brought here as compared with our own few union members.

Now, in this connection, we found that by having our town advertised on the "stay away" list, it did us more harm than good, for it kept the union man away and gave the poor or non-union carpenter the job. A result of this was that we found we could not control the big jobs as much as we would like to have done.

The University of Michigan is having built three large buildings: one \$75,000 job by H. F. Christman & Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., which is nearly completed, and two \$350,000 buildings by G. A. Fuller & Co., of New York, and the Irwin Leighton Company, of Philadelphia. The latter are about 50 per cent. completed.

The outlook for the coming season is brighter than last year and we hope to control more work this year. We also hope to meet more of the brother carpenters that may pass through Ann Arbor.

Fraternally yours,

B. F. SAVERY,

R. S. L. U. 512.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

Action is Life

He who is silent is forgotten; he who abstains is taken at his word; he who does not advance falls back; he who is overwhelmed, distanced, crushed; he who ceases to grow greater becomes smaller; he who leaves off, gives up; the stationary condition is the beginning of the end—it is the terrible symptom which precedes death. To live is to achieve a perpetual triumph; it is to assert one's self against destruction, against sickness, against the annulling and dispersion of one's physical and moral being. It is to will without ceasing, or rather, to refresh one's will day by day.—Amiel's Journal.

Casual Comment



Well, spring is with us!

* * *

The batting average of successful trade movements still continues high.

* * *

Ah! It's nice to get up in the mornin'—when you've steady work at union wages.

* * *

Man wants but little here below. The old saying may be true enough in a way, but it's nice to get "our little bit" with reasonable regularity.

* * *

What's that? Peonage charge against officials connected with the New York city elevated railroad construction work!

* * *

Imagine carpenters engaged on the "New York city elevated" each paying a saloon keeper \$2.50 per week for the privilege of holding their jobs.

* * *

The weaknesses of trade unionism is due to the indifference of the average member, somebody recently remarked.

* * *

Of course, we can remedy them in time. But begin at home. Overhaul your own flabby attitude toward trade union principles first.

* * *

Preaching is all very well in its own way, but it doesn't always work. An ounce of example is worth a ton of precept.

* * *

The fellow who has been out of work all winter feels about as happy as a wounded soldier invalided home from the front—both thank their stars it's over.

* * *

It is, of course, true that "soft April showers bring bright May flowers," but

has it brought you any of that 1915 prosperity that is about due?

* * *

When anybody rubs the "grand old man of labor" the wrong way on the question of freedom of speech he is sure to find himself up against something he didn't bargain for.

* * *

We hardly think that it will need a war to bring the University of Pennsylvania authorities into harmony with Democratic ideals. At least we hope not. We had Russia in mind.

* * *

Alas, the simple academic souls didn't know what a beautiful little tempest they were creating when they took it into their heads to bar the redoubtable Sam Gompers from speaking within the university precincts.

* * *

Easter in the trenches along Europe's far-flung battle line may be acceptable to some fire-eating mortals, but give us the good old-fashioned breakfast table loaded with eggs in the dear old U. S. A.

* * *

There are a great many of our European brothers in the woodworking crafts who are at present at the front in the various armies participating in an orgy of carnage which they had no part in bringing about.

* * *

Sinister attacks on the Industrial Relations Commission have been very frequent of late, the major share of abuse being leveled at Chairman Walsh for his forcible utterances on the weaknesses of our social system.

* * *

It looks as if the British government was overdoing it by appealing to the

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patriotism of trade unionists in that country in order to accelerate the production of war materials under conditions not satisfactory to them.

* * *

Frederick Winslow Taylor, the originator of "scientific management" in industry, died recently at Philadelphia. During his lifetime he worked very hard in the interest of the system he originated to speed-up labor and installed it in many industrial plants.

* * *

The Taylor system, like many another excursion into the realms of efficiency, seems largely to have proved a beautiful dream when put into practice. It erred most in failing to take fully into account the human factor in industry. The novelty of the Taylor method seems of late to have worn away and we are hearing less and less about it.

* * *

The fact that \$34,542.50 was disbursed in claims paid by the General Treasurer during the thirty-one days of March is a striking instance of the great work of a fraternal character which the United Brotherhood is carrying on and about which very little is ever said.

* * *

The expenditure of such a large sum in a single month to help remove the burden of distress which falls upon members and their families as a result of the dread contingencies of disability and death should bring home to all the increasing power and prestige of our organization.

* * *

Press reports from Stockton, Cal., tell of the failure of Christopher Totten, of the Totten & Brandt planing mill of that city. Totten was one of those who were dragged into the labor union crushing campaign, and the long and bitter fight which ensued proved costly to him. When will employers realize that in attempting to stamp out labor unionism they are merely penny wise and pound foolish?

Jere L. Sullivan, in the pages of The Mixer and Server, is still pounding away at "the false alarm pulpit pounders who convey by their actions that Adam would not have sinned in the Garden of Eden if there had been enough sky pilots around to organize an anti-saloon league." Cheer up, Jere L., Sunday can't last all the time.

* * *

While the trade unions of England are having their hands full preventing the manufacturers of war materials from imposing upon them to the extent of forcing them to suspend union rules, it is an interesting fact to know that most of the firms who are profiting from the shipment of the munitions of war in this country are inimical to trade unionism.

* * *

The Du Pont Powder Company, of "smokeless powder fame," are waxing fat on rich contracts from the allies for the staple war commodity which they manufacture, and rumor has it that one contract from that source amounts to \$59,000,000. Nevertheless, judging from recent developments, they have apparently no intention of letting their employees in on the resultant profits.

* * *

Carpenters engaged in erecting buildings at the Du Pont Carney's Point plant on the Delaware, who were being paid the liberal wage of 35 cents per hour, recently struck for a modest 45 cents, but without result. Instead of being liberal on the strength of increased prosperity and stand for the "raise," the company thought it wiser to entertain a choice company of thugs and spotters, who will reside for a time at Carney's Point.

* * *

Andrew Furuseth is not so much an "old man of the sea" as "the old man of the seamen" these days. He is in good spirits, and deserves to be, for in the last few weeks he has seen the ambition of a quarter of a century realized in the passage of the seamen's bill. Congratulations to Brother Furuseth and the organized seamen of America.

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It is pleasing to note an incident such as occurred at a meeting of L. U. 7, the big Minneapolis local, a short time ago, when W. L. Harris, president of the New England Furniture Company of that city, addressed the members and expressed the satisfaction he had found in the employment of union labor. We learn that this employer has always been consistent and friendly in his attitude toward his men. Occurrences like this never are forgotten. They work wonders in keying up a spirit of tolerance, friendliness and respect for one another's views.

* * *

Vaudeville managers on the alert for an original humorist might do worse than look up Brother J. T. Oldham, of Seattle, Wash. Judging from the communication which we publish from him in this issue, we are confident that he would easily get by with a fifteen-minute monologue on the subject of the Seattle carpenters' headquarters, enlivened with a few incidental observations on the high cost of living, in a manner that would make popular entertainers like ex-Mayor Shank, of Indianapolis, Elbert Hubbard and others of that type green with envy.

* * *

There are lots of others besides Gabe Edmonston who are handing out advice about going back to the farm these days. It seems to be in the air.

* * *

We know a few fellows who would like to join those who "want to go back," but they have almost forgotten more than they ever knew about farming.

* * *

Furthermore, you've got to be a pretty wise farmer in this age of intensive farming and scientific agricultural methods. Sometimes you'll even find that the hired hand is a graduate of the state university.

* * *

The launching of a colossal undertaking such as the Panama Exposition at a time when Europe is in the throes of a

gigantic war is but a typical instance of American self-independence and pluck which we have no doubt will meet with the success it deserves. To trade unionists it is especially a source of joy to realize that the stately buildings which beautify the grounds are the bona fide product of union labor.

* * *

Men interested in the prevention of industrial accidents profess to find a grain of comfort in the fact that but 2,451 miners were killed following mining as an occupation last year. V. H. Manning, of the United States Bureau of Mines, says that shocking as is the death of so many men in a year in a peaceful industry those engaged in the campaign to reduce this casualty list find, in comparison with other years, some indications that the improvement noted in the saving of life will be further accentuated in the future.

* * *

An embargo on the exportation of wheat and other grain from the United States is being strenuously advocated by the Bakers' International Union as a means of protecting thousands of bakery workers who will suffer if the prices of wheat and flour go very much higher. The bakers point to the enormous increase in the amount of foodstuffs exported in recent months since the war began, nearly all the surplus grain in the country, 250,000,000 bushels, having been sold.

* * *

If the exportation of foodstuffs goes on at the present rate the working people of the nation are sure to feel the consequences of it and bread riots and other unpleasant manifestations of a like nature may be expected. There is also a rumor that a shipment of two hundred millions of bushels of wheat is being contemplated during the next three months. The slogan "starve the European belligerents and feed America" does not seem a brotherly sentiment yet we may be forced to adopt it on the principle that charity begins at home.

News Notes from Local Unions



Steubenville, Ohio, L. U. 186.—Traveling brothers are asked to stay away from Steubenville, as conditions in the trade are very dull. Many carpenters are unable to find work at the present time. J. S. Butler, R. S.

* * *

Charleston, S. C., District Council.—Carpenters are advised that Charleston has been placed on the stay away list, owing to bad trade conditions. The city is overrun with "scabs" and non-union bosses and numbers of our home men are walking the streets. J. O. Singleton, Sec.

* * *

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Traveling brothers are notified to stay away from South Bend until further notice, as trade depression prevails in the city in a severe form. A large number of men are unemployed and incoming carpenters will only swell their ranks. F. H. Avery, R. S.

* * *

Spokane, Wash., L. U. 98.—This local has decided to ask carpenters to stay away from Spokane until conditions brighten up. At present there is a good deal of unemployment and many of our members are feeling the effect of it. E. H. Libis, R. S.

* * *

Norwalk, Conn., L. U. 746.—Owing to general depression in the building trade, we have been constrained to place Norwalk on the list of places to be avoided by traveling brothers. At least half of our membership of about 280 were idle nearly all winter. F. Ferris, R. S.

* * *

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Traveling members are asked to keep away from Galesburg until conditions warrant taking the town off the stay away list. Trade depression has been unusually

severe this winter and many of our members are still idle. Wm. Pearson, R. S.

* * *

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Carpenters are warned to stay away from the vicinity of Walla Walla and to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements offering work in the city in the building line. Coming here will only mean swelling the ranks of the unemployed. C. R. Nelson, R. S.

* * *

East Palestine, Ohio, L. U. 294.—There are a large number of idle men in and around this city and more than two-thirds of the members of our local are unemployed, many brothers being forced to accept any kind of labor. Prospects are not good and traveling brothers are advised to keep away. Ed. Warner, R. S.

* * *

Minneapolis, Minn.—The new Twin City D. C., which embraces the old Minneapolis D. C., has opened headquarters at 1921 University avenue, Minneapolis. The building leased consists of two floors and a basement. The office and assembly hall are on the main floor and the basement has been fitted up as a tool room.

* * *

Carney's Point, N. J.—Union carpenters are requested to stay away from this place as the work which has been advertised as being done here is a Dupont job. Non-union conditions prevail and the men are only paid from 30 to 35 cents per hour. They will not recognize the union and are looking all over the country for men to come here. Elwood Black, R. S., L. U. 626, Wilmington, Del.

* * *

Paragould, Ark., L. U. 1103.—Owing to scarcity of work, and also because we have entered into a trade movement, traveling members are asked to stay away from Paragould until further no-

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tice. At the present time some two-thirds of our membership are idle. The co-operation of brother members in this matter will be appreciated. L. Hampton, R. S.

* * *

Goldfield, Nev., L. U. 1761.—This is an undesirable location for carpenters at present as there is much unemployment prevalent. Many carpenters who have come to Goldfield in the last month or so have been unable to get work. Traveling brothers are requested to stay away until trade conditions become normal. G. E. Craig, R. S.

* * *

Whitney, Tex., L. U. 393.—This town should be avoided by traveling carpenters. The majority of our members are idle and there is not much prospect of a change in the immediate future. This local prides itself on its staying qualities, as it has pulled through a long period of trade depression. J. H. Robertson, R. S.

* * *

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Carpenters are coming into Kokomo every day, notwithstanding the fact that only about 25 or 30 of the 110 members of our local are employed. We mention this to contradict reports which have been circulated that there is plenty of work in the building trade here. Reports of that nature spring from a source which wishes to discourage us in a movement for a raise in the wage scale by flooding the town with idle men. W. E. Armstrong, R. S.

* * *

Billings, Mont., L. U. 1172.—Although a fair amount of work has been started and it looks as if we are going to have a fairly good year in the building line, there are still a large number of idle carpenters in Billings and it will be some time before all our members have steady work. Traveling brothers should therefore be slow to accept reports of plenty of work such as that advertised by the Chamber of Commerce, who are asking for 1,000 mechanics of all lines to come here immediately. O. Nichols, R. S.

L. U. 106 Issues Year Book

An illustrated review and year book has been issued by L. U. 106, of Des Moines, Ia., as a means of letting the public know that it is one of the flourishing locals in the jurisdiction of the U. B., with a membership roll of eight hundred carpenters. The publication is a very attractive one and contains much information of an interesting character concerning the affairs of the U. B. in Des Moines and vicinity. An historical review is given of the progress of the U. B. in the city from the beginning of old L. U. 68, in July, 1884, to the organization of L. U. 106 on March 18, 1898, and the subsequent growth and development of that live-wire local. The year book contains an interesting description of the insurance features of the Brotherhood from the pen of General Treasurer Thomas Neale, and there are also a number of photographs of the officers and executive board of the Iowa State Council, the officers of L. U. 106, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The latter body was formed March 5, 1912, and has at present upward of 108 members.

* * *

L. U. 142 Holds Big Celebration

Pittsburgh, Pa.—It has been the custom of Local Union 142 for years to celebrate its anniversary, which occurs February 13, having been instituted twenty-nine years ago. Since its inception in 1886 the local has never failed to hold its regular weekly meeting. This year the celebration was postponed for one week in order to entertain the delegates in attendance at the Pennsylvania State Council Convention.

The entertainment was held in the theater of the Union Labor Temple and was staged by Brother Al Bridge, a ventriloquist of talent, of Hilltop L. U. 1252, who had booked for the occasion some of the best vaudeville talent obtainable. A full orchestra was also present and rendered choice music.

Among the many notables who were present was General-Treasurer Thomas Neale ("our Tom"), who, while making

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a few remarks eulogizing Local Union 142 for holding these annual celebrations, made known the fact that it was almost his birthday in the Brotherhood, having been born into the local on the eighth day of February twenty-five years ago. He said that he was very proud of that fact. Brother W. A. Cole of the G. E. B. stated he was sorry he could not say the same, but said he was born in that vicinity, and that was a long time before the Brotherhood was thought of. Brother D. A. Post of the G. E. B. from this district, John MacDonald of Philadelphia, James Hopkins of Buffalo and many others were present and vowed it was "the best ever," and heartily encored the different stunts while puffing on the famous Pittsburgh stogies which were to be had in abundance.

* * *

Concerts Increase Attendance

A novel means was adopted this winter by L. U. 27 of Toronto, Canada, for the purpose of getting the members to attend the meetings. A suggestion of Brother Harold Broome that concerts be organized and given on various meeting nights was taken up and with very gratifying results. On Tuesday evening, March 9, the last of a series of nine of these concerts was held in the Labor Temple. There was a large attendance of members. Eight artists appeared and nearly all responded with encores. A presentation of a ladies' hand bag was made to Mrs. Rocke, who had been kind enough to sing at each of the entertainments. Brother Broome presided during the evening and caused amusement by presenting each of the male performers with "the iron cross." These concerts more than fulfilled the most hopeful expectations. They were free of expense to the local, the best talent in Toronto offered their services, and they achieved the desired result of "bringing out the boys."

* * *

Special Initiation Fee

Hendrick DeGong, alias "George Pete," formerly a member of L. U. 36 of Oak-

land, Cal., has had a special initiation fee of \$100 placed against him for a violation of union rules while working in the jurisdiction of the Bay Counties D. C. DeGong, or "Pete," was recently arrested for a violation of the California labor laws relative to falsely using working cards or labels of another party. He was found guilty and fined \$100 or fifty days in jail.

* * *

"The Old Game" at Great Falls

When the building tradesmen of Great Falls, Mont., went on strike November 1 as a result of the demand made by the local Builders' Exchange that building tradesmen in the city accept a reduction in wages it marked the beginning of a virulent campaign which had for its object the crushing out of every union in that section of Montana. Under the auspices of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of the city a "citizens' alliance" was formed, city officials were "lined up," members of trade unions were arrested and the usual tactics used in labor-crushing campaigns indulged in. But the Great Falls employers are finding that they started on a big job, for the members of the unions have stood the exacting test of the long fight in good shape and the determined and lawful manner in which they have stood for their rights has caused their enemies no end of worry. The best wishes of trade unionists everywhere go out to their Great Falls brothers for a speedy and successful termination of the struggle.

* * *

Death of a Veteran Member

In December last Local 38 of St. Catharines, Ont., sustained a great loss through the death of its recording secretary, Brother James Carty. The deceased member was one of the "old brigade" and one of the originators of L. U. 38. In an old book of records his name appears in conjunction with others, under the date of February 5, 1883, in an effort to form a union of carpenters in

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the city. In the minutes of the meeting of that date we find it was "moved and seconded that we connect ourselves with the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America," and later in the same meeting that "Brother James Carty was made vice-president." On June 25, 1884, he was chosen to be delegate to attend the convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners at Buffalo, N. Y. At the meeting of July 2, 1886, he was elected president of L. U. 38. Brother Carty was elected recording secretary for Local 38 in the year 1887 and held that office until his death, and when acting in that capacity he was held in the highest esteem by those with whom he



JAMES CARTY.

came in contact. In his manner he was quiet and unassuming, always civil to everyone, level-headed and reasonable in his judgments and in his expressions of opinion.

Brother Carty also held the office of secretary of the Provincial Council of Carpenters of Ontario, and was a local organizer for the American Federation of Labor. As a memento and as an expression of the great regard and esteem in which they held him, the members of L. U. 38 have had a large photograph of the deceased brother suitably framed and hung in the carpenters' hall. This photograph will always be a reminder to those who knew him of his honesty, integrity, unflinching courtesy and square dealing. The late Brother Carty had a

great reputation as a craftsman and numerous specimens of his handicraft exist in the vicinity of St. Catharines.

* * *

L. U. 126 Holds Annual Ball

Members of L. U. 126 of Brooklyn, N. Y., who never tangoed before learned all kinds of fancy steps on Saturday evening, March 22, at the seventeenth annual mask and civic ball given by that local at the New Assembly hall, Driggs avenue and Eckford street, Brooklyn. The affair was a most decided social and financial success and netted over three hundred dollars clear profit, which will go into the contingent fund of the local for the benefit of members who need assistance. Much credit is due to Brother John Wolfinger, who acted as floor manager, and his hard-working corps of assistants. As a result of their efforts the ball was a decided success. Many members of the D. C. and the adjacent locals looked in during the evening. Familiar faces in the crowd were Brothers Crimmins and Ray of the executive board of the D. C., Organizer Henry Erickson and Business Agents William O'Grady, Dan Hancock, Ike Stock, Quinn, Phillips, Macmillian and Wilson. A number of employers were also in evidence during the evening. The annual ball was in charge of the following members: Brothers Wolfinger, Krull, Geir, Jacobson, Briker, Sargent, Heinen, Peterson, Graf, Isaac Jacobson, Southwick, Schaefer, Prichard, Leidvogel, Kaplin, Woesthoff, MacFadgen and Garner. It was a great night for the boys of old 126.

* * *

Loses Membership Card

Brother A. C. Bennett, a member of L. U. 201 of Wichita, Kan., advises us that a coat which contained his membership card was stolen recently. His card gives date of initiation as 5-29-'13, and date of birth 6-8-'87.

* * *

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Joseph Etterlen, an honorary member of

The Carpenter

L. U. 132 of Washington, D. C., who left his wife and children in the month of February and has not been located since. He is 49 years of age; stands 5 feet 8



JOSEPH ETTERLEN.

inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds. Information concerning him should be addressed to E. B. Byrne, R. S. of L. U. 132, address 425 G Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

* * *

Expelled by L. U. 331

This is a photograph of J. W. Lawder, who has been expelled from the U. B. in



J. W. LAWDER.

Norfolk, Va., as a result of a charge of embezzlement preferred against him.

Lawder, while treasurer of L. U. 331, misappropriated funds of the local.

* * *

Wanted on Larceny Charge

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of a carpenter named Charley Herman, who is wanted on a charge of grand larceny in Topeka, Kan. He is about 24 years old and is about 5 feet 4 inches in height. He is sharp featured and light complexioned, with a dimple in chin and a scar over the left eye on forehead. His hair is dark in color and his eyes brown. Herman represented that his father was a contractor in St. Louis and had a card issued by a St. Louis local which became delinquent in November, 1914. Send any information concerning him to Geo. W. Keese, R. S. L. U. 1445, address 184 Winfield avenue, Topeka, Kan.

Atkins at the Panama Exposition

Another demonstration of "Atkins Always Ahead" is shown in the splendid exhibit of E. C. Atkins & Co., the silver steel saw people, at the Panama Pacific exposition.

When the gates of the exposition were thrown open, the Atkins display was fully installed and every detail complete.

The color scheme is royal purple and white, the entire display boards at the back and sides being covered with royal purple velvet.

The mammoth circular saws at the rear are in motion and shown on the various display boards is included everything in the way of saws for all purposes, from the small jeweler's coping saw, 1/16 of an inch in width, to the 20-inch band saw, 75 feet long, and circular saws for all purposes from 1 to 88 inches in diameter.

In cross-cut saws, the company shows an interesting exhibit of the various styles of teeth in general usage in all the different woods of the United States as well as those best adapted for logging in the black forests of Russia, the jungles of Africa, the timbered sections of Australasia, the Philippine islands, Hawaii, and all quarters of the civilized world.

A feature is made of the display of various saws in common usage in carpentry, such as hand, rip, panel, compass, keyhole, hack and other types of saws.

The importance of saws in the metal working industries is shown in their display of circular, band and hack saw blades for cutting hot and cold metal of all kinds.

The Atkins space occupies a frontage of fifty feet; depth of thirty feet and a height of eighteen feet. It is located in one of the main aisles of the Manufacturers' building and is proving the center of attraction for all visitors.

Trade Notes



Movements For Better Conditions

L. U. 1365, Cleveland O.—A new agreement on the part of the mill men' members of this local has been submitted to the employers. Its chief features consist of a demand for a scale of 37½ cents per hour up to March 1, 1916 and 42½ cents per hour from March 1, 1916 to May 1, 1917. A reduction in working hours to eight per day is also asked, beginning March 1, 1916. The new agreement also contains several minor demands. The current scale is 37½ cents and a nine-hour day with Saturday half holiday. The prospects of having this agreement signed are very good.

* * *

L. U. 454, Philadelphia, Pa.—The wharf and dock builders, who compose this local of the U. B., have submitted a new agreement to the contractors for signature, same to become effective May 1. The men ask a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour and a rate for foremen of not less than \$4.50 per day. Apprentices are to be paid 30 cents an hour during first year, after which they shall be paid the union scale. A five-hour day on Saturdays is also asked. The present scale is 35 cents per hour and the working hours 50 per week. Little difficulty is anticipated in having the agreement signed.

* * *

L. U. 631, Spring Valley, Ill.—This local union has started a trade movement which has the endorsement of the Illinois Valley D. C., calling for an increase in wages from 50 cents to 55 cents per hour, same to take effect April 1. Present working hours are eight per day. Conditions in the trade are good and we expect to have our demand complied with.

* * *

L. U. 872, Portland, Ore.—The bridge, dock and pier workers who compose the membership of this local are at present

engaged in a movement for an eight-hour day. The scale of wages paid is 44 4-9 cents per hour with a foremanship rate of 66 2-3 cents. Working hours are nine per day and 54 per week. So far our movement has given assurance of success, two of the largest firms here agreeing to the demand.

* * *

Northern Massachusetts D. C.—A trade movement has been started by union carpenters in Fitchburg and Leominster for a minimum wage of \$3.82 per day, and a 44-hour week. The present rate paid is \$3.50 per day, and a 48-hour week. Conditions in the trade are not extra good at the present time, but the outlook seems promising and we do not expect much difficulty in having our demands enforced.

* * *

Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs D. C.—The union carpenters in this jurisdiction have started a trade movement asking for a minimum wage of 55 cents per hour. The present rate is 50 cents per hour and the working hours are 44 per week. We believe the prospect of receiving this increase in wages is favorable as the outlook for the coming summer seems good.

* * *

L. U. 1864, Kansas City, Mo.—The box-makers and sawyers, who comprise this L. U., have submitted an agreement to the employers calling for a 44-hour working week and a minimum scale of wages as follows: Hand nailers and rip sawyers, 40 cents per hour; cross-cut, swing and gang sawyers, 36 cents per hour; planing machine operators and nailing machine operators and framers, etc., 40 cents per hour; dove-tail and printing machine operators, 30 cents per hour. Agreement specifies that employees getting more than the above scale shall not be subject to reduction by reason of its adoption. The old agreement expires May 1.

State Council Activities



Massachusetts State Convention

The annual convention of the Massachusetts State Council was held at North Adams, Mass., February 15 to 18. Upward of one hundred delegates were in attendance in addition to G. E. B. Member T. M. Guerin, Fraternal Delegate A. A. Gasleigh, and Fred Nott of the New York State Council; George F. Mordecai of the Connecticut State Council, and General Organizers W. J. Shields, Charles N. Kimball and J. A. Millette. The opening session of the convention, which was held in the Wellington hotel, was presided over by Vice-President John Cummings of L. U. 193 of North Adams who welcomed the delegates and introduced State President William H. Walsh as permanent chairman.

Prior to settling down to regular work, interesting addresses were delivered by Mayor Wallace E. Brown, President Whitaker of the City Council, and President N. B. Flood of the Merchants' Association. G. E. B. Member Guerin spoke on matters-pertaining to the affairs of the United Brotherhood and urged local unions to strictly obey the laws of their organization so that the work of the general office might be simplified and more economically managed. President Walsh, in behalf of the State Council, thanked the citizens of North Adams for the warm welcome they had extended the delegates. At this juncture the city representatives withdrew and the business of the convention was immediately taken up.

One of the pleasing social features of the week was the entertainment arranged in celebration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of L. U. 193. The anniversary proper does not occur until May, but in view of the fact that the State Council convention was being held in North Adams, it was decided to hold the celebration at this time. L. U. 193 was the

first L. U. established in the state west of Springfield and has had a very successful career.

The utmost harmony prevailed during the convention sessions and a large amount of business was handled with great dispatch. The report of President Walsh was regarded as most satisfactory, the delegates being especially pleased with his suggestion of a flat rate of \$1 for dues throughout the state. A proviso was also brought in making it necessary for semi-beneficial members to pay 75 cents. The report of the executive board was also accepted and a recommendation that the secretary's salary be raised from \$100 to \$200 was carried unanimously. Among the recommendations sanctioned was one that the State Council assist in no general trade movement unless same had received the sanction of headquarters; another decided that the State Council, if asked, settle all disputes in districts and that its decision be final.

With regard to the agreement existing between the bricklayers and carpenters the convention adopted the following recommendation:

The executive board of the state council has been noting with great interest the operation of the international agreement between our organization and the bricklayers, and we are pleased to report that the alliance entered into has resulted in a great benefit to both organizations. The bricklayers with our assistance have been able to straighten out several jobs that they were unable to reach otherwise.

We are also able, with their assistance, to unionize several firms we have been fighting for years and to materially strengthen others that are not entirely cleaned up at this writing sufficient to say that, as far as the test has been applied, it has proved to be a great benefit to both. We would therefore recommend that the state council render all possible aid to strengthen the co-operative spirit now existing between the bricklayers and the carpenters and pledge the support of the state council to all members of the L. U. and of the D. C. who may be called upon to act under this agreement.

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Resolutions were passed urging work for the unemployed in all cities and towns as a means of relieving the prevailing unemployment; urging the amendment of the laws regarding pawn shops so that carpenters could recover stolen tools without having to pay the money advanced; pledging assistance to the Salem brothers in keeping out non-union labor. A vigorous campaign was planned on behalf of union trim material. The matter of establishing a state home for infirm and aged carpenters was referred to the incoming executive board with instructions to thoroughly investigate the question and report to the next convention. It was also decided to send two delegates to the next bricklayers' state convention as a means of strengthening the present relationship between the two organizations.

During the sessions addresses were delivered by the fraternal delegates from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. General Organizer W. J. Shields, who was the ex-general president of the old National Society of Carpenters, spoke upon the work confronting the State Council and gave an interesting history of the organization. Organizer C. N. Kimball made a strong appeal requesting the co-operation of the outside men that the men in the factories might be helped and the U. B. label brought into greater prominence. Organizer Millette urged upon the delegates the necessity of proper care and efficiency in handling the affairs of the various locals.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Walsh, L. U. 438; vice-president, C. D. Pike, L. U. 23; secretary, P. Provost, Jr., L. U. 390; treasurer, J. M. Hervieux, L. U. 96. Executive board—First district, Henry Bernard, L. U. 1305; second district, Walter Pratt, L. U. 624; third district, J. F. Twomey, L. U. 441; fourth district, C. R. McGuire, L. U. 82; fifth district, B. A. Lundin, L. U. 720; sixth district, George Lane, L. U. 656; seventh district, John Cummings, L. U. 193. Fraternal delegates—To New York, Walter Pratt, L. U. 624; to New Jersey, B. F.

Gordon, L. U. 23; to Connecticut, O. H. Moore, L. U. 888.

The officers were obligated by W. J. Shields and they entered the work of the coming year with the earnest co-operation of every delegate present. It was noticeable that the delegates were prompt in attendance at the various sessions and showed a deep interest in the proceedings. President Walsh proved himself mighty popular with the delegates and the fact of his having no opposition to his re-election was proof conclusive that he had served the State Council well. The convention adjourned to meet one year hence at Fall River, Mass. The concluding exercise was the singing of "America," all the delegates standing and so ended the best convention in the history of Massachusetts carpenters.

Connecticut State Convention

The following officers were elected at the nineteenth annual Connecticut State Council convention, which was held at Stamford, Conn., February 8 and 9: President, William J. Sullivan; first vice-president, Robert McNeeley; second vice-president, J. G. Mealie; secretary, George Chandler; treasurer, A. L. McAllister; delegate to Massachusetts State Council convention, George E. Mordecai; delegate to New York State Council convention, Robert McNeeley; delegate to New Jersey State convention, Frank H. Lockwood. Danielson was the place selected to hold the 1916 convention.

The convention was a most successful one from every angle and, under the direction of President William J. Sullivan, the many important matters which came up for deliberation were dealt with in a businesslike and efficient way. Some seventy-five delegates were present, representing thirty-five Connecticut locals affiliated with the State Council, and all showed themselves energetically alive to the interests of the U. B. in the "Nutmeg" State. During the stay of the delegates in Stamford they were royally entertained by the members of L. U. 210 and no stone was left unturned to see

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that they enjoyed themselves in the few leisure hours between sessions.

The report of President Sullivan reviewed the past year's work of the State Council in a concise manner and told of the efforts made to improve conditions in many localities where organization was weak. He pointed with pleasure to the fact that in a number of instances disputes had been amicably adjusted which had they been allowed to go on might have had disastrous results. He also touched upon matters of general interest and impressed upon the delegates the fact that little progress in legislation favorable to the workers could be made unless union men took an active interest in remedial labor bills coming up in the State Legislature. By direction of President Sullivan, the report of ex-President Charters was also read for the purpose of enlightening the delegates on a number of subjects which the convention had to decide upon.

Statistics figured largely in the report of Secretary Chandler, which showed that the trade depression existing during the last year affected a goodly percentage of the Connecticut members. Nevertheless, the State Council was in good shape—of the thirty-eight locals in the State, thirty-five were directly affiliated with it. Statistics from twenty-one locals showed that there are thirty union and twenty-two non-union mills, in which wages range from 22 to 45 cents per hour. Ten mills have an eight-hour day, twenty-six work nine hours and the remainder from nine and one-half to ten. The State Council has 4,829 members and the receipts from all sources during the year amounted to \$3,211.57.

Reports of Brothers Robert McNeeley and George Chandler, the fraternal delegates respectively chosen by the last convention to attend the State Council conventions of Massachusetts and New Jersey, were submitted and later President Sullivan introduced Fraternal Delegates Thomas Dalton of New York, George Lane of Massachusetts and E. J. Henry of New Jersey. Each brother interest-

ingly outlined the work that is being done by their own State Councils.

Among the recommendations adopted by the convention, one requested General President Kirby to appoint an organizer for Connecticut, said organizer to be selected by the convention. Subsequently President Sullivan was named as the convention's choice for organizer. Another action taken by the convention was that of placing the mill workers on an equal basis with journeymen carpenters in the movement for the eight-hour day. The incoming executive board was instructed to use every effort to have the Connecticut workmen's compensation law amended so that the waiting time of payment shall be reduced to seven days and that compensation shall be at the rate of 66 2/3 per cent. of the wages paid to the employe, not to exceed the sum of twelve dollars or less than five dollars per week.

Among the last acts of the convention was the installation of the newly-elected officers by Brother James Plunkett, of L. U. 79, and the passing of a vote of thanks to the members of L. U. 210, of Stamford, for their hospitality.

The Quitter

"You're sick of the game;" well, now, that's a shame.

You're young and you're brave and you're bright;

"You've had a raw deal!" I know—but don't squeal—

Buck up! do your damndest and fight.

It's the plugging away that will win you the day,

So don't be a piker, old pard!

Just draw on your grit; it's so easy to quit;

It's the keeping your chin up that's hard.

It's easy to cry that you're beaten—and die;

It's easy to crawlfish and crawl;

But to fight and to fight when hope's out of sight—

Why, that's the best game of them all!

And though you come out of each grueling bout

All broken and beaten and scarred,

Just have one more try—its dead easy to die—

It's the keeping on living that's hard!

—Robert W. Service.

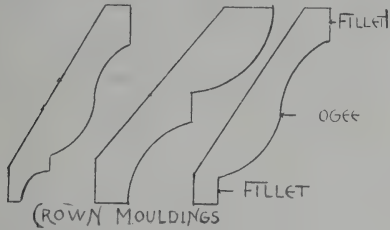
Craft Problems



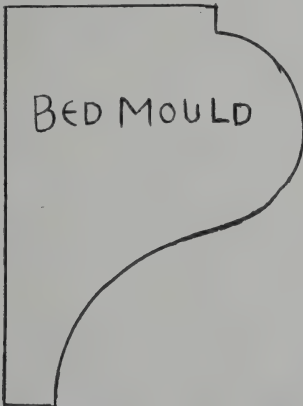
The Names of Moldings

(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

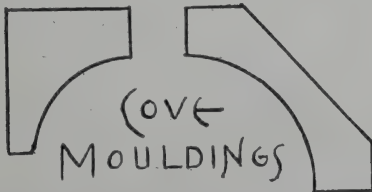
Carpenters use moldings almost daily in their work, and their number are practically unlimited. In fact, there is no end



to the different shapes and patterns that a piece of lumber may not be molded into and it might be hard for any one to tell the name of all of them. Yet there

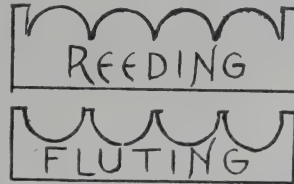


is comparatively few which seem to be a standard for all moldings, and of these commoner molds it is surprising sometimes to see how seldom the ordinary

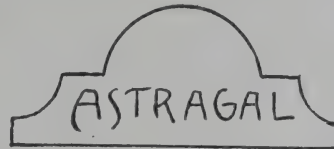


carpenter actually knows the right name of them. Not only is this true of the carpenter, but also of those supposed

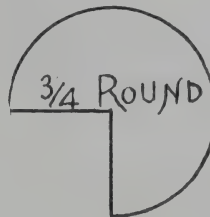
to be better informed. They are very often at a loss to know exactly what the real name of a simple common mold is.



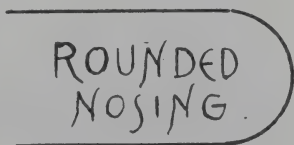
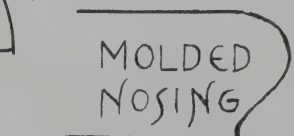
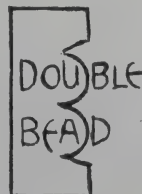
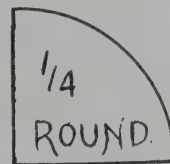
Some supposed authorities disagree in fact; so it is not very likely that you will all agree with me. However, be that as



it may, I have gone to pains to illustrate a few of the more common molds and I give you their names. If you look up



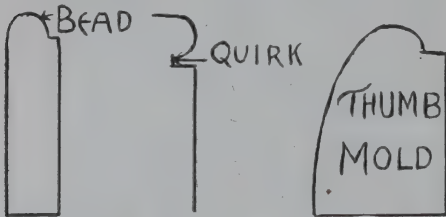
the very best authorities I am sure you will find that these little sketches are



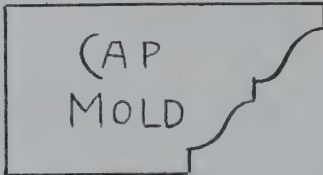
The Carpenter

correctly named even if some of you do find some of the higher authorities at variance regarding the names of some of them.

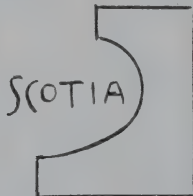
I give these hoping that carpenters will learn by a glance at these illustrations the correct names of a few of our common molds. We are too prone to go hurrying through this world without taking



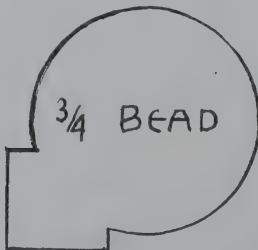
time to learn many simple names which in the long run save time and trouble. For instance, we may have to call up by 'phone for some little thing and then



perhaps learn that we do not know what we are talking about and the man at the other end of the wire cannot get a line on what we want. In this way great de-



lays and mistakes occur which would be avoided if we had only been mentally

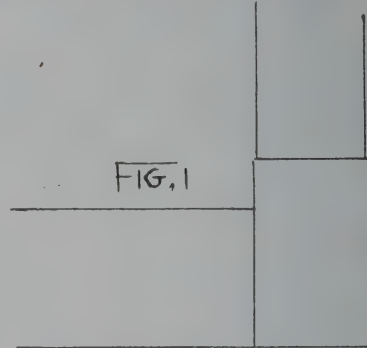


alert enough to grasp correctly the names of articles and materials we have been using all our lives.

Different Styles of Trim

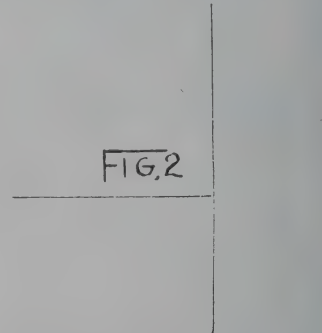
(By Dwight L. Stoddard.)

There are a great many different styles of trim and it is not my desire or intention to try to tell all about them, espe-



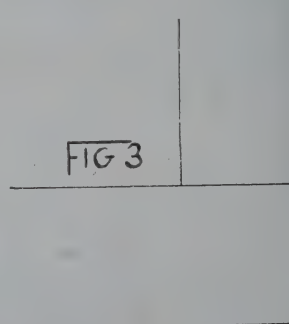
cially the more elaborate kinds, but just to refer to the more common every-day varieties.

Fig. 1 illustrates the base, base or plint block and casing, one of the very best



and most common ways of construction.

Fig. 2 gives the base and casing, doing away with the base block entirely. I used that style in my front rooms at



home as well as on many jobs. My front

The Carpenter

rooms are in selected oak and have been highly complimented upon. In many ways I like that style better than with the block.

Fig. 3. I am more than fifty years old and have observed manners of construction all my life, but I never saw that style until recently when I went to visit a son of one of the leading contractors of years ago whom I used to work for. He lives in a rented house and as regards the trim: the base was put on first, the casing setting down on the base as illustrated. This idea was so new to me that I have no comment to make. I will leave that to the reader.

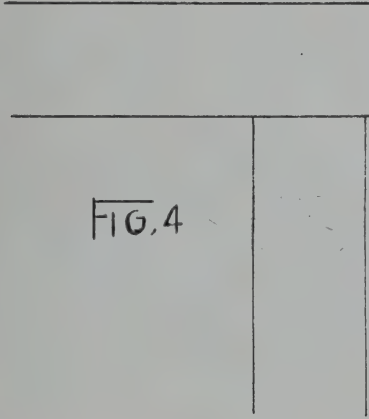
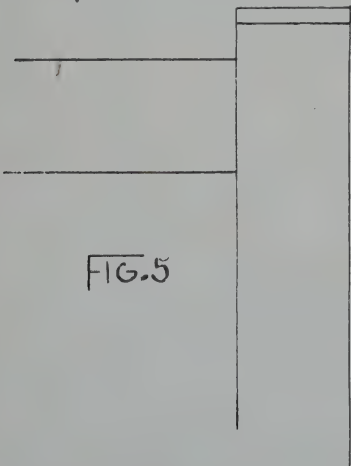


Fig. 4. Plain casing with plain head on top generally, as it is a bit easier.



We also let the ends project about one-half inch as illustrated.

Fig. 5. A very plain style, letting the side casing extend up above the head, East Lake, the easiest and perhaps best in this style is to have the head casing thinner than the side casings.

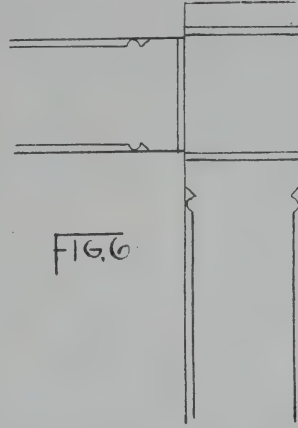
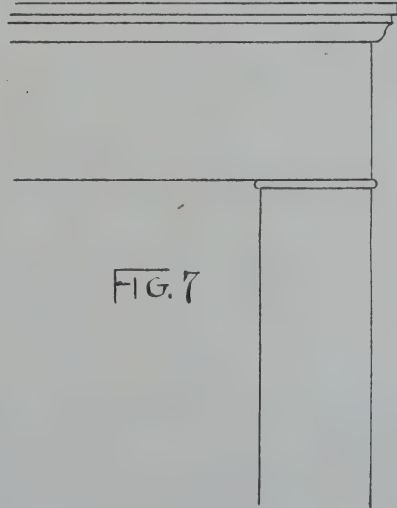


Fig. 6. Here is a similar style only that this style is all the same thickness and housed so that the joint will never appear opened and is also chamfered by hand and made a bit more ornamental. This is the way I finished my library with black walnut.

Fig. 7 is a very plain finish with a cap head. Yet it is more ornamental than



any of the other styles shown and can be made very massive, ornamental and elaborate.

Fig. 8 is the very common plint block

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finish that used to be so popular and I suppose, to some extent, will always be

day they were finished, about twenty years ago, that seems to be the exception

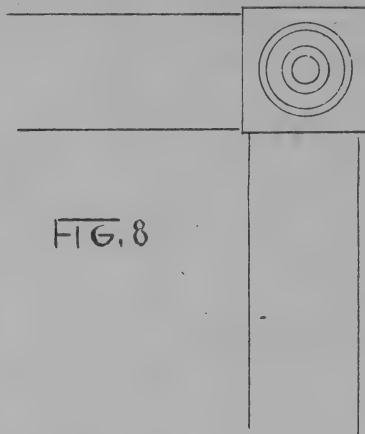


FIG. 8

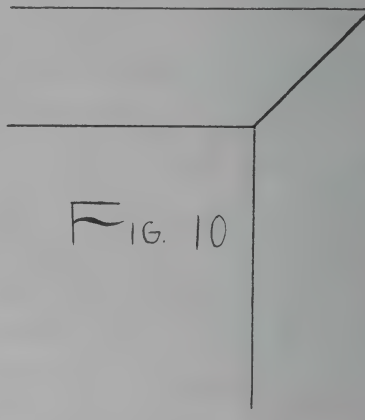


FIG. 10

in favor. The long blocks that extend both above and below the head casing I have not seen in use for many a day. I remember many years ago when we used the long ones we cut the entire casings while the plasterers were doing their work and as soon as the house was dry enough to put on the casings all we had to do was to nail them up.

Fig. 9 is another style much used on

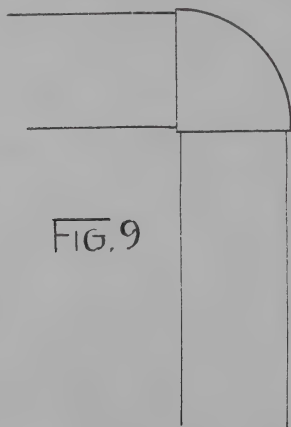


FIG. 9

and not the rule. I do not mention this to make the reader think I am such a good mechanic as to make my work stand where mostly all fail, but I will give two reasons why I expect my home job lasted. First, it was second-hand—I mean by that, the finish had been on another building for more years than it has now been on my home; it was black walnut not lumber and it was simply well seasoned and seasoned natural. The second rea-



FIG. 11

what is often called cheap work, and even if used on a really expensive job it always looked cheap to me.

Fig. 10 is the plain mitered casing. There are many styles of casings with molded edges and there is practically no other way to put them up, and while it is true I have two rooms at home in which the joints are as perfect as the

son is, that I have never had money enough to have steam heat or a furnace and I have never been able to buy coal enough to overheat my home and dry out the lumber as some flats do until it is practically baked; therefore the lumber has stood practically the same all these years.

(Continued on Page 47.)

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser



Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-
Sitzung 1915, des General-
Exekutiv-Board.

Während dem, zwischen dieser und der vierten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1914 gelegenen Zeitraume, wurden nachstehende Angelegenheiten durch brieflichen Meinungsaustausch unter den Boardmitgliedern erledigt:

27. Oktober 1914.

Arecibo, Porto Rico. — Gesuch der L. U. 1589 um finanzielle Unterstützung ihrer, in eine Gewerkschaftstreitigkeit verwickelten, Mitglieder. Der Board beschließt Unterstützung zu gewähren je nachdem die Streifberichte in der General-Offize einlaufen.

29. Oktober 1914.

Der Board billigt die Verfügung des G. P. in der er dem Indianapolis Distrikt-Council mitteilte, daß den Mitgliedern, die ausgesperrt wurden weil sie für die Backsteineleger eintraten, seitens der General-Offize finanzieller Beistand geleistet werde.

Der G. P. unterbreitet detaillierten Bericht über seine, in Gemeinschaft mit Boardmitglied Potts gemäß der Instruktion des Board im Chicago Klagefalle vorgenommene Untersuchungen.

25. November 1914.

Der Board billigt eine vom G. P. zur Auszahlung empfohlene Rechnung von D. F. Featherston im Betrage von hundert Dollar für extra Ausgaben, die ihm bei der Vorführung der Metalltrim-Gegenstände auf der Konvention der American Federation of Labor erstanden sind.

Der G. P. unterbreitet einen Bericht des Organisations Lafayette über die Situation in Freeport, Ill., wo während mehrere Monate ein Ausstand im Gange war und beschließt der Board die Streikunterstützung nach dem 5ten Dezember einzustellen.

Der G. P. berichtet über seine, von der Indianapolis Konvention autorisierten, über die materiellen Verhältnisse bezüglich der Wittve P. G. McGuire's vorgenommenen Untersuchung und billigt die von ihm, an deren Heimstätte angeordneten Repaturen, sowie die Gewährung einer geringen wöchentlichen Unterstützung für die Wittve.

Organisations Lafayette unterbreitet Empfehlungen und Bericht über den Ausstand der Shoparbeiter in Cincinnati, Ohio, durch Vermittelung des G. P. und beschließt der Board die Streikunterstützung mit der, am 5. Dezember endenden Woche einzustellen.

30. November 1914.

Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Zuschrift des Advokaten Beatty in New York bezüglich der Klagefälle Boffert gegen Dhuu und Newton gegen Erickson. Der Board billigt die Handlungsweise des G. P. in der er den Advokaten ermächtigte an eine höhere Instanz zu appellieren.

1. Dezember 1914.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Gesuch des D. E. um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung der an einer Achtfundenbewegung beteiligten Mitglieder.

Der Board beschließt keine weitere Unterstützung zu gewähren.

4. Dezember 1914.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Gesuch der Shoparbeiter Lokals 327 und 1251, die Erlassung eines Aufrufes um finanzielle Hilfe für ihre ausstehenden Mitglieder zu genehmigen. Wird abschlägig beschieden.

22. Dezember 1914.

Der G. P. unterbreitet eine Zuschrift der Shoparbeiter in Cincinnati in welcher auf die Notwendigkeit die ausstehenden Mitglieder noch weiter finanziell zu unterstützen, damit sie ihre Organisation aufrecht erhalten können, aufmerksam gemacht wird. Der Board bewilligt \$1,000.00.

Indianapolis, Ind., den. 18. Januar 1915.

Der Board tritt zur ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung zusammen und sind dessen Mitglieder alle, mit Ausnahme Guerin's, welcher im Osten in anderen Geschäften engagiert ist, anwesend. Präsident Kirby eröffnet die Sitzung.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Die Brüder Rose von L. U. 327 und Jmwalte von L. U. 1215 erscheinen vor dem Board mit gehörigen Mandaten versehen und legen für die weitere Unterstützung der ausstehenden Shoparbeiter Fürsprache ein. Es wird ihnen die weitere Summe von \$1,000.00 bewilligt.

Louisville, Ky. — Bruder Wehler von L. U. 64 und Organisations Huber, welcher letzterer eine Zeit lang in Louisville tätig war, erscheinen und ersuchen um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Gesuch wird zurückgestellt bis weitere Information bezüglich der Situation in obiger Stadt vorliegt.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher und Belege der General-Offize wird begonnen.

19. und 20. Januar 1915.

Außer Guerin sind alle Mitglieder anwesend und die Revision der Finanzen fortgesetzt.

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21. Januar 1915.

Anwesend und abwesend wie oben.

St. Louis, Mo. — Der D. C. ersucht den Board telegraphisch er möge Bruder Simpson gestatten in Sachen der Choparbeiter vor ihm zu erscheinen. Wird gewährt.

East Orange, N. J. — Von dem D. C. in Montclair, Bloomfield und den Oranges läuft Mitteilung ein bezüglich der Aussperrung von 16 Mitgliedern durch Curtis Brothers. Der Board beschließt in dem Falle Verfügungen zu treffen, sobald weiterer Bericht über den Verlauf der Aussperrung eingelaufen ist.

Chicago, Ill. — Ein Schreiben der Advokaten Farrell & Thompson bezüglich der, der Gerichtsmiethung angeflagten Beamten und Mitglieder des Distrikt-Councils in Chicago und anderer Gerichtsfälle, wird verlesen und der Rest der Advokatenrechnung im Betrage von \$3,600.00 zur Zahlung angewiesen.

Die Finanzrevision wird fortgesetzt.

22. Januar 1915.

Guerin ist noch abwesend.

Stockton, Cal. — Ein Telegramm läuft ein von L. U. 266 den Verlauf der Aussperrung betreffend. Es wird die Summe von \$810.00 angewiesen zur Unterstützung derjenigen Mitglieder die den Namensaufruf beantworten.

23. und 25. Januar 1915.

Die Bücherrevision nimmt die Zeit beider Sitzungen in Anspruch.

26. Januar 1915.

Die Revision der Finanzen wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Der Bericht der Rechnungsexperten wird mit den Finanzbüchern der G. O. verglichen und Bücher und Belege als richtig befunden.

Kenosha, Wis. — Besuch der L. U. 161 um Wiederaufnahme des Falles besagter L. U. gegen gewisse Mitglieder des Milwaukee D. C. Das Gesuch wird damit begründet, daß die L. U. nicht in der Lage gewesen sei, die letzte Konvention zu besuchen und deren Entscheid im vorliegenden Streitfalle anzurufen. Ferner, daß die L. U. im Besitze von Beweismaterial sei, welches bei der vorhergegangenen Verhandlung nicht unterbreitet wurde. Es wird beschlossen in diesem Falle ein, am 2. Februar vormittags 10 Uhr stattzufindenbes, Verhör abzuhalten zu dem der Milwaukee D. C. eingeladen werden soll.

27. Januar 1915.

Alle Mitglieder sind anwesend.

Columbus, Ind. — Eine Einladung der L. U. 1155 an die Generalbeamten, einer heute stattfindenden Versammlung beizuwohnen in welcher die Festsetzung einer Lohnrate für nächstes Frühjahr besprochen werden soll, trifft zu spät ein um Berücksichtigung finden zu können.

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Ein Anfrage der L. U. 327 und 1251, beides Choparbeiter deren Mitglieder im Ausstande sind, wie es sich mit weiterer Streikunterstützung verhalte, wird dahin beantwortet, daß die am 18. Januar gewährte Gelbbewilligung als die letzte zu betrachten sei.

Coffeyville, Kan. — Ein Bericht der L. U. 1212 über die seit anfangs Januar im Gange befindliche Aussperrung wird verlesen und bis auf das Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt.

Die Brunswick, Balke & Collender Co. in Chicago, Ill., beschwert sich in einem Schreiben über gewisse Mitglieder indem diese ihnen Kundschaft abtrieben und Kunden zu überreden suchten, ihre Arbeit in der Stadt herzustellen zu lassen. Nach reiflicher Erwägung der Beschwerde kommt der Board zum Schluß, daß unsere Mitglieder in Chicago in keiner Weise gegen, mit unserem Label versehene Arbeit Stellung nehmen, sondern das Gegenteil, aber für am Orte hergestellte, Arbeit eintreten, wie es Handels-Kammern und andere industrielle Körperschaften überall tun.

Anklagen, erhoben von Boardmitglied Ogletree, von den Organifiatoren Berry und Kiern und von L. U. 76 New Orleans, La., gegen den ersten Vice-Präsidenten W. L. Hutcheson, werden verlesen; doch können dieselben nicht in Erwägung gezogen werden, weil L. U. 76 nicht konstitutionsgemäß in der Sache vorgegangen ist, und aus dem weiteren Grunde, weil der Charter nicht Eigentum der L. U. 76, sondern der B. B. war und derselbe bei der Auflösung der L. U. an die General-Offize hätte zurückgesandt werden sollen.

White Plains, N. Y. — Appellation der L. U. 53 dieser Stadt gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. die von L. U. 2522, von Ex-Mitgliedern der L. U. 53 geforderte Eintrittsgebühr betreffend. Wird unter derselben Begründung wie die des G. P. abgewiesen.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation des Bay Counties D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der der L. U. 22 das Recht abgesprochen wird seine eigne Geschäftsagenten ohne die Genehmigung des D. C. zu ernähren. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird unter dessen Begründung aufrecht erhalten.

Tacoma, Wash. — Appellation der L. U. 470 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen L. U. 1320, die Eintrittsgebühr J. C. Kelly's betreffend. Der Board findet die Begründung des G. P. stichhaltig und weist die Appellation ab.

Hartford, Conn. — Appellation der L. U. 43 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Kenneth Finlason von Hartford gegen den Springfield, Mass., D. C. Wird abgewiesen wie im vorherigen Falle.

Ridgefield, Conn. — Appellation der L. U. 1119 gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P. in dem Streitfalle zwischen den Appellanten

und L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y., worin es sich um die Aufnahme Henry Cote's handelt. Die Entscheidung des G. P., in der er sich auf Sektion 58 der General-Konstitution stützt, wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Pawtucket, R. I. — Appellation des D. C. dieser Stadt gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. P., die von ihm angeordnete Verschmelzung der Pawtucket und Providence Distrikt-Councils mit Jurisdiktion über das Gebiet beider betreffend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Die Lokal-Unionen 1312 und 1846 New Orleans, La., erheben Klage gegen L. U. 76 daselbst wegen summarischer Verletzung der Sektion 131 der General-Konstitution. Beschlussfassung hierüber wird vertagt bis der Bericht eines, vom G. P. zu ernennenden, Spezial-Komitees vorliegt, welcher die Sache untersuchen soll. Der G. P. ernennt Potts vom 3ten Distrikt und Martel vom 7ten Distrikt als Komitee.

28. Januar 1915.

Alle Mitglieder sind in dieser und allen, bis zum 5. Februar folgenden Sitzungen, anwesend.

St. Louis, Mo. — Appellation der L. U. 257 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle W. B. Farrell und W. P. Lytle gegen Appellanten. Wird unter der Begründung der G. P. abgewiesen.

Cleveland, Ohio. — Appellation Frank Raderbets gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Cleveland D. C. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

New York, N. Y. — Appellation E. Nier's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York Distrikt-Council. Der Board schließt sich der Begründung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Gerrin, Ill. — Appellation T. J. Burnett's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 581. Begründung und Entscheidung des G. P. finden Zustimmung und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Gerrin, Ill. — Appellation A. W. Davis gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 581. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Gerrin, Ill. — Appellation A. L. Gothard's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 581. Wird abgewiesen.

New York, N. Y. — Appellation Edw. Werner's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 126 Brooklyn. Der Board findet die Entscheidung gerecht und weist die Appellation ab.

Gerrin, Ill. — Appellation J. M. Graeven's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 581 Herrin. Die Begründung des G. P. wird als

stichhaltig befunden und daher aufrecht erhalten.

Fort Worth, Tex. — Appellation E. C. Smith's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 208 obiger Stadt. Wird abgewiesen.

St. Louis, Mo. — Appellation der L. U. 257 gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen St. Louis D. C. Die Appellation wird unter der Begründung des G. P. abgewiesen.

Seattle, Wash. — Appellation John R. Holbach's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

New York, N. Y. — Appellation George Wegel's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den New York D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird als gerecht befunden und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Boston, Mass. — Appellation George Cole's gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den D. C. Der Begründung und Entscheidung des G. P. wird zugestimmt und die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

Die Berichte des General-Präsidenten, und des 1ten und 2ten General-Vize-Präsidenten, für das mit dem 31. Dezember 1914 endende Vierteljahr, werden verlesen und deren Veröffentlichung im „Carpenter“ angeordnet.

St. Louis, Mo. — Organisator Simpson erscheint und schildert die gegenwärtige Gewerkschaftslage in dieser Stadt mit besonderer Bezugnahme auf die Arbeitsverhältnisse in Shops und Fabriken. Er betont, daß sollten die „outside“ Carpenters in die Bewegung mit hereingezogen werden, finanzieller Beistand nötig sei.

Der General-Sekretär wird angewiesen, dem St. Louis D. C. mitzuteilen, daß die Angelegenheit erst dann berücksichtigt werden könne, wenn die, auf Gewerksbewegungen bezügliche Gesetze, befolgt sind.

New York, N. Y. — Appellation der L. U. 707 gegen die Entscheidung des General-Schatzmeisters in der er im Falle Elzear Marcotte's Sterbegeld-Schenkung verweigerte. Dies geschah weil das Mitglied zur Zeit seines Ablebens außer Benefit war und wurde aus diesem Grunde die Appellation abgewiesen.

Pekin, Ill. — Appellation der L. U. 644 gegen die Entscheidung des Gen.-Sch. die Auszahlung von Sterbegeld im Falle Harry Selby's verweigert. Die Entscheidung des Gen.-Sch. wird aufrecht erhalten, da der Anspruch nicht innerhalb sechs Monate, vom Todestage des Mitgliedes angerechnet, erhoben wurde, wie in Sektion 99 der General-Konstitution vorgeschrieben und wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Chattanooga, Tenn. — Appellation der L. U. 968 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch.

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in der er im Falle M. L. Clark's Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung verweigerte. Wurde aus demselben Grunde den der G. Sch. angibt, nämlich, daß der Anspruch nicht innerhalb zwei Jahre, wie in Sektion 95 der Gen.-Konstitution vorgeschrieben erhoben wurde, abgewiesen.

22. Januar 1915.

Eine vom General-Schachmeisters aufgeworfene Frage, ob der G. E. V. an seinen am 16. April 1907, 28. Januar 1908 und 20. Juli 1908, getroffenen Entscheidungen festhalte, wird bejaht und dem G. Sch. bedeutet, daß die an diesen Datums getroffene Entscheidungen in allen ähnlichen Fällen anzuwenden seien.

Der Board beschließt, daß unter dem Verschmelzungs-Vertrage mit der Am. Sektion der Amalg. Society, deren Mitglieder auch in der V. B. als zu vollem und als teilweise zu Benefit berechnete Mitglieder zugelassen werden können, wenn sie die Beiträge entrichten die den Betreffenden der beiden Klassen in der V. B. auferlegt sind; sowie, daß deren Mitgliedschaft von dem Tage an datieren soll an dem sie vollzahlende Mitglieder der V. B. werden.

Stockton, Cal. — Auf Empfang eines Telegramms von L. U. 266 wird die Summe von \$810.00 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausgesperrten Mitglieder bewilligt.

Woodside, L. I., N. Y. — Appellation der L. U. 324 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch., in welcher er Arbeitsunfähigkeit Geldschenkung im Falle Owen McLaughlin's verweigerte. Die Entscheidung des G. Sch. ist damit begründet, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht durch Unfall hervorgerufen wurde und wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Die in New York gegen die V. B. anhängig gemachten Gerichtsklagen werden eingehend erörtert und das Boardmitglied des ersten Distrikts sowie der G. P. ermächtigt in der Ueberwachung dieser Klagen fortzufahren.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Appellation der L. U. 1051 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch auf Sterbegeldschenkung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Adam Burg abwies. Da der Anspruch nicht gemäß Sektion 99 der Gen.-Konstitution, innerhalb sechs Monate nach dem Tode geltend gemacht wurde, wird die Entscheidung des G. Sch. gutgeheißen und die Appellation abgewiesen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Zur Deckung der Kosten von Organisationsarbeiten in dieser Stadt wird die Summe von \$107.80 bewilligt.

Hartford, Conn. — Appellation Louis Fierberg's von L. U. 43 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung abweisend. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung an, in welcher der G. Sch. findet, daß in diesem Falle keine permanente Ar-

beitsunfähigkeit im Sinne der Sektion 93 der Gen.-Konstitution vorliegt, und weist die Appellation ab.

New York, N. Y. — Appellation Antonio Borello's von L. U. 56 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. einen Anspruch auf Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung des Appellanten abweisend, da derselbe zur Zeit des Ablebens seiner Gattin nicht gutstehend war. Wird abgewiesen.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Appellation der L. U. 8 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er die Auszahlung von Frauen-Sterbegeldschenkung an John Wisfal verweigerte. Diese Handlung begründet der G. Sch. mit der Nichtinnehaltung der, in Sektion 99 der Gen.-Konstitution vorgeschriebenen Frist von sechs Monaten und wird die Entscheidung aufrecht erhalten.

San Francisco, Cal. — Appellation Alex Howie's, eingereicht durch dessen Advokaten, gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. seinem Sohne und früheren Mitgliede der L. U. 1082 Sterbegeldschenkung verweigern und zwar unter derselben Begründung wie im vorhergehenden Falle; daher wird auch diese Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Board faßt folgenden Beschluß: „Wenn es nachgewiesen ist, daß ein Anspruch auf Sterbegeld oder Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung durch Nachlässigkeit der Totalbeamten nicht, gemäß der Sektionen 99 und 95 der Gen.-Konstitution, eingereicht wurde, so ist die betreffende L. U. laut Sektion 120 finanziell hierfür verantwortlich.“

30. Januar 1915.

Der G. P. unterbreitet den Bericht des, in der Indianapolis Konvention erwählten Zusammenstellungs-Komitees über die Wahl der Generalbeamten demzufolge für den laufenden Termin erwählt sind:

James Kirby, General-Präsident.

Wm. L. Hutchison, Erster General-Vize-Präsident.

Arthur A. Quinn, Zweiter General-Vize-Präsident.

Frank Duff, General-Sekretär.

Thos. Neale, General-Schachmeister.

T. M. Guerin, Mitglied des G. E. V.

1. Distrikt.

D. A. Post, Mitglied des G. E. V. 2. Distrikt.

John S. Potts, Mitglied des G. E. V. 3. Distrikt.

James Ogletree, Mitglied des G. E. V. 4. Distrikt.

Harry Blackmore, Mitglied des G. E. V. 5. Distrikt.

W. A. Cole, Mitglied des G. E. V. 6. Distrikt.

Arthur Martel, Mitglied des G. E. V. 7. Distrikt.

Dieses Wahlresultat ist in der Februar-Ausgabe des offiziellen Journals, „The Carpenter,“ zu veröffentlichen.

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Chicago, Ill. — Appellation der L. U. 1786 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. Auszahlung von Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung an Joseph Cerny verweigern. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht auf einen Unfall, sondern auf ein körperliches Gebrechen zurückzuführen ist und daß daher der G. Sch., laut Sektion 93 der Gen.-Konstitution verpflichtet war die Auszahlung zu verweigern. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Youngstown, Ohio. — Appellation George Vert's von L. U. 171 gegen die Entscheidung des G. Sch. in der er den Anspruch des Appellanten auf Arbeitsunfähigkeits-Geldschenkung nicht anerkannte. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten und dessen Begründung, daß die Arbeitsunfähigkeit nicht die Folge einer Beschädigung durch Unfall, wie in Sektion 93 der Gen.-Konstitution spezifiziert, sei und wird die Appellation abgewiesen. (Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Ein offizielles Frageformular zur Verwendung bei Organisationsversuchen wird angenommen und zum Druck beordert und wurde der G. S. angewiesen, diese Formulare allen Lokal-Unionen und Distrikt-Comittees zuzustellen die darum nachsuchen.

Befagte Formulare sind genau auszufüllen und jede einzelne Frage zu beantworten ehe dieselben seitens der G. E. V. Berücksichtigung finden können.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Gesuch des D. C. um finanzielle Unterstützung der ausgesperrten Mitglieder. Es wird die Summe von \$500.00 bewilligt, deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll.

Delaware City, Pa. — Gesuch des D. C. um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Wird behufs näherer Untersuchung zurückgestellt.

Savannah, Ga. — Gesuch des D. C. um Entsendung eines Organisationszwecken. Die Summe von \$250.00, deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll, wird bewilligt.

Akron, Ohio. — Zu demselben Zwecke wie oben und unter demselben Bestimmungen wird dem D. C. die Summe von \$150.00 bewilligt.

Geldbewilligungen zu demselben Zwecke werden nachgesucht seitens des Tampa, Fla., D. C.; der L. U. 41 Nashville, Tenn.; L. U. 64 Louisville, Ky.; L. U. 116 Bay City, Mich.; L. U. 168 Kansas City, Kan.; L. U. 669 Harrisburg, Ill., und L. U. 225 Knoxville, Tenn. Sammtliche dieser Gesuche werden bis zur April-Sitzung des Board zurückgestellt.

Ein ähnliches Gesuch der L. U. 356 Marietta, Ga., wird abgelehnt und die Angelegenheit an den G. P. verwiesen.

Mit diesem Tage, dem 30. Januar 1915, ist die Amtsdauer des bisherigen General-

Exekutiv-Boards abgelaufen und vertagt sich derselbe sine die.

Frank Duffh, Sekretär.

Indianapolis, Ind., den 1. Februar 1915.

An diesem Tage, um 10 Uhr vormittags, installierte der frühere General-Präsident William D. Huber nachfolgende als Generalbeamten für den beginnenden zweijährigen Termin:

James Kirby, General-Präsident.

Wm. L. Hutchison, Erster Gen.-Vize-Präsident.

Arthur A. Quinn, Zweiter Gen.-Vize-Präsident.

Frank Duffh, General-Sekretär.

Thomas Neale, General-Schatmeister.

T. M. Guerin, Mitglied des G. E. V. 1. Distrikt.

D. A. Post, Mitglied des G. E. V. 2. Distrikt.

John H. Potts, Mitglied des G. E. V. 3. Distrikt.

James P. Ogletree, Mitglied des G. E. V. 4. Distrikt.

Harry Blackmore, Mitglied des G. E. V. 5. Distrikt.

Wm. A. Cole, Mitglied des G. E. V. 6. Distrikt.

Arthur Martel Mitglied des G. E. V. 7. Distrikt.

Sofort nach der Installation eröffnete General-Präsident Kirby die erste Vierteljahres-Sitzung des neuernannten General-Exekutiv-Board.

Pasadena, Cal. — Gesuch der L. U. 675, 1351 und 769 um Bewilligung von \$500.00 für Organisationszwecke. Der Board bewilligt \$250.00, deren Verausgabung der G. P. überwachen soll.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Different Styles of Trim

(Continued from Page 42.)

A mitered casing on a wet plastered wall and then dried out in a very hot building is bound to show up a very bad joint, and for that reason I never recommend that, although it is used a good deal and I have put up a good deal of very fine finish of that style.

Fig. 11 shows a molded edge casing with molded band around the outside edge. This, as you will notice, is mitered or better housed on the molded edge while the main casing is not mitered so as to avoid the trouble just mentioned. The mold and band, of course, are mitered, but a narrow piece like the molding or band molding, if that is what you use, is not so wide as to shrink and make a very bad joint.

Département Français



Rapport du Premier Vice Président Hutcheson pour le Trimestre Fin- issant le 31 Décembre, 1914

Monsieur James Kirby, Président Général de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique—
Salut:

Ci dessous Veuillez trouver mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Décembre 1914.

Depuis mon dernier rapport 188 unions locales et conseils de districts ont soumis à notre approbation leur constitutions, règles de travail, amendements, etc.

43 maisons de commerce ont été autorisées à se servir de notre étiquette et plusieurs ont été privées de cet avantage; la liste complète peut être trouvée dans le "Répertoire des Maisons employant l'étiquette de notre Union fraternelle," qui a été publié par le bureau général et qui a été distribuée dans toutes les unions locales et les conseils de district.

En plus du travail que j'ai accompli un bureau général, j'ai fait plusieurs voyages dans l'intérêt de notre union fraternelle. Au mois d'Octobre je suis allé à Denver, Colo., ou j'ai per ajuster à l'amiable, un procès de longue date, entre notre organisation et une ancienne branche de la Société Amalgamée des Charpentiers de cette ville; je nous ai fait un rapport détaillé de cette affaire. J'ai assisté à la réunion du conseil de l'Etat de Michigan qui a été tenue à Grand Rapids pendant le mois d'Octobre, où beaucoup de choses concernant le bien de notre organisation ont été discutées et adoptées.

Pendant le mois de Novembre, j'ai assisté à une réunion à Alexandria, La., dans la quelle a été complète la formation d'un conseil de l'Etat; les délégués venant de presque toutes les unions

locales de l'état, ont montré beaucoup d'enthousiasme.

Conformément à l'idée émise à la dernière convention générale de l'union fraternelle, j'ai fait tout mon possible pour propager l'emploi de notre étiquette. A cet effet, j'ai fait fabriquer des crayons portant notre étiquette et je m'efforce d'encourager toutes les unions locales à en acheter et à les distribuer parmi leurs membres, et de cette façon donner plus de publicité à notre étiquette non seulement parmi les membres de notre organisation, mais parmi le public en général. Je suis d'avis que si nous pouvons intéresser nos membres à propager l'emploi de notre étiquette cela va matériellement augmenter la demande des produits qui la portent.

Vous adressant pour vous et les membres de l'union fraternelle mes meilleurs souhaits, je rester,

Fraternellement

W. L. HUTCHESON,
1er. Vice-Président Général.

Rapport du Deuxieme Vice President general Quinn pour le Trimestre Finissant le 31 Decembre, 1914

Philadelphia, Pa., Janvier, 1915.

Monsieur James Kirby, Président Général de l'union fraternelle des Charpentiers et Menuisiers d'Amerique—
Salut:

Cher Monsieur et Frère—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre mon rapport pour le trimestre finissant le 31 Décembre 1914:

Au commencement du trimestre, le 1er Octobre j'étais à Indianapolis où j'ai assisté à la convention de l'union fraternelle. A la fin de la convention je me suis rendu à Cincinnati pour faire une enquête sur les conditions relatives à la grève qui régnait dans ce district depuis quelques temps. Je vous ai rendu compte

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de cette enquête dans mon rapporte du 4 Octobre.

En quittant Cincinnati, je me suis rendu dans l'Etat de New Jersey où à laquelle je suis rentré à Philadelphie pour examiner les livres d'une des unions locales de cette ville, travail qui m'occupe à présent. En plus de cet ouvrage, je dois dire que j'ai visité dans différentes occasions, les comtés de Newark et Hudson, New Jersey, dans l'intérêt de l'Union fraternelle dans ces districts. J'ai fait plusieurs visites à Newark pour aider nos agents d'affaires dans leurs efforts à diriger le travail sur les fondations de deux grandes entreprises dans cette ville et fait par une organisation indépendante comme sous le nom de: "Constructeurs de Quais de New York."

Nous avons été très gênés dans nos efforts principalement par le manque d'intérêt et de support des autres corps de métiers quoique les dits "Constructeurs de Quais" soient un corps entièrement indépendant et n'appartiennent en aucune manière à la Fédération Américaine du Travail. Il serait d'une grande importance que notre organisation à Newark puisse contrôler ce travail, pour la raison que cette ville a commencé à construire plusieurs milles de quais sur la baie de Newark et aussi les terrains adjacents, ce qui fait prévoir dans les prochaines années la construction de nombreux quais et bâtiments dans cette section.

J'ai fait aussi plusieurs visites dans le comté de Hudson pour aviser le conseil de district relativement à l'application de la loi de 8 heures dans tous les travaux de l'Etat, du comté ou municipaux. Cette loi qui a été passée grâce à l'activité du conseil de district était violée par la ville et le comté.

A Philadelphie et New Jersey j'ai trouvé le travail très rare, mais les conditions semblent vouloir s'améliorer et nos membres attendent avec patience le retour des conditions normales dans l'industrie du bâtiment.

Vous souhaitant ainsi qu'à l'union fraternelle une année prospère, je reste.

Fraternellement,

ARTHUR A. QUINN,

Les Architects de Cincinnati et les Ouvriers en Metaux Attitude

L'attitude des architects de Cincinnati sur la question des ouvriers en métaux a été très clairement et définitivement exposée à une réunion du chapitre de l'institut des Architects Americains tenue à Cincinnati le 19 Janvier dernier, quand ils ont refusé d'accepter les demandes du Maître des ouvriers en feuilles de métaux de cette ville qui voulait que les architects arrangent les difficultés locales survenues au sujet de cette question en spécifiant que le travail devrait être fait par des ouvriers de ce métier. Leur refus a été basé sur l'incompétence des ouvriers en feuilles de métaux à faire ce travail.

Leur action est d'autant plus importante que cette question a toujours été très aigüe à Cincinnati et a été la cause de la grève survenue l'année dernière.

Praticalement tous les architects se sont déclarés contre les demandes des ouvriers en feuilles de métaux. Un des orateurs a déclaré qu'il avait fait venir de Chicago, des ouvriers soit disant experts pour monter des postes métalliques et qu'il avait trouvé que ces ouvriers étaient incompetents à faire le travail. Il a aussi démontré qu'ils n'étaient pas habitués à employer les outils propres aux charpentiers et par ce soutenant entièrement l'opinion émise par l'union fraternelle sur cette question.

Ce Que Autres Pensent de Nous.

Les details suivants, sur l'organisation des ouvriers du bois en Amerique ont paru dans un recent numéro du Bulletin de l'union Internationale des ouvriers du bois.

"Nous reproduisons un rapport original destiné au Bulletin et écrit avant que la guerre Européenne ait éclaté:

"Le 1er Jan., 1914, la fusion de la branche américaine de la Société Amal-

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gamée des charpentiers et des menuisiers (Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) s'est réalisée avec l'Association Fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers. Cette fusion recherchée depuis nombre d'années, a été rendue possible par le fait que les membres de l'A. S. ont obtenu la garantie par contrat de pouvoir maintenir leur système de secours et de conserver leurs droits aux secours de chômage et à la retraite, institutions de secours que l'A. F. n'a pas introduite. Ces concessions enlevaient un des obstacles placé jusqu'alors sur le chemin de la fusion des deux organisations. La fusion donna à l'A. F. une augmentation de plus de 9,000 membres.

"Après que l'Association fraternelle des charpentiers et menuisiers se fut inlassablement efforcée pendant près de deux décades à grouper tous les ouvriers sur bois travaillant dans le bâtiment et le meuble en une seule association centrale, nos camarades syndiqués d'Europe auront de la peine à comprendre le fait que l'A. F. se soit dernièrement séparée d'un groupement central. Ce groupement est le Département des ouvriers du Bâtiment de la Fédération Américaine du travail qui s'était formé il y a environ huit années pour mieux défendre les intérêts des ouvriers du bâtiment et qui depuis lors, eut chaque année une séance conjointement aux Congrès de la Fédération du Travail. Cette division semble justifiée si l'on considère le refus du Département de modifier le système de représentation et de votation. Il en est de même devant l'attitude défavorable aux menuisiers du Département résultant du même mode dans un conflit de délimitation entre les menuisiers et les ouvriers sur métaux. Dans ce conflit douloureux, il s'agit de la fabrication et de la pose de portes de métal creuses incombustibles et de revêtements qui ont été introduits dans les grands bâtiments cette dernière décade et qui ont un emploi toujours plus grand. Ces articles sont évidemment fabriqués par des ouvriers sur métaux. Ils ne nécessitent aucun remplissage intérieur, ni bâtis de bois et sont creux, ainsi que l'indique

leur nom „hollow metal trim“ (revêtements de métal creux). Les ouvriers sur métaux revendiquent le droit de placer aussi dans le bâtiment les portes et les revêtements qu'ils exécutent dans les ateliers. Les Menuisiers de leur part, revendiquent le droit d'exécuter ce travail de montage en donnant comme motif que pour l'exécuter, et surtout pour le préparer, on emploie les outils des menuisiers et que ce travail a toujours été compris dans celui de leur corporation.

"A New-York, où l'on commença par introduire les revêtements de métal creux, la question en litige fut remise à un arbitre pour être tranchée et celui-ci se prononça en faveur des menuisiers. A la dernière convention du Département des ouvriers du Bâtiment, en revanche, où une fédération de 1,000 membres a un nombre de voix égal à une fédération qui en a 200,000, il se trouva chaque fois une petite majorité qui voulut remettre le travail de montage litigieux aux ouvriers sur métaux. La démission de l'Association Fraternelle des charpentiers et des menuisiers du Département des ouvriers du bâtiment qui suivit, n'influence en aucune façon l'affiliation à la Fédération du Travail, car l'affiliation au Département n'est pas obligatoire. La Fédération n'en devra pas moins tôt ou tard s'occuper de cette question car dans les circonstances actuelles, les conflits entre ouvriers sur métaux et menuisiers sont inévitables.

"Enfin, notre Fraternité a eu une victoire à signaler dans une plainte où il s'agissait de travail de revêtement exécuté par des ouvriers non-syndiqués. Au cours de ces dernières années, l'association se vit obligée de dépenser plusieurs milliers de dollars en frais de procès pour se protéger contre les interdictions juridiques qui enlèveraient aux membres le droit de refuser de poser dans le bâtiment des matériaux préparés par les non-syndiqués du bâtiment. Cette action était absolument nécessaire si l'on voulait protéger les ouvriers des ateliers et leurs patrons travaillant aux conditions de l'Union contre la concurrence déloyale des grandes fabriques.

"Dans les cas cités occupent les tribunaux déjà depuis des années, une maison, groupée avec huit autres entreprises de l'Ouest, sur la base de la célèbre loi Sherman contre les trusts, a déposé un recours à la Chambre d'Appel des Etats Unis contre un arrêté d'une instance inférieure. Cet arrêté rejetait une demande des patrons d'arrêter une interjection juridique contre les charpentiers et les menuisiers. La Chambre d'Appel sanctionna l'arrêté de l'instance inférieure et refusa également d'arrêter une interdiction juridique. Les motifs disent que dans le refus des menuisiers organisés, de travailler les produits des patrons plaignants il n'y avait aucune malveillance à constater et que l'action de l'association dans ce cas n'était dirigée personnellement contre le plaignant, mais contre un matériel qui leur déplaisait.

"Mais il faut encore attendre, car cette victoire pourrait encore être transformée en une défaite par un appel à une instance plus élevée, le Tribunal Fédéral Supérieur des Etats-Unis, car les patrons plaignants sont membres de l'Anti-Boycott Association qui dirige leur procès contre les ouvriers organisés. Elle leur assure les frais de procès et il ne serait pas étonnant que cette fois, devant le Tribunal Fédéral Supérieur des Etats-Unis, comme dans beaucoup d'autres cas où il s'agit de questions ayant trait aux ouvriers, on fasse un arrêté favorable aux capitalistes.

"L'article du numéro 1 du Bulletin de 1914 sur la "Durée du travail et les salaires dans l'industrie du bois aux Etats-Unis" exige quelques explications. Cet article se base sur les renseignements assemblés par le bureau de statistique de la Chambre du Travail pendant la période de 1907 à 1912 et il dit que la durée du travail pour les menuisiers, les charpentiers et les modeleurs des grandes villes est de 44 à 48 heures par semaine et que les salaires vont de 40 à 65 cents à l'heure. Il faut faire remarquer ici que dans ces villes, presque tous les ébénistes sont occupés à des travaux du bâtiment et de ce fait sont donc de droit compris parmi les menuisiers. Dans les

ateliers d'ébénisterie de ces villes, on a la même durée du travail que dans le bâtiment, mais les salaires sont, en général, un peu plus bas que ceux des menuisiers qui travaillent dans le bâtiment à des travaux de montage. De plus, il faut encore faire remarquer que les "patternmaker" ne sont pas tous menuisiers-modeleurs. Ces derniers ne forment qu'une minorité des ouvriers de cette profession, la majeure partie des modeleurs sont ouvriers sur métaux et les deux forment ensemble une fédération. En ce qui concerne les salaires les plus bas indiqués par la statistique, qui vont jusqu'à 10 cents à l'heure, et la longue durée du travail qui va jusqu'à 60 heures ou plus dans les scieries, les ateliers de façonnages de bois et l'industrie du meuble, ces données ne concernent que des endroits de l'extrême ouest ou du sud où les organisations n'ont encore pas pu pénétrer. Et encore, pour autant qu'il s'agit de fabriques de meubles, seulement de celles où la division de travail la plus raffinée est appliquée et où le mécanisme est développé au plus haut degré et un point tel que les collègues européens peuvent difficilement s'en faire une idée. Les ouvriers occupés dans ces fabriques sont presque sans exception des ouvriers non-qualifiés; ils ne sont guère eux-même qu'un complètement de la machine. Les manœuvres et également les machinistes du sud-ouest sont en grande partie des noirs qui en sont encore à un degré très inférieur de civilisation et qui malheureusement n'ont encore pas pu arriver à avoir de grandes exigences sur les conditions de travail."

S.

Short Carpentry Course

A short course of instruction, which covers Geometry, Projections and Architectural Drawing, Carpentry, the Steel Square, Joinery, Stair Building and Roofing, besides giving full instructions in the Mechanics of Carpentry. Arithmetic, Geometry, Formulas and Mensuration, has just been issued by the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. This course is of particular interest to carpenters and builders and to apprentices in the trade, who wish to increase their knowledge of the theory of their craft, and to have a firm foundation to advancement in position and wages. A prospectus of this short and excellent "Carpenters' Special Course" may be had on application.

Death Roll



CARTY, JAMES, of L. U. 38, St. Catharines, Ont.

HOCH, JOSEPH, of L. U. 75, Indianapolis, Ind.

HOWARD, WILLIAM W., of L. U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio.

Development of Trade Unions

The first man who learned to swim was not influenced by any theory or governed by any previously adopted plans or programs of action. He probably had no desire to learn to swim and did not know that he could, but through some accident, finding himself in the water, he tried to get back on dry land, and in this way found that he had the power to keep himself afloat for a moment. With more adventures of this kind and more experience he finally mastered the art and was able to teach others.

But even today, when the theory of swimming has been worked out by experts and every stroke and style of swimming is described by drawings or photographs, no one can learn to swim without getting into the water. Practicing the strokes at home with the assistance of a book of instructions does not teach a person how to swim, and the book student of swimming who has never been in the water is incompetent to teach another how to keep afloat.

What would we think of a book student of swimming who spent much of his time in pointing out to others who could not swim the mistakes and wrong methods of those who could and were not only swimming, but doing so successfully and with pleasure and profit to themselves?

If, in addition to this, the book student and theorist, through the influence of his pretended knowledge, persuaded others who could not swim to jump into deep water and then apply his theory of swimming, what would we think of him?

Yet a parallel of this type of man is

found in the industrial field. He has read a little, grubbed through a book or two, and imagines that he has learned the secret of keeping afloat and of making headway on the troubled waters of the industrial ocean. He spends part of his time in criticizing the workmen, who, through necessity, have learned to keep their heads above water and make progress, and he gives vent to his spleen in finding fault with their trade unions. Their methods are not proper, their form of organization is not sound, they fail to meet the situation and are a handicap to the workmen. He urges those who have never practiced or applied trade unionism to have nothing to do with it, but to adopt his theory and without experience jump into the industrial sea without even a support to keep them afloat for a moment, and those who are practicing trade unionism are advised to give up their methods, throw away the knowledge which has come to them through years of experience and sink or swim by applying his theories which as yet have never had a practical application.

Like the first man who learned to swim without having any previous knowledge of swimming; the first trade unionists practiced the method of combining their strength to keep from being overwhelmed, without any knowledge of the theory involved. They had to combine or go under. They had no cut and dried theory to apply, and it was this very fact which led them to develop as they have, for instead of studying theory they became practical students in the school of experience, the only school which graduates practical men.—Molders' Journal.

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
23743	Peter Nelson	11	Cleveland, Ohio	9	Fracture of skull	\$200.00
23744	Julius Alperin	13	Chicago, Ill.	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
23745	Wm. J. Welsh	25	Toledo, Ohio	7	Heart disease	200.00
23746	Wm. J. Hayes	33	Boston, Mass.	26	Pneumonia	200.00
23747	Mrs. Imelia A. Larsen	36	Oakland, Cal.	44	Asphyxia	50.00
23748	Mrs. Matilda S. Laird	43	Hartford, Conn.	2	Purulent effusion	50.00
23749	A. J. Genereffe	52	Charleston, S. C.	9	Purulent effusion	50.00
23750	Lawrence Hines	62	Chicago, Ill.	7	Purulent effusion	50.00
23751	Mrs. Gerda D. Ling	62	Chicago, Ill.	4	Myocardial decomposition	50.00
23752	F. M. Simpson	132	Washington, D. C.	64	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23753	Wm. Kelly (dis)	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	94	Pulmonary tuberculosis	200.00
23754	Jefferson D. Hall	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	Accidental injuries	200.00
23755	Mrs. Barbara Kubler	309	New York, N. Y.	4	Paralysis	200.00
23756	Harry Bassett	326	New York, N. Y.	3	Diabetes mellitus	50.00
23757	John Sonnenberg	336	La Salle, Ill.	8	Cancer of stomach	200.00
23758	Juneus E. Smalley	397	Hillsboro, Texas	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
23759	Emil Patton	482	Jersey City, N. J.	5	Pneumonia	50.00
23760	Jonathan Zerbe	492	Reading, Pa.	9	Cerebral apoplexy	200.00
23761	Carl A. Anderson	708	W. Newton, Mass.	14	La Grippe	50.00
23762	Michael Farrell	713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can.	13	Acute myocarditis	200.00
23763	Andrew Elliott	901	Woodhaven, N. Y.	9	Emphysema	197.50
23764	Mrs. Lydia M. Tracy	1043	Hanford, Cal.	12	Pneumonia	200.00
23765	Francisco Colomer	1090	Utah, Porto Rico	5	Arteritis reformans	50.00
23766	W. T. Scarborough	1281	Abilene, Texas	20	Tuberculosis	200.00
23767	L. D. Bennett	1327	Belmar, N. J.	6	General debility	50.00
23768	Mrs. Emma B. Laber	1382	Sharpsburg, Pa.	12	Hemorrhage of stomach	200.00
23769	Mrs. Rosa Moskowit	1548	New York, N. Y.	4	Tuberculosis	50.00
23770	Kazimer Kopaczowski	1786	Chicago, Ill.	7	Papillomatous cyst of ovary	200.00
23771	John Kunes	1786	Chicago, Ill.	44	Nephritis	200.00
23772	Mrs. Hannah Cameron	1799	Chicago, Ill.	2	Nephritis	200.00
23773	Adam Stark	398	Toronto, Ont., Can.	9	Apoplexy	50.00
23774	Thomas W. Jordan	495	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	12	Heart trouble	200.00
23775	A. D. Sanders	599	Hammond, Ind.	14	Dropsy	50.00
23776	Mrs. Sadie Brown	61	Kansas City, Mo.	7	Heart trouble	50.00
23777	Mrs. Agnes F. Lamport	178	Kansas City, Mo.	2	Spinal meningitis	50.00
23778	Adelard Brattin	1381	Montreal, Que., Can.	11	Tuberculosis	200.00
23779	Wm. F. Brattin	19	Woodland, Cal.	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
23780	Mrs. Anna L. Peck	29	Detroit, Mich.	5	Nephritis	50.00
23781	Otho J. Zittle	121	Baltimore, Md.	24	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23782	Robert E. Craig	181	Bridgeton, N. J.	9	Apoplexy	200.00
23783	Chas. A. Tobiason	194	Chicago, Ill.	3	Appendicitis	200.00
23784	John Larkin	350	Alameda, Cal.	7	Fracture of skull	200.00
23785	Wm. H. Crowell	378	New Rochelle, N. Y.	7	Diabetes mellitus	200.00
23786	Henry Sassenberg	440	Edwardsville, Ill.	7	Cancer of stomach	200.00
23787	Chas. C. Barrows	576	Buffalo, N. Y.	7	Pneumonia	200.00
23788	Harlie C. Rogers	576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1	Fracture of skull	200.00

The Carpenter

CLAIMS PAID DURING MARCH, 1915--Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability	Amount Paid.
23789	Richard D. Steele	577	Charleston, S. C.	10	Diabetes mellitus	200.00
23790	Mrs. Gertrude Wilson	993	Miami, Fla.	12	Cancer of uterus	50.00
23791	Geo. L. Givens	213	Houston, Texas	5	Carbolic acid poisoning	200.00
23792	James G. Weir	751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	11	Cirrhosis of liver	50.00
23793	James Erwin	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	Nephritis	50.00
23794	Alfred Anderson (dis)	1695	Providence, R. I.	2	Accidental injuries	200.00
23795	Oscar D. Cook (dis)	106	Des Moines, Ia.	1	Accidental injuries	100.00
23796	D. Newlin Everson	207	Chester, Pa.	4	Cancer of stomach	200.00
23797	George Reiss	492	Reading, Pa.	18	Myocarditis	200.00
23798	M. J. Fleming	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	14	Pneumonia	50.00
23799	Joseph A. Ellis	33	Boston, Mass.	9	Cancer of stomach	200.00
23800	Frank D. Provost	83	Hartford, Conn.	5	Apoplexy	200.00
23801	A. W. Wigfall	43	Charleston, S. C.	15	Apoplexy	131.00
23802	Frank Leonard (dis)	53	St. Louis, Mo.	11	Accidental injuries	400.00
23803	Fred R. Berryn	73	Indianapolis, Ind.	13	Lobar pneumonia	100.00
23804	Mrs. Elmore Brouillette	96	Springfield, Mass.	11	Nephritis	50.00
23805	Henry O. Graves	183	Peoria, Ill.	14	Heart disease	200.00
23806	C. N. Campbell	208	Ft. Worth, Texas	8	Hemorrhage of lungs	200.00
23807	W. E. Nix	213	Houston, Texas	1	Tuberculosis	200.00
23808	Wendelin Marshall	213	New York, N. Y.	4	Endocarditis	200.00
23809	August Nell	309	New York, N. Y.	20	Influenza	200.00
23810	Mrs. Mary E. van Dyke	309	Herkimer, N. Y.	20	Typhoid fever	200.00
23811	Julius Hafner	416	Chicago, Ill.	3	Carcinoma of bladder	50.00
23812	John Williamson	416	Chicago, Ill.	4	Peritonitis	200.00
23813	C. Gurin	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	11	Pneumonia	200.00
23814	Swan Anderson (dis)	457	New York, N. Y.	1	Accidental injuries	400.00
23815	Edward Glacken	483	San Francisco, Cal.	7	Dropsy	200.00
23816	Mrs. Anna M. Johnson	624	Brockton, Mass.	2	Cancer of uterus	50.00
23817	Willard Todd	1253	Gladstone, N. J.	9	Pneumonia	200.00
23818	Henry Warner	1436	Bangor, Pa.	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
23819	Stanislaw Dzubba	1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	12	Nephritis	200.00
23820	John Moline	1525	Princeton, Ill.	5	Hemorrhage	50.00
23821	Mrs. Amy Kitchen	1555	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	6	Diabetes mellitis	200.00
23822	Al Bateson	1	Chicago, Ill.	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
23823	Fred J. Johnson	7	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	Appendicitis	200.00
23824	Thos. J. McKay	1582	Philadelphia, Pa.	4	Bright's disease	50.00
23825	Mrs. Margaret E. Shewmake	1886	Russellville, Ark.	5	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
23826	Chas. F. Roth	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	2	Tuberculosis	200.00
23827	Fred W. Everett	10	Chicago, Ill.	7	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
23828	Mrs. Mary McNeil	22	San Francisco, Cal.	19	Angina pectoris	50.00
23829	Mrs. Clara George	42	San Francisco, Cal.	12	Cerebral hemorrhage	300.00
23830	Joseph W. Hoch	75	Indianapolis, Ind.	26	Acute indigestion	75.00
23831	Mrs. Winifred Donovan	117	Albany, N. Y.	12	Multiple neuritis	200.00
23832	Kyran F. Mahar	117	Albany, N. Y.	3	Nephritis	300.00
23833	Harry McGill	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	11	Pleuro pneumonia	200.00
23834	Wm. Stothard	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	30		300.00

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23835	James Lannon	129	Hazleton, Pa.	15	Broncho pneumonia	200.00
23836	Mrs. Annie Barker	131	Seattle, Wash.	12	Sarcoma of womb	50.00
23837	Louis Vanasse	134	Montreal, Que., Can.	13	Pulmonary congestion	48.50
23838	F. E. Reinecke	191	York, Pa.	5	Heart trouble	300.00
23839	A. O. Garber	232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	28	Influenza	50.00
23840	Mrs. Annie Pfeiffer	237	St. Louis, Mo.	2	Lobar pneumonia	50.00
23841	C. B. Johnson	283	Augusta, Ga.	14	Phthisis pulmonalis	200.00
23842	Mrs. Mary B. Shaw	283	Augusta, Ga.	1	Asthma	50.00
23843	Johannes Chorlog	314	Madison, Wis.	3	Endocarditis	50.00
23844	Wm. Young	314	Madison, Wis.	10	Pleur pneumonia	200.00
23845	Sven Johanson	381	Brooklyn, N. Y.	3	Pneumonia	200.00
23846	Mrs. Louisa Gauthier	390	Holyoke, Mass.	8	Apoplectic stroke	50.00
23847	M. E. Carlson	427	Omaha, Neb.	2	Endocarditis	200.00
23848	Karl Bitzer	616	San Francisco, Cal.	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
23849	Mrs. Mary C. Wright	1024	Cumberland, Md.	11	Bright's disease	50.00
23850	John Shore	1111	Ironton, Ohio	12	Gastritis	75.00
23851	Albert F. Caldwell	1287	New Bedford, Mass.	8	Sarcoma of testicle	75.00
23852	Mrs. Bettie Larson	1717	New York, N. Y.	10	Tuberculosis	200.00
23853	Edward J. Arnold	1874	Denver, Colo.	4	Endocarditis	200.00
23854	Joe Rogowski	73	St. Louis, Mo.	8	Asphyxiation by gas	300.00
23855	John Jeske	10	Chicago Ill.	16	Cancer of stomach	50.00
23856	Mrs. Delvina Robichand	10	Chicago, Ill.	11	Gangrene of mouth and throat	50.00
23857	Mrs. Ida McCormick	14	Hartford, Conn.	2	Nephritis	50.00
23858	Joseph C. McClure	43	Louisville, Ky.	9	Puerperal septicaemia	150.00
23859	Mrs. Margaret J. Volt	64	Indianapolis, Ind.	6	Tuberculosis	200.00
23860	John E. Scroggins (bal)	75	Kenesh, Wls.	1	Nephritis	400.00
23861	Wm. Hooper	161	Ft. Worth, Texas	8	Accidental injuries	200.00
23862	A. N. Griffith (dis)	208	Riverside, Cal.	1	Dementia	50.00
23863	Homar A. Lackey	232	Pawtucket, R. I.	10	Endocarditis	75.00
23864	Mrs. Mary E. Bulkeley	235	Chicago, Ill.	8	Asphyxiation by illuminating gas	200.00
23865	Mrs. Sylvia S. Johnson	342	Cincinnati, Ohio	11	Pneumonia	50.00
23866	B. H. Lecompte	416	Red Lodge, Mont.	7	Accidental injuries	400.00
23867	Mrs. Mary M. Goehr	692	Elmira, N. Y.	3	Epitheloma of bladder	50.00
23868	Herman Bell (dis)	744	Miami, Fla.	2	Automobile accident	50.00
23869	Andrew Palzay	879	Salem, Ore.	8	Uremia	50.00
23870	Wm. F. Frazier	993	San Francisco, Cal.	19	Carcinoma of stomach	200.00
23871	A. W. Dennis	1065	Chicago, Ill.	10	Myocarditis	300.00
23872	Joseph Strittmatter	1082	Wataska, Ill.	4	Gout	50.00
23873	Aug. Peterson	1367	Chicago, Ill.	1	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
23874	Mrs. Rosa Smith	1815	Toledo, Ohio	6	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
23875	James Urban	1922	Rochester, N. Y.	9	Valvular disease of heart	50.00
23876	Oliver Labade	1940	Seattle, Wash.	8	Cancer of uterus	75.00
23877	Mrs. Mary A. Bristol	72	Schenectady, N. Y.	2	Pneumonia	50.00
23878	John Peters	131	St. Louis, Mo.	10	Tuberculosis	50.00
23879	Mrs. Delphine Thompson	146	W. Hoboken, N. J.	9	Pneumonia	125.00
23880	Mrs. Mary L. Donnell	257	Muncie, Ind.	3	Mitral disease of heart	50.00
23881	Mrs. Isabelle B. Simpson	299	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11	Intestinal paresis	75.00
23882	John F. Hetfel	592	St. Paul, Minn.	8	Tuberculosis	200.00
23883	Harrison C. Judkins	914	McKees Rocks, Pa.	4	Myocarditis	75.00
23884	Mrs. Sophia Peterson	12	New York, N. Y.	11	Carcinoma of liver	50.00
23885	August Schwartz	87	Auburn, N. Y.	4	Grippe	75.00
23886	Mrs. Caroline Richards	255	Loveland, Colo.	17	Accidental injuries	100.00
23887	Mrs. Adelaide Maegle	369	Gloucester, Mass.	1	Acute cystitis	50.00
23888	Mrs. Sarah Gibbing	453				
23889	Chas. G. Y. Smith (dis)	681				
23890	Roderick Welsh	910				

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CLAIMS PAID DURING FEBRUARY, 1915—Continued

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of death or disability.	Amount Paid.
23891	Mrs. Martha A. Seibert	1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	7	Tuberculosis	75.00
23892	Mrs. Anna B. Lazelle	1693	Chicago, Ill.	11	Peritonitis	50.00
23893	John Murray	48	New York, N. Y.	10	Diabetes	200.00
23894	Frederick Mayer	48	New York, N. Y.	7 1/2	Shock and hemorrhage	200.00
23895	Ernest Heiberg	48	New York, N. Y.	8	Tubercular laryngitis	200.00
23896	Guy L. Northrop	284	Eric, Pa.	9	Septicæmia of face	200.00
23897	T. A. Tisdale	388	Richmond, Va.	11	Lobar pneumonia	200.00
23898	Mrs. Mary Jane De Lacy	388	Richmond, Va.	4	Paralysis	75.00
23899	Mrs. Helena L. Brown	441	Cambridge, Mass.	32	Phthisis pulmonalis	50.00
23900	J. Lincoln Hamilton	523	Coshocton, Ohio	5	Cancer of pancreas	300.00
23901	John Mooers	766	San Francisco, Cal.	11	Cardiac asthma	50.00
23902	Mrs. Helen Ann McDonald	1244	San Francisco, Cal.	7 1/2	Myocarditis	75.00
23903	Mrs. Nathalia Ymchook	1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	11	Puerperal septicæmia	75.00
23904	Denis Chausse	1558	Montreal, Que., Can.	5	Paralysis	300.00
23905	A. C. Godfrey	144	Tetraulville, Que., Can.	12	Bright's disease	125.00
23906	Andrew Peterson	1	Chicago, Ill.	4	Cerebral hemorrhage	200.00
23907	Joseph Woodall	1	Chicago, Ill.	7	Pneumonia	300.00
23908	Patrick Robbins	2	Chicago, Ill.	26	Arterio sclerosis	300.00
23909	Mrs. Ida Bortman	13	Cincinnati, Ohio	29	Decompensated heart	50.00
23910	Mrs. Sarah A. Cunningham	13	Chicago, Ill.	1	Pneumonia	50.00
23911	James D. Kelly	31	Chicago, Ill.	18	Carbolic acid poisoning	200.00
23912	Mrs. Anna Blake	34	Trenton, N. J.	2	Cancer of rectum	75.00
23913	Geo. H. Gillespie	79	Long Island City, L. I., N. Y.	10	Double pneumonia	50.00
23914	John H. Gillespie	112	New Haven, Conn.	..	Pneumonia	200.00
23915	Wm. Foulk	171	Butte, Mont.	3 1/2	Chronic bronchitis	190.50
23916	E. J. Housberg	200	Columbus, Ohio	11	Tetanus	300.00
23917	Geo. St. Clair	211	N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	7 1/2	Paralysis	200.00
23918	Herman Gritzer (dis)	231	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12	Accidental injuries	400.00
23919	Mrs. Minnie Watt	237	Pittsburgh, Pa.	14	Asphyxiation	50.00
23920	Mrs. Martha H. Burgess	331	Norfolk, Va.	1	Nephritis	50.00
23921	Hugh S. Smith	550	Oakland, Cal.	6	Cerebral hemorrhage	50.00
23922	Dennis Ryan	636	Troy, N. Y.	9	Myocarditis	200.00
23923	Mrs. Anne D. Skow	698	Palo Alto, Cal.	4	Cancer	50.00
23924	Harry Dorry	759	San Francisco, Cal.	1	Apoplexy	200.00
23925	Mrs. Laura Moag	801	Woonsocket, R. I.	5	Tuberculosis	50.00
23926	A. A. Callahan	1055	Lincoln, Neb.	4	Heart disease	50.00
23927	Thomas L. Duff	1186	Pittsburgh, Pa.	11	Cancer of stomach	300.00
23928	James Bronck	1615	Cleveland, Ohio	12	Fracture of skull	200.00
23929	Mrs. Lorela Pickel	1712	Bicknell, Ind.	7	Fracture of skull	75.00
23930	Mrs. Millie M. Brown	1763	Gillespie, Ill.	8 1/2	Peritonitis	75.00
23931	Mrs. Helen Zeimansky	1790	Dayton, Ohio	6 1/2	Tuberculosis	50.00
23932	Mrs. Mary A. Weber	104	Dayton, Ohio	2	Hemorrhage	75.00
23933	John F. Shepard	104	Dayton, Ohio	11	Cerebral hemorrhage	75.00
23934	Mrs. Annette Widemark	109	Brooklyn, N. Y.	4	Eclampsia	50.00
23935	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Simons	132	Washington, D. C.	3	General carcinosis	75.00
23936	Eleazer Moore	443	Chelsea, Mass.	7 3/8	Tuberculosis	200.00

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23937	Karl E. Ehrgos	12	Brooklyn, N. Y.	8	6	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
23938	Mrs. Alga M. Stevenson	44	Champaign, Ill.	2	6	Carcinoma of uterus	50.00
23939	Frank Woodruff	191	Bridgeton, N. J.	14	10	Nephritis	300.00
23940	Jacob Reiss	148	Newark, N. J.	2	10	Thrushis pulmonalis	300.00
23941	Adam Baichens	169	E. St. Louis, Ill.	23	7	Jaundice and hemorrhage	300.00
23942	Mrs. Emma Wilke	181	Chicago, Ill.	17	6	Nephritis	75.00
23943	Mrs. Lilly F. Finley	288	Homesead, Pa.	13	4	Tuberculosis	75.00
23944	Mrs. Mary A. Dixon	330	New Rochelle, N. Y.	19	1	Endocarditis	75.00
23945	Chas. E. Mueller	1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	11	11	Tuberculosis	75.00
23946	John G. Frankin	1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	11	10	Apoplexy	50.00
23947	John G. Dempsey	1678	Peckville, Pa.	7	84	Influenza	300.00
23948	Zot Couchaine	1717	New York, N. Y.	9	10	Fracture of skull	300.00
23949	Mrs. Margaret A. Perkins	36	Oakland, Cal.	8	6	Tuberculosis	75.00
23950	Mrs. Sarah G. McDermid	43	Hartford, Conn.	27	9	Tuberculosis	75.00
23951	John Peterson	58	Chicago, Ill.	13	8	Carcinoma of lungs	290.00
23952	T. C. Creedon (dis)	62	Chicago, Ill.	12	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
23953	Hjalmar Nelson	62	Chicago, Ill.	3	4	Accidental injuries	400.00
23954	Frank Chenier	229	Glen Falls, N. Y.	13	8	Hemorrhage	300.00
23955	Leverett V. Wayland	386	Dorchester, Mass.	13	9	Lobar pneumonia	300.00
23956	Abraham Thompson	457	New York, N. Y.	1	5	Drowning	200.00
23957	Mrs. Mary Jane Worrall	465	Ardmore, Pa.	14	7	Heart disease	50.00
23958	Geo. J. Klee	567	Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.	16	10	Endocarditis	300.00
23959	Mrs. Nancy Jane Harper	559	Paducah, Ky.	7	6	Apoplexy	75.00
23960	Mrs. Bell E. Grouse	559	Paducah, Ky.	12	10	Cancer of throat	75.00
23961	Mrs. Susan C. Dedham	575	New York, N. Y.	14	6	Lobar pneumonia	125.00
23962	R. F. Gist	595	Yuni, Miss.	7	11	Nephritis	200.00
23963	Mrs. Aramanta E. Thomas	1445	Topeka, Kan.	11	1	Bronchitis	75.00
23964	M. F. Champion	1491	Spring City, Pa.	4	9	Tuberculosis	200.00
23965	Mrs. Myra Gibbs	980	Rochester, Minn.	13	1	Gottre	50.00
23966	Mrs. Maggie Martyn	1924	Pasco, Wash.	10	3	Endocarditis	75.00
23967	Joseph Gibeault	561	Pittsburg, Kan.	14	3	Cirrhosis of liver	200.00
23968	Salvatore Manfre (dis)	685	Chicopee, Mass.	14	9	Accidental injuries	400.00
23969	Mrs. Elizabeth Cloven	1565	New York, N. Y.	8	2	Pneumonia	50.00
23970	Louise Gueckow	798	Staunton, Ill.	14	5	Tuberculosis	200.00
23971	Wm. H. Wilson (dis.)	993	Miami, Fla.	13	..	Accidental injuries	400.00
23972						Total	\$34,542.50

Full beneficial claims	\$24,469.00
Semi-beneficial claims	1,748.50
Wife's claims	4,425.00
Disability claims	3,900.00
Total	\$34,542.50

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DISAPPROVED CLAIMS FOR MARCH, 1915

Claim No.	Name of deceased or disabled.	Union.	City.	Membership. Yrs. Mos.	Cause of Disapproval.	Amount Claimed.
2662	Geo. Kiefer (dis)	110	St. Joseph, Mo.	1	In arrears at time of accident.	\$100.00
2663	Geo. B. Robinson	1326	Ely, Nev.	2	Three months in arrears	50.00
2664	Otto Hollen	457	New York, N. Y.	4	Alcoholism	50.00
2665	Frank Sergot	181	Chicago, Ill.	3	Three months in arrears	50.00
2666	Andrew Anderson	825	Williamette	6	Three months in arrears	50.00
2667	Wm. J. Wharton (dis)	515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7	Not filed in constitutional time.	400.00
2668	Wm. E. Miller	732	Stockton, Cal.	4	Three months in arrears.	200.00
2669	Angus S. Pearson	415	Walsenburg, Colo.	9	Three months in arrears.	100.00
2670	Eugene Haas	740	Brooklyn, N. Y.	17	Three months in arrears.	50.00
2671	Mrs. Geo. R. Ash	963	Lake Charles, La.	4	Three months in arrears.	75.00
2672	Chas. Ribbaus, Jr.	119	Newark, N. J.	14	Not filed in constitutional time.	200.00
2673	Z. L. Wooley	973	Texas City, Tex.	1	Three months in arrears.	200.00
2674	Harvey I. Rinnie	218	E. Boston, Conn.	8	Three months in arrears.	50.00
2675	Edward Shattuck	310	Glens Falls, N. Y.	10	Six months—suspended.	100.00
2676	Wm. M. Coffey	229	Canton, Ohio	2	Three months in arrears.	200.00
2677	Jacob Pfau	143	Bradentown, Ind.	4	Three months in arrears.	50.00
2678	Mrs. Jessie C. Nolan	1746	Columbus, Ind.	2	Three months in arrears.	50.00
2680	Atlas W. Shannon	1155		9	Three months in arrears.	50.00

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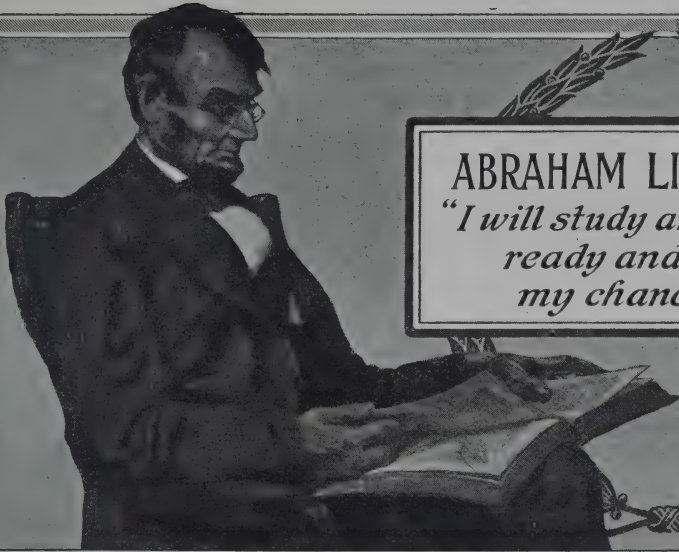
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The Carpenter



ABRAHAM LINCOLN said:
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ready and maybe
my chance will come."

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Electric Lighting

Plumb. & Steam Fitting
Heating and Ventilation
Plumbing Inspector
Mechanical Engineer
Civil Engineer
Surveying and Mapping
Mining Engineer
Automobile Running
Bookkeeper
Stenographer
Civil Service Exams.

Name _____

St. and No. _____

City _____ State _____

Present Occupation _____

The Carpenter

Attitude of the Koken Barber Supply Company Toward Organized Labor

—An Important Circular—

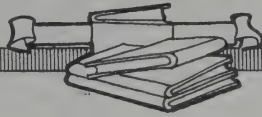
We bring to the attention of the members of the United Brotherhood and all Local Unions, District and State Councils the attached circular calling attention of all trade unionists to the policy which the KOKEN BARBER SUPPLY COMPANY OF ST. LOUIS, MO., has for many years adopted toward organized labor. This firm is one of the largest manufacturers and retailers of barber supplies in the country and has branch stores in a number of cities.

The circular is issued by a publicity committee of St. Louis trade unionists representing the Carpenters' District Council of that city and the members of the following seven other trades interested: The Painters' District Council; I. A. of Machinists, District No. 9; Upholsterers' Union No. 21; Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Local No. 13; Sheet Metal Workers' D. C.; Plumbers and Steam Fitters' United Association, and Stationary Engineers, Local No. 2, and reads as follows:

"The firm (the Koken Barber Supply Company) has not, for years, employed organized labor in its shops and factories. It has refused to grant to the workmen in its employ the right to organize and endeavor to obtain better conditions as to hours and wages. It has discharged such of its employes that have joined the union in order to better their conditions. It has refused to enter into negotiations with the representatives of organized labor who have endeavored to obtain the same working conditions for its employes as are enjoyed by the same classes of workmen in other shops that are now employing union men. It has thus shown itself to be the persistent and uncompromising foe of organized labor. It has come to our knowledge that some of the traveling representatives of this firm, who may be carrying a card, are endeavoring to create the impression that the firm is a union firm, when this is not the case. The members and friends of organized labor are cautioned to contradict these actions of said traveling representatives wherever noted, as the only reliable statement regarding this matter can be obtained from one of the undersigned organizations."

All central bodies and Local Unions are urged to give the contents of this circular the widest possible publicity.

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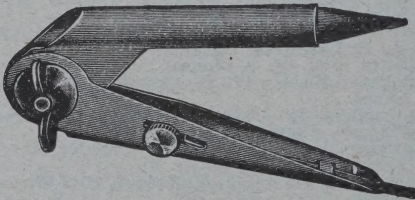
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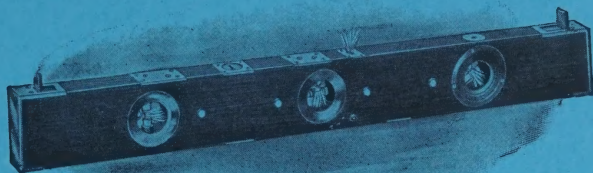
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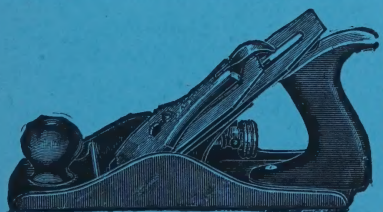
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